The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1879—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

"THE FAIR."

PRICES AT "THE FAIR."

$6.95	For a Genuine Elgin Watch in Silver Hunting Cases.
88c.	For Gold and Genuine Rolled Plated Band Rings.
88c.	For a Large Model Wax Doll, worth $2.50.
48c.	For Fancy Ornament Glove and Handkerchief Box worth 3 times the amount.
18c., 28c, & 33c.	For Genuine Meerschaum Cigar-Holder.
18c.	For Nice Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket-Knives.
8c.	For New Style (4-ply) Gentlemen's Linen Collars.
22c.	For a Good Silk Scarf worth 50c.
95c.	For Genuine Wamsutta Mills Shirt, 2,100 Linen Bosom and Cuffs.
95c.	For a 7-Shooter Nickel-Plated Revolver.
65c.	For a Splendid Pair of Working Pants.
75c.	For Thomson Torso Corset, worth $1.25.
13c., 16c., & 22c.	for Ladies' Fine Scalloped Emb'd Handkerchiefs.
20c., 25c., & 30c.	For Fine Bretonne Lace Ties.
50c.	For Cooley Patent Corset, worth $1.
$1.49	For Set Rogers & Bros.' 12-oz. Plate-Steel Knives.
85c.	For a Set of Silver-Plated Table-Spoons or Forks.
35c.	For a Set of Tea-Spoons worth 75c.
15c.	For a Nice Statuette Bracket.
20c.	For a Walnut Clock Shelf.
68c.	For a Buffalo Fluter.
43c.	For 6 Knives and 6 Forks, worth $1.
10c., 18c., & 22c.	For a Silk-Velvet Picture Frame.
15c.	For a Patent Padlock with 2 keys, worth $1.
28c.	For a Pound of Fresh Broken Candy.
4c.	For a Glass of Pure Lemonade, Soda Water, or Mead.
2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., & 6c.	For the Best Cigars.

HEADQUARTERS

For the Largest Stock and Lowest Prices in

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Novelties, Toys, Gold and Rolled Plate Jewelry, Fancy Goods of every description, Basket and Willow Ware, Hardware, Woodenware, Glassware, and Majolica Ware; Gents' Satchels and Pocketbooks, and all kinds of Fancy Leather Goods; Pipes and Smokers' Articles, Books and Stationery, Boots and Shoes, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Silver-Plated Ware of every description, Fancy Toilet Articles and Druggists' Sundries.

Known as the Largest, Best, and Cheapest House of its kind in the United States.

E. J. LEHMANN,
"THE FAIR,"
CORNER OF
STATE & ADAMS-STS.
Send for New Price List.

CUSTOM TAILORING.

AUTUMN EXHIBIT, 1879, OF WOOLENS.

We have in stock and are opening daily large invoices of Imported and Domestics Woolens of choice new designs for Gentlemen's wear. We respectfully invite the public in general to inspect our stock before making their purchases. We guarantee the goods and prices to be satisfactory.

WM. H. GRUBEY,
107 South Clark-st.,
Methodist Church Block.

TURNER, TAILOR,

Chambers, 85 & 87 Madison-st.,

Will produce garments from all the new styles of Suitings and Overcoatings, including Cloths, Cassimeres, Cheviots, Biarnies, Homespuns, Dufferings, and Gladstones, in artistic style and at the lowest price consistent with true economy.

DENTISTRY.

A NEW INVENTION.

I have invented a process by which partial loss of Teeth can be restored permanently without plate, occupying no more space than the original tooth. Teeth can be seen at my office that have been in use from one to two years.

J. E. LOW,
329 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Dr. Cummins, Dentist,
70 State-st., cor. Randolph.
Best Set Teeth, $7. Gold Filling half price.

PROPOSALS.

SEWERAGE.

Proposals and Bids Wanted

For the Sewerage and Draining of the Free Sons' Cemetery at Waldheim, near Oak Park, Cook County. Also Proposals Wanted for the Driving of Spiles to secure the bank of the River; also boarding the spiles, and filling the same with earth. For further information apply at the office of

PHILIP STEIN,
Room 15 Staats-Zeitung Building, City.

EXPOSITION.

THE GREAT AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

THE INTER-STATE

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION OF CHICAGO.

Now Open and Fully Complete in Every Department,

And forming the Grandest Display of the latest and best results of Science, Invention, and Art.

The Department of Machinery

In operation, the very best ever shown on a similar occasion.

The Art Exhibition

The finest collection ever brought together.

The entire building filled with interesting and beautiful objects.

Music by the Loesch Orchestra.

Admission, 25 cents.

Children, Saturday only, 10 cents.

ELEVATORS.

ELEVATORS.

Crane Bros. Manf'g. Co.

Manufacturers of Steam and Hydraulic Passenger and Freight Elevators.

The general public about this section of the country are well aware through practical knowledge of the superior excellence of the various kinds of elevators which we have built and erected, and if some of our competitors in their very profuse use of displayed advertisements and glaring pamphlets and circulars would keep their statements and assertions within reasonable distance of the truth and facts, we would feel disposed to take no notice of their efforts through the public prints, but such action does not seem to be in consonance with their method of doing business.

Their latest effort in the advertising line abounds in a tissue of misrepresentation of facts in relation to the Government adopting their elevators by reason of their being the best and safest machines—as evidence by the report of the Committee of Experts appointed by the Government (to examine) into the merits and demerits of the various competing elevators for the Custom-House in this city, and out of this entirely one-sided, prejudged, packed transaction, they seek to make an unworthy, unbusiness-like use in deceiving the public.

We took occasion at the time this occurred to give the public a partial enlightenment regarding the peculiar surroundings of this case, and repeat now what we intimated then, that the whole scheme was an iniquitous and unjust affair, and the report of the Experts was a special pleader for that particular build of elevator, and the peculiar advantages claimed for that Hydraulic Elevator were mainly all of them features common to all Hydraulic Elevators, and therefore the report was a gross fraud and deception on the officials of the Government.

CRANE BROS. MANF'G CO.

BUGGIES.

STUDEBAKER BROS'. Side Spring Business Buggies

ARE VERY FINE.

Special reduction in price.
☞ See our Fine Display at Exposition.

MILK.

PURE MILK CO.,
(Incorporated.)

Producers and Distributors of the Genuine Article.

Dairy premises adjoining Ravenswood, and inspection invited.

Our cows are fed upon the products of our own farm and on the best grain food the market affords.

NOT ONE DROP OF ADULTERATED OR IMPURE milk has ever been delivered by us, nor an ounce of noxious feed used among our stock. Our product is simply PERFECTION.

The highest references as to the character of the gentlemen composing the Company furnished cheerfully.

Mail orders and inquiries by P.-O. to ROBERT GREER, Sec'y, 196 Monroe-st. PURE MILK CO.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

H. ROCHER,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
77-79-81 STATE-ST.,
CHICAGO.
CABINETS, $6.00 PER DOZ.
CARDS, $3.00 PER DOZ.

TO RENT.

STORE FOR RENT.

Store No. 119 Washington-st., near the Board of Trade, 15x57 feet. Rent low.
CHARLES GOODMAN,
Room 42, 116 Washington-st.

TO RENT,

The 5-story and basement store,
179 and 181 Randolph-st.,
Formerly occupied by John Alston & Co., 40x165 feet; has two fire-proof vaults, etc. Inquire of
GEO. G NEWBURY, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR RENT.

The 4-story marble-front building, first-class in every respect, now being erected, 226 and 228 South Clark-st., corner Quincy, directly opposite new Custom-House, and immediately north of Pacific Hotel. Apply at Room 17, 122 LaSalle-st.

ARMALINE.

ARMALINE!

A Sure, Speedy, and Permanent Cure for
Writers' Cramp, or Pen Paralysis.

Affords speedy relief to Telegraph Operators, Bookkeepers, Copyists, Lawyers, and all afflicted. Send for circular.
FARNHAM & CO.,
199 Clark-st., Room 8.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS and their Agents have sold in the Northwest ten times as many Upright Pianos as all other manufacturers combined.

STEINWAY & SONS have made and sold in the United States more Upright Pianos than all other manufacturers combined.

STEINWAY & SONS export more Upright Pianos to Europe than all other manufacturers combined.

STEINWAY & SONS have had more experience in the manufacture of Upright Pianos than all other American manufacturers combined, and that experience has been an unqualifiedly successful one.

All manufacturers who have preceded STEINWAY & SONS in the attempt to produce a satisfactory Upright Piano have, without a single exception, most ignominiously failed to accomplish that object.

To STEINWAY & SONS, and to them alone, belongs the exclusive credit of bringing the Upright Piano to a state of perfection formerly deemed beyond the bounds of possibility.

The pre-eminent superiority of the STEINWAY UPRIGHT is, in a great measure, due to the invaluable patented improvements invented by MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS, and exclusively used in their instruments.

Prominent and extensive manufacturers, unable to honorably compete with STEINWAY & SONS, have infringed their patents. Some of them have been enjoined from using the STEINWAY PATENTS, and suits are now pending against others.

The entire Piano interest of the United States have tacitly conceded the overwhelming superiority of the STEINWAY UPRIGHT, by finally entering the field as competitors, after vainly endeavoring, for years, to discourage their purchase, representing them as "incapable of standing in tune," "not durable," "strings subject to unequal temperature," "only fit for a bedroom," etc.

For many years our greatest obstacle to surmount in the introduction of the STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO was the well-grounded prejudice that existed against all Upright Pianos, owing to the numerous worthless instruments made during the past quarter of a century by respectable manufacturers of Square and Grand Pianos. The Uprights in use before the Steinway improvements were only tolerated in small rooms where other styles of Pianos could not be placed, and were generally conceded by the trade and profession to be merely a temporary substitute for a Square or Grand Piano.

The STEINWAY UPRIGHT will last a lifetime. It is an unqualified success. All others are either failures or experiments. Can you afford to purchase an experiment when the STEINWAY is within your reach at a trifle more than you are asked for the "experiment"?

LYON & HEALY,
STATE & MONROE-STS.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s

Square, Grand, and Upright

PIANOS.

The reputation and success abroad which this instrument enjoys is singularly noteworthy.

It is not only used in 25,000 American homes, and indorsed by the highest circle of music criticism in the United States, but its reputation has crossed the seas; and they have been introduced into the palaces of England and France, and have been covered with honorable and immortal praises by the great masters and composers of Germany—the cradle and the native land of song—the home of

LISZT, RICHTER, KULLAK,
JOACHIM, ABT, BENDEL,

And many others, whose names are as high as fame and authority can write them—all of whom have united in an acknowledgment of the Hallet, Davis & Co. Piano THAT IT IS the best and most perfect instrument ever invented to articulate the glorious harmonies with which those great minds have been inspired. As the greatest living pianist, Franz Liszt, says: IT IS THE MOST ADMIRABLE INSTRUMENT EVER MADE.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Cor. State & Adams-sts.

THE FAVORITE

BAUER URIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS!

Truly First-Class Pianos at Moderate Prices.

We would call attention to the many improvements introduced in our Pianos. Among them are our PATENT SELF-BEARING AGRAFFE ATTACHMENT, CONCAVE NAME-BOARD, IMPROVED VENEERED BRIDGE, and VIOLIN-SHAPED SOUNDING-BOARD, which place the BAUER foremost of any in the market. Still, with the facilities at our command, we are able to sell them for cash or on time at very low prices.

Every Instrument Fully Warranted for Five Years.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
182 & 184 Wabash-av.,
Between Monroe and Adams-sts.

CHINA, CROCKERY, Etc.

GAY'S,

23 E. WASHINGTON-ST.,

Just opened with an entire new stock of

China, Glass, Crockery, Lamps, and Fancy Goods.

Goblets, per doz	50c
Tumblers	30c
Stone China Dining Sets, 115 pieces	$9.50

And the entire stock at equally low prices.

GAY'S, 23 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.

WE ARE SELLING

New American White China Dinner Sets, 127 pieces, for $16.

English Stone China Sets, 114 pcs, for $10.

New Lot of English Decorated Dinner Sets Just Received.

Nickel Student Lamps (one of our specialties) at reduced prices.

FRENCH, POTTER & WILSON,
91 and 93 Wabash-av.,
Corner Washington-st.,
Successors in Chicago to Abram French & Co.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY!

The early fall novelties in Millinery, also new designs for Dressmaking, can be found at
MISS M. HARRINGTON'S,
109 State-st.

FURNITURE.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS! IN FURNITURE, AT Bamberger, Bloom & Co.'s,

267 & 269 Wabash-av.

We have purchased and just received a LARGE BANKRUPT STOCK OF FURNITURE (uncommonly good and solid quality), embracing

- **120 Chamber Suits,**
- **29 Sideboards,**
- **20 Secretaries,**
- **40 Dwarf Bookcases,**
- **10 Office Desks,**
- **20 Mantel Looking Glasses**
- **120 Marble Tables,**
- **40 Hat Trees,**

Which we offer at unusually low prices.

In addition to the above we keep constantly on hand a large stock of our own make of

Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Library Suits, Patent Rocking Chairs,

COVERED IN THE FINEST RAW AND SPUN SILKS.

Also a large and well-selected assortment of

FANCY FURNITURE!

IN THE

Latest Parisian, London and Vienna Styles.

Every purchaser of Furniture will consult his own interest by calling and inspecting our goods, and getting our prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

FURNITURE!

DON'T BUY

Until you have our prices. We are selling goods lower than any house in the city, and will convince you if you will compare prices with others.

Holton & Hildreth,
221 & 223 State-st.

FURNITURE!

Wirts & Scholle

Are now prepared to show the most complete line of Fine, Medium, and Common Furniture in the city, latest and most stylish designs, manufactured for this Fall Trade, at prices which it will pay everybody to get before purchasing.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

Best Patent Rocker

In the world, $65,000 worth of which were sold in the Middle and Southern States during last year.

WIRTS & SCHOLLE,
222 WABASH-AV.
Between Adams and Jackson-sts.
Our Illustrated Catalogue mailed upon application.

NOTICE!

THE TOBEY FURNITURE CO.

Have one of the most complete stocks of

Fashionable Furniture

Of the latest designs ever exhibited in the West.

We carry the largest line of Desks and Office Furniture of the very best make ever shown in Chicago. Also headquarters for Folding Beds. Prices satisfactory to all.

THE TOBEY FURNITURE CO.,
STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

COAL.

COAL.

Now is the time to secure your winter's coal at AHREN'S, No. 561 West Madison-st., and 93 East Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.

CHEAP HOMES.

IRA BROWN'S
$100 LOTS!

HO! FOR LA GRANGE!

COME IN any pleasant day this week at 9:30 in the morning, or 4 in the afternoon, and go and see my LOTS, FREE, at

LA GRANGE!

PUT YOUR MONEY IN REAL ESTATE.

MY $100 LOTS

Are the safest and best investment the laboring man, clerk, teacher, mechanic, and man of small means can possibly find.

FREE CAR FARE.

If you buy TWO LOTS, and will build immediately, I will furnish you a pass good for TWO YEARS on every and all trains between Chicago and La Grange.

MY LOTS AT

LA GRANGE

Are only one block from the large and beautiful 4-story Hotel, and 7 miles from Chicago. Railroad fare 10 cents, or 6¼c on yearly ticket. They are beautiful property, and I am selling them for

$100,

$15 down and $5 monthly. This makes it cost you, after your first payment, only 17 cents a day. You can save that on cigar money, or your good wife will find a way to economize just a little more, so you can by-and-by have

A BEAUTIFUL HOME OF YOUR OWN.

FREE EXCURSIONS leave my office to see the Lots every pleasant day at 9:30 in the morning and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

LA GRANGE is on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; is one of Chicago's most attractive and enterprising suburbs, being beautifully situated among hills and groves; has now about 1,500 inhabitants, and growing rapidly; churches, schools, stores, etc., etc.

I ALSO HAVE

	EACH.
100 Lots at Evanston, -	$500
400 Lots at Desplaines,	200
50 Lots at South Chicago,	100
15 Lots at Park Ridge,	300
100 Lots at Lakeside, -	100
300 Lots at Glencoe, -	100
300 Lots at LaGrange, -	100
400 Lots at Thornton, -	100
1,600 Lots at Homewood,	100
2,000 Lots at San Diego, Cal.	100

Remember, that you get an abstract with all property purchased of me, and also save commissions, as I deal in nothing but my own property, and SHOW IT FREE.

IRA BROWN,
142 & 144 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FLOUR.

REDUCTIONS IN FLOUR.

WINTER WHEAT.

New Golden Sheaf	$5.50
Oracle	5.75
Diamond Light	6.00
Golden Sheaf, old wheat	6.50
Plant's Extra	7.00

PATENT.

Agate	$7.50
Jack Frost	7.75
Underwood's	8.00
Fine Family Flour	5.50

Every barrel warranted and delivered free.

C. JEVNE,
110 & 112 Madison-st.
And 246 Blue Island-av.

ORGUINETTE.

THE ORGUINETTE

Is the Family Pet.
If one you get
You'll be ready to bet
That never yet
Was heard, or met,
For sale or to let,
An instrument better than the Orguinette,
Which you can get
For Ten Dollars net,

At 188 and 190 STATE-ST.,
Opposite the Palmer House.
J. HOWARD FOOTE, Gen'l Agent.

BUSINESS CARDS.

IRA HOLMES, General Broker
86 WASHINGTON-ST.,
Has for sale Cook County 5 per cent Bonds; West Town 5 per cent Bonds; City Scrip.
Buys all Bank Claims; City Scrip.

Metropolitan Laundry,
244 CLARK-ST.,
(Grand Pacific Hotel).
HIGHEST CLASS WORK.

Clothes Cleaning GO TO
JOHN JONES,
119 Dearborn-st.,
And get your clothes thoroughly cleaned and neatly repaired.

F. A. KENNEDY'S CREAM BISCUIT!
Western Branch, 41 River-st.

ADVERTISING.

LOW ESTIMATES SENT To any party wishing to advertise in the City or Country Newspapers—North, South, East, or West. Advertisements sent daily at Lowest Prices. Call or address
C. A. COOK & CO. 114 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

GENERAL SUPPLY STORE.

NOW FOR ANOTHER RUSH!

MONSTER ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK

AT SEA'S 2—TWO—2 SPECIAL SALES

Our last week's Special Sale (LACE CURTAINS) was a great success, and we can safely assert that never before in the history of this rushing city were so many thousand yards of curtaining sold in a week's time. Remember, each week we have Special Sales of different stocks sent to us to be closed out regardless of cost or value. This week an invoice of

244 CASES

OF MANUFACTURER'S

REMNANTS OF CALICO,

Direct from the mills of A. & W. Sprague, Merrimac, Cocheco, Richmond, Simpson, Burnell, and other best makes.

PRINTS

By the Bushel—By the Pound—By the Piece—By the Yard.

Prints at Your Own Price,
Prints Actually Given Away,

That is to say—we have an enormous quantity of very small remnants, WORTHLESS except to use in making quilts, that will be GIVEN to our CUSTOMERS GRATIS—FREE—NO CHARGE—and the first to come will find the best assortment—although we feel able to promise that the supply will last until Thursday or Friday, owing to the vast amount on hand.

THESE REMNANTS

Will Be Sold by the Pound

At 19c, and there are about 11 yards to the pound—all for 19c.

By the Bushel at 48c—for a Bushel Basketful of Calico—48c.

By the Yard at 2, 3, and 4c, the price depending upon the length of the remnant; but 4c will be the highest price charged, thus giving our customers best makes of Prints at one-half and less than half usual prices.

By the Piece or Remnant at 1c (one), 2c (two), 3c (three), 4c (four), 5c (five), 7c (seven), and 10c (ten cents) for each remnant, according to length and quality, and will be found to be less than half the cost to manufacture.

Practical, Economical Housewives

Will find in this sale a rare opportunity to procure Standard, Fast-Color Calico at prices ridiculous, nonsensical, and never before quoted by any house in the world. The remnants measure from one to ten yards and there being many remnants of the same pattern, it will be found easy to procure two or three pieces alike and use together.

DO NOT DELAY!

Or put off attending this Great Sale, but early to-morrow (Monday) morning

PUT ON YOUR BONNET
AND WITH ALL YOUR FRIENDS
WEND YOUR WAY
TO

SEA'S,

122 & 124 State-st.

The 2d Special Sale

IS OF THE
ENTIRE STOCKS
OF A
WATERING PLACE
JEWELER
HAVING STORES AT
SARATOGA,
LONG BRANCH,
AND NEWPORT,

Who, as the resort season is now over, and not being able to carry the stocks until another year, has ordered us to close out the whole immediately, consisting of a novel assortment of Shell Goods, with mottoes painted by hand saying "Souvenir de Newport," "Memoir of Saratoga," "A Gift from Long Branch," &c., &c., to be sold at half former prices, together with the following:

80 doz Silver Filigree (on White Metal) scarce Shawl and Breastpins at 5c each; Long Branch price was 50c.

80 doz Silver Filigree Long Pins, with Decorated Centres, at 10c, former price 75c.

75 doz Silver Filigree Ear-Drops, in twelve different patterns, all at 10c pair; worth 50 to 60c.

Over 5,000 different articles of Genuine Ivory Jewelry—Ear-Drops, Neck Chains, Crosses, Lockets, Pendants, Sets, Breastpins, Scarf Pins, Long Pins, Cuff Pins, &c., &c., &c., at from 10 to 50c each, none of which sold at the Watering Places at less than ten times the price asked, and all are new and latest style seaside novelties.

500 Thimbles in Silvered Wire and Velvet Cases at 5 and 10c, worth five times the price.

200 Children's Solid Gold Rings at 48c, worth double.

300 Misses' Solid Gold Rings at 63c, elegantly engraved.

200 Ladies' or Gents' sizes Solid Gold Rings at 58, 74, and 98c, worth $1, $1.50, and $2.

Black Rubber Hand-Decorated Bracelets 10c pair, worth 25c.

Silver and Gilt Open-Work Bracelets at 24c pair, worth 50c.

Large Cut Jet Ball Head Hair Daggers at 10c, worth 25c.

Cut Jet Ball Back Combs at 39c in 3 different patterns

500 pair assorted Fancy Sleeve Buttons at 5c and 10c pair, worth 10 to 50c.

$2,000 Stock of Rolled Gold and Plated Sets—Pins, Drops, Charms, etc., at 50c on the dollar.

Lot of Finest French Gilt Crosses and Lockets, warranted to wear 5 years, at 48c, worth $1 to $2 each.

Rogers Bros.' Silver Plated Ware, full variety, at less than their factory prices.

Fine Silver Plated Table Knives at 95c set, worth $2.

AND
HOSTS OF OTHER BARGAINS

IN EVERY DEP'T,

INTENDED TO PROVE THAT

SEA'S

MAMMOTH SUPPLY DEPOT,
122 and 124 State-st.,

Is the only reliable and strictly first-class House of its kind in Chicago, and the

LARGEST
BANKRUPT STOCK
WAREHOUSE IN AMERICA.

SEA'S

WHOLESALE DEPARTM'T
Now occupies the

3d and 4th FLOORS.

LIVE MERCHANTS and CLOSE BUYERS will find Jobs and Leaders in all kinds of goods at prices too low to name here. Also the greatest variety of 5c and 10c COUNTER Supplies in the West.

We Name the Lowest Prices,
And Sell the Closest Buyers.
Look Us Over. It will Pay You.

SEA & CO.,

122 & 124 State-st.

FOREIGN.

Revolt of the Army and People at the Afghan Capital.

The British Consulate Besieged by a Furious Mob.

While the Ameer Is a Helpless Prisoner in His Own Palace.

Ruinous Stagnation Still Prevails in the English Cotton Districts.

London Journals Predict a Continuation of the Gold Outflow.

Great Damage Caused in Russia by the Flood in the Neva.

AFGHANISTAN.

REVOLT.

SIMLA, Sept. 6.—At a late hour Thursday night a messenger traveling post haste reached Alikneyl from Cabul, and informed Maj. Connelly, the British political agent, that the British Embassy at Cabul had been attacked by several Afghan regiments, which had assembled in that city, demanding arrears of pay, and that the military escort of the Embassy was defending itself. The Viceroy of India immediately ordered the troops at Alikneyl to move instantly upon Shutagarden Pass. Gen. Roberts has been ordered to proceed to Peiwar Pass and advance on Cabul, while Gen. Stewart has been ordered to hold Candahar. All the British forces on the Candahar line will concentrate at Candahar. The forces in the Khyber Pass are being strongly reinforced and will operate on Jellalabad. Maj. Connelly telegraphed Friday night the substance of a letter received from the Ameer of Afghanistan, who confirms the news of revolt, and adds that the regiments which have mutinied were joined by the populace. The Ameer's arsenal and stores were first plundered and destroyed, and the British Embassy was then attacked by overwhelming numbers.

THE REVOLT A SURPRISE.

The Ameer declares that he was completely surprised by the outbreak. He endeavored to quell it, and sent Gen. Daoudshah to Maj. Cavagnari's assistance, but Gen. Daoudshah was unhorsed and fatally wounded. The Ameer then sent his son with the Governor of Cabul and other influential personages, but the mob was wholly uncontrollable. The attack on the British Embassy continued throughout Wednesday, when a fire broke out on the premises. The Ameer, writing Thursday, says he is in great distress, and is himself besieged. The Viceroy of India is at present ignorant of the fate of Maj. Cavagnari and other members of the Embassy. Gen. Roberts has already started for Peiwar Pass. The advance on Cabul will be made very speedily, and will be strongly supported. The Viceroy's military secretary accompanies Gen. Roberts.

CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—It is stated that a Cabinet Council has been called to meet immediately for the consideration of affairs in Afghanistan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £26,000.

The revival of the American demand for British exports continues to be a principal theme of all the financial reviews and articles. The *Economist* says: "There can be no doubt that business is rapidly reviving in America, but that for the present it is not easy to say whether the American demand for British goods will spring up in time to take the edge off the export of bullion. The feature in the return of the Bank of France is the decline in its cash reserve. The Bank is now selling gold coin at one per mille premium for export to London, for the United States. No returns of these sales are published, but it is estimated that the exports to London this week have been £120,000, and a further sum of £400,000 will leave for the United States by to-day's steamer. The gold shipped from France for America since the purchases commenced this season is estimated at £3,000,000."

The *Economist* also says: "All accounts which reach us respecting the harvest operations well-nigh throughout Europe tend to prove that there will be an increasing demand for American wheat. In Southern Russia and Roumania not more than half an average crop appears to have been secured.

"The prospects of a prolonged shipment of gold across the Atlantic appear to be drawing near, although, doubtless, it will be gradual, and, in a measure, recouped by supplies of gold drawn from the Continent. Further sums of American eagles have been shipped from England for New York during the week, and gold has been taken from the open market for the same quarter, but during the last few days the movement has certainly slackened."

SCRATCHED.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Wheel of Fortune has been scratched for the St. Leger races.

WAGES REDUCED.

Ten thousand nail-makers in Staffordshire have received notice of a 10 per cent reduction of wages.

STAGNATION IN TRADE.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Trade in cotton goods continues stagnant. The Manchester *Guardian* says: "The execution of contracts on hand will doubtless delay the closing of the mills for a little time, but the margin of profit is so wretchedly poor there is no reason for entering into fresh arrangements until there is a reasonable prospect for a drop in cotton or of advances in goods. The Oldham limited companies have called a meeting for the 15th to discuss the present ruinous state of trade which entails a loss of ⅜d per pound and to adopt some measure whereby the companies may be relieved."

The Ashton operatives urged the masters to stop the mills for a limited period instead of enforcing a reduction of wages, but the masters refused.

Committees are forming to promote emigration.

DIED.

Wilbur F. Raymond, the absconding agent of Ramsey & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., arrested recently on a charge of forgery, but released, his employers declining to prosecute, died at his hotel of dropsy of the heart.

EXPLANATION.

The Marquis of Hartington, speaking in Radnorshire, South Wales, yesterday, gave an explanation of his recent utterances on the question of the Land laws. He did not advocate an artificial creation of a class of peasant proprietors, but merely urged that if any existing laws tend to artificially aggregate vast properties in the hands of a few persons they should be carefully inquired into.

CHINA.

SEVERE DROUGHT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—Consul Lord, of Ningpo, China, writing July 28, says of the grain crops in the Province of Che Kiang that from April to the middle of June the weather was wet and cold. It then became suddenly dry and hot, and so continued up to the date of writing. Such was the intensity of the heat that the canals, which are largely relied upon for irrigation, dried up, and everything became parched. Should the drought continue much longer the Consul thought the grain crop of the Province would be almost totally destroyed.

The cotton crop had also suffered greatly.

The Province of Che Kiang has an area of about 40,000 square miles, and a population of over 26,000,000.

SPAIN.

ALFONSO'S MARRIAGE.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Sept. 6.—The rumors of serious opposition to the King's marriage are considered of no importance. The Liberal Conservatives, under Senor Canovas del Castillo, are in entire accord with the Government.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—A project has been submitted to the Government for building a palace for an international exhibition.

MOST JOYFULLY ACCEPTED.

The official journal states that King Alfonso having at Arcachon solicited the hand of the Archduchess Marie Christine, the Emperor has consented, and the Archduchess most joyfully accepted.

RUSSIA.

STORM AND FLOODS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—A storm has been raging here since Thursday. The River Neva has reached the greatest hight ever known. The suburbs are flooded.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Prince Labanoff has been appointed Ambassador to London, and Prince Sabouroff, the present Minister at Athens, will succeed Prince Labanoff as Ambassador to Constantinople.

GREAT FIRE.

WYBORG, Russia, Sept. 6.—A great fire is raging in the timber-yards of Kotka, near this place.

FRANCE.

DENIAL.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The statement that the Government intends to abandon Clause 7 of Jules Ferry's Education bill is formally denied. The clause referred to prohibits members of unauthorized societies from teaching in the schools.

DEAD.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Baron Isadore Taylor, the well-known traveler and author, is dead.

A BIG HAUL.

The *Soir* reports that 135,000 francs were stolen to-day from the Ministry of Finance.

SWITZERLAND.

SWISS WATCHES FOR AMERICA.

By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.

GENEVA, Sept. 5.—The Neuchatel papers report a marked revival of the trade of Swiss watches for the American market. It has been increasing ever since the Paris Exposition, and is now, it is said, almost as good as ever.

BOSNIA.

AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION.

SERAJEVO, Sept. 6.—The Duke of Wurtemburg, with his chief of staff, Geo. Albor, started to-day to take command of the troops which will enter Novi-Bazar Sept. 8.

AUSTRIA.

THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO.

VIENNA, Sept. 6.—The Prince of Montenegro was entertained at a State banquet here to-night. He will return to Cettinje to-morrow.

BRAZIL.

GROWING COFFEE INJURED.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 6.—A severe frost has caused immense injury to growing coffee on the highlands.

FIRES.

AT GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 6.—The past twenty-four hours have witnessed two very heavy fires in this city. Just at midnight a fire was discovered in Albert Keil's furniture store, which was soon wrapped in flames, and soon thereafter the adjoining paint-shop of Haines & Klover was in a blaze. In a short time the adjacent houses of J. A. Stephenson, occupied by F. E. Murray and William Cass, and the residence of Dr. J. N. Reynolds, took fire, while the photograph gallery of W. Cass, and the house of A. J. Emlaw, occupied by John Sherry, were so endangered that their partial destruction by the citizens was necessary. The people carried out most of the furniture and goods to a place of safety, so the loss to all parties interested was as low as possible. At that time of night the fire company was necessarily slow getting to work, but did as well as it was possible under the circumstances. Most of the buildings were totally destroyed.

The losses are estimated as follows: A. Kiel, $900; insured $700. W. Cass, $500; no insurance. J. N. Reynolds, $1,200; insured $1,500. Haines & Klover, $150; no insurance. H. C. Akeley, $150; no insurance. J. A. Stephenson, $800; no insurance. A. J. Emlaw, $150; no insurance. F. E. Murray, $100; no insurance, J. Cherry, $50; no insurance.

At noon to-day the Wool and Wire Mattress Factory took fire while a brisk breeze was blowing, and was totally destroyed, with a small portion of the machinery saved. It was a large building, once used as a pail factory, with a splendid engine and boiler, owned by Case & Lacey, of Chicago. The Mattress Manufactory was carried on by H. M. Creager & Co., who had lately put in some new machinery and greatly increased the working-capacity of the establishment. The losses are: Case & Lacey, $3,500; no insurance; H. M. Creager & Co., $700; no insurance.

CHICAGO.

A still alarm to Engine No. 7 at 11:45 yesterday forenoon was caused by the burning out of a chimney at No. 252 West Polk street, owned and occupied by Patrick Carragher. Damage, $10; no insurance.

The alarm from Box 441 at 5:15 last evening was caused by a fire in the shaving-bin just north of the West Division Water Works, at the corner of Ashland avenue and Twenty-second street. Cause, some boys playing in the neighborhood with some matches. No damage, as the fire was extinguished with but little trouble.

The alarm from Box 424 at 5:45 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the hay loft of a two-story brick barn, in the rear of No. 425 West Washington street, owned and occupied by A. J. Snell. Damage to building, $50; to contents, consisting of five tons of hay, 100 bushels of oats, and a sleigh, $150. No insurance. Cause of fire unknown.

IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 6.—S. Adler & Sons' chemical color works, corner of Gold and Tillary streets, was damaged by fire to-night to the amount of $35,000.

A DOUBTFUL STORY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—Last November W. F. Harper, President of the Central Normal School of Danville, twenty miles west of here, disappeared from Indianapolis, and no clew was left. To-day it was learned that last Friday Mrs. Harper received a letter from him dated somewhere in Colorado. It stated that he was alive and at himself again; that he had just come to himself and realized where he was. He further stated that he was knocked down and robbed late in the evening in this city. Since that time he has known nothing, and been a raging and raving maniac. That when he came to himself, a few days ago, he was with a band of Indians in the West, and that he had escaped from them, and was on his way home; that he was out of money, and wanted them to send him enough to get home. On this, the Professor's father immediately left to meet him, and yesterday telegraphed from Denver, Col., that he was with him, and will arrive home to-morrow. Harper left considerable indebtedness, and a telegram from Danville says the raving maniac story is not credited by some people.

THE MILITIA.

A Grand Day at Camp Chicago.

Splendid Dress-Parade of the Three Chicago Regiments.

Departure of Some of the Country Organizations---Their Fine Appearance.

The Camp Thronged with Visitors from Morning Till Night.

A Jolly Blaze---The Military Mass Not to Be Held---Notes and Personals.

Prosecuting-Attorney Cameron Has Not a High Opinion of Barnum's Law.

Ex-Gov. Palmer Also Points Out Some of Its Plainest Fallacies.

CAMP CHICAGO.

A GALA DAY.

During yesterday forenoon Camp Chicago presented an appearance of comparative quiet. There was really nothing doing prior to 2 o'clock in the afternoon. There was very little to break the monotony of the proceedings. An occasional squad paraded and performed the ordinary evolutions on the central field, but in this there was nothing specially stirring. The morning wore along, dragging somewhat, and the boys began to find matters rather duller than they had bargained for. But all this was changed in the afternoon, and certainly nobody could complain of any lack of enthusiasm then.

If Friday was the day on which the most important military events transpired, yesterday was essentially

VISITORS' DAY.

In the afternoon they took possession of the park, and by sheer force of numbers became the ruling feature of the scene. The military maneuvred about the field, but they were so heavily flanked and backed up by masses of people on carriage and afoot that their individuality was not nearly as marked as when the simple fringe of trees which separates the parade ground from the lake served as a background. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the grounds were thronged with thousands of people. What in the other days of the encampment had been secluded nooks, so tranquil that the gentlest breeze sighing through the leaves overhead was the only sound audible, were yesterday the scenes of busy and ever-changing life. The driveway around the parade-ground was filled with carriages throughout its entire circuit, and the promenades were equally crowded with pedestrians. The picknicking features of other occasions were conspicuous by their absence. But few people wanted to sit down. There was too much to be seen, the succession of novelties was too constant, to allow of indulgence in repose. The genius of the day was one of life, and change, and motion. Everybody wanted to see all that was to be seen, and, consequently, each feature of the camp became in turn the centre of attraction to the surging masses which moved hither and thither over the bright sward.

THE DEPARTURE OF A NUMBER OF THE COMMANDS

was the first military incident of the early afternoon. It was disheartening to see them go just as the crowds began to pour in and promise a multitude, but in the case of those who left it was a matter of necessity. The first to depart was the Twelfth Regiment, and, though it would be ungrateful to insinuate that nothing in their career in camp was so graceful as their leaving it, it must be acknowledged that they took their leave in a manner which excited the admiration of all who viewed it. Forming in companies, they first of all passed in review before the General of Brigade. From this point the regiment, which is a credit to Joliet and the neighboring towns from which its ranks have been recruited, right-wheeled in company formation and advanced to the approach to the bridge, where fours were formed, in which shape the station was reached. Arrived here, the regiment took up a position on the newly-made track to the west of that now in use, stacked arms, and awaited the arrival of the out-bound train which was to take them back to town.

Following them came the Ninth Battalion, of Watseka and vicinity, under the command of Maj. Peters, and the Joliet Battery brought up the rear of the retiring forces.

A large number of people witnessed the embarkation, the approaching train being one of not less than fifteen coaches, a majority of whose occupants, learning that the assembled troops were about to take their departure, remained to enjoy the sight. The only event approaching ceremony in connection with the embarkation was a little interchange of good feeling which took place between the officers and men of the Ninth Battalion. Just previous to their getting on the train, Maj. Peters made a short speech, in which he complimented the men for their soldierly conduct during the camp, and exhorted them to sustain the reputation they had earned. Other officers followed in a similar strain, and a non-commissioned officer made a response on behalf of the men. And then came the cheering,—three cheers being given for the camp, the whole camp, and everything and everybody almost in the camp, the only serious omission being Caterer Kern, who, for reasons best known to the departing troops,—probably because his cheer was so bad, that three in return would be a hollow mockery,—failed to reward the ex-Sheriff's efforts with a solitary shout. The embarkation was then accomplished in capital style, the men filing into the cars, from whose windows, as they moved off, the waving of a hundred handkerchiefs came by way of response to the cheers of the multitude who had caught the infection and shouted heartily after the up-bound train.

Later in the afternoon the Third Regiment took leave of the tented field, but at the time this took place there was so much of more live interest going on that the event hardly received the attention which it deserved.

It was understood during the forenoon that the entire fleet of the Chicago Yacht Club was to sail from Chicago to the camp, and this promised mixture of seamanship and soldiery was looked forward to with a good deal of expectation. But only two yachts put in an appearance, the Qui Vive and the Ina, and the irruption created very little excitement.

The feature of the afternoon was

THE DRESS-PARADE OF THE THREE CHICAGO REGIMENTS,

which was undoubtedly the finest one either of them has executed since its organization. The parade-ground was cleared, and guards from the Tenth Regiment stationed at intervals around it. The First Regiment formed immediately in front of headquarters, 400 strong. The movements were executed in a superior manner. Never before has the First acquitted itself with the skill of the best regiments of the East. It certainly proved the best dress-parade the First ever executed. At the south end of the parade-ground the Second formed in line and held one of the best dress-parades they ever gave. The men presented a soldierly appearance, and the marching was simply perfect. There were 400 men in line.

At the east side of the grounds the Sixth formed their line and turned out about 250 men, and the parade was the best they had ever done. The parade-ground presented the most attractive appearance of any day of the encampment, with three such regiments as the Chicago contingent giving dress parade at one and the same time. The bands of these regiments played their dress-parade marches, and all constituted a picture of camp life that fully repaid the thousands of visitors for their pains.

At the close of the dress parade Company C of the First Regiment came up before the General's headquarters and gave an exhibition drill, which fully upheld their title to the champion medal, won in St. Louis last fall. The manual was executed with the precision seldom reached by companies in the East, and the loading and firing was done in a manner that led one to believe they were simply automata. Gen. Sheridan said he had never seen it done so well before. The opening and closing of the breech-loaders sounded as one gun, a single click being heard at each movement. There were sixty men in all. Capt. Davis can be justly proud of his command.

ONE OF THE PLEASANT FEATURES

of the encampment yesterday was the presentation by Gen. Torrence of a magnificent silk sash to Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard, which token found favor in the eyes of the latter.

GEN. SHERIDAN

and Col. Whipple drove out to camp yesterday in a coupe, and once more paid their respects to Gen Torrence at headquarters. The last-named sent a staff officer with the distinguished visitors, and the grand rounds of the camp were made. Returning, Gen. Sheridan had a quiet conversation with his host, in which he expressed himself as highly pleased with the camp and everything connected with it. He made the very flattering assertion (considering the source) that he had never seen a finer camp. In regard to the proposed brigade movements, the General advised Gen. Torrence that it would not be policy to engage in anything of the sort until he has his command under the best of training, and thought it would not be advisable to undertake it within four years, at least, of steady drill.

Gen Sheridan and Col. Whipple left early.

Just about 8 o'clock at night there came

THE SENSATION OF THE CAMP.

On the lake front, some 200 feet south of the pier, there stood a two-story frame building which in better and happier times was inhabited. The winds blew and the rains fell, the waves beat upon that house, and it was washed from its foundations. It stood up to last night with what had been its front-door overlooking the waves of Lake Michigan, and its battered sides and broken doors and windows rendered it an object of commiseration to all beholders. At last somebody took pity on the old ruin, and in the most accidental manner possible it was wiped out of existence.

It was really very funny to see the interest which the boys took in the blaze. The old shell burned like a match-box, and every time a tongue of flame reached forth the boys cheered. When the roof fell in they cheered more, and when the walls dropped they shouted as if they had been the walls of Jericho.

The biggest joke, however, was on the Hyde Park Fire Department. In some miraculous way the intelligence that a terrific conflagration was in progress was conveyed to the headquarters of that organization. In a few minutes there thundered across the bridge a chemical engine, a hose-cart, and a hook-and-ladder truck. The boys cheered them on, and encouraged the firemen in every way. It was not until they reached the lake shore, just as the last vestiges of the old house crumbled and fell, that they realized how egregiously they had been sold. The building could not have been worth more than a hundred dollars, and the fellows had more than that amount of fun out of its burning. Nobody has the slightest idea how the "accident" happened, but it is positively certain that it was not the result of any premeditated action on the part of any soldier. The mere fact that about 300 of the boys were standing around in the bushes when the blaze started proves nothing at all. Viewed from the pier the scene was really a pretty one, and was much enjoyed by the crowd.

DURING THE AFTERNOON,

Company F, of the First Regiment, held a meeting, Capt. Black presiding, at which the following resolution was adopted, in connection with the death of Lieut. Van Schaick. The desire was general among the military to attend the funeral this afternoon, the officers of the Second Regiment being particularly anxious that their regiment might do so, but nothing in the way of combined action was accomplished. The resolution referred to was as follows:

Resolved, That by the sudden and untimely death of Second Lieutenant Charles A. Van Schaick, this company has lost a most efficient and brilliant young officer and an accomplished and courteous gentleman.

Resolved, That our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy is hereby extended to his sorely-afflicted family and many friends in this their sudden bereavement, and that we wear the badge of mourning for thirty days in respect to our dead comrade.

THE MILITARY MASS

promised by the Chaplain of the Second Regiment, the Rev. Father Cashman, had been looked forward to by all the friends of the camp as a feature which would help to attract a large number of people from the city, lend an eclat to the Sunday proceedings, and relieve them from dullness. Early in the afternoon, however, and it came from a superior sacerdotal source in the city,—no less an authority than Vicar-General Dr. McMullen,—that the mass in camp would not be permitted. The officers of the Second Regiment were greatly disappointed at this intelligence, and well they might be, as they had made elaborate preparations of the occasion. A handsome tent had been erected in which to place the altar, the services of Miss McCarthy and a number of well-known vocalists had been secured, and all done generally to lend to the event all due solemnity and eclat. To say that the officers were disappointed was a faint way only of expressing their sentiments. Pressed as to what reason the Vicar-General had for his refusal to sanction the performance in camp of the ceremony, they said that all they knew was that he had coupled with his refusal the information that there was a church near to the camp, and that the soldiers should attend church there. Thus has been nipped in the bud what had promised to be quite a pleasing chapter in the history of the camp. A brigade order had already been issued authorizing the celebration, but, when the untoward state of facts just recited became known, it was rescinded.

A SAD ACCIDENT

occurred to John Beardsley, a lad of 14 years of age, about 10 o'clock in the morning. The boy was standing in the roadway, near the bridge, with two other boys, when a park 'bus drove up. With a recklessness amounting to criminality the driver rushed his horses on, and in an instant the poor boy lay crushed and bleeding under the wheels of the 'bus. Mr. Elliott Anthony and another gentleman, who were passengers on the vehicle, visited the hospital-tent, and were strong in their denunciations of the driver's action. He was arrested by the Hyde Park police, and if the outcome of the boy's injuries is serious he may find himself in a bad fix.

The boy was attended to by the Regimental Surgeon of the Tenth Battalion, who found that his nose was broken. His left arm hung useless by his side, and there seemed to be reason to believe that some ribs were broken and that internal injuries had been sustained. After all had been done for him that was possible the lad's relatives arrived, and he was removed to his home, where at last accounts he was resting quietly.

What came very near to being a fatal accident occurred in the afternoon while the Chicago Battery was drilling. Postillion Albert West, riding the wheel-horse on No. 1 gun, was thrown from his horse through not being on his guard when the order to advance was given. In falling he luckily managed to catch the harness, and hung on for dear life, with a gun and caisson thundering a few inches behind him. The halt was effected just as he was about to give out, and he was picked up by a comrade. He was unhurt, and at once resumed his place in the saddle.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN AND LADIES

made a call during the day at the headquarters of the Second Regiment: Gen. Phil H. Sheridan and staff, the Hon. C. B. Farwell, Judge Moran and family, Judge Moore, Lieut.-Gov. Shuman, John B. Jefferys, Gen. Whipple, Assistant-Postmaster C. S. Squiers, Gov. Cullom, Judge Knickerbocker, E. Walker, Register Hibbard, Col. Louis Shaffner, Gen. O. H. Mann and wife, Gen. Martin Beem, Col. E. D. Swain, staff and officers of First Infantry and ladies, Col. Thompson, staff, and officers of Sixth Battalion and ladies, Gen. Torrence and wife, Col. and Mrs. M. W. Powell, Gen. Strong, Col. and Mrs. Ricaby, Col. J. Mason Loomis, Mr. McNeil and family, the Revs. P. J. Conway, P. A. L. Egan, T. J. Cashman, Chaplain of the Second, Father Fanning, of Fairbury, Father Smith, the Hon. James P. Root, J. B. Sherman, Michael Keeley, John C. Richberg, B. Callaghan and family, J. E. Bourke, T. J. Darcy, P. M. Hennessey, Mr. Hickey, editor of New York *Catholic Review*, Col. M. C. Hickey, J. F. Finerty, Maj. C. E. Moore, Harley Green, Col. Taylor, of Peoria, John M. Hubbard, P. M. Clowry and family, Dr. McCarthy, Clerk Gross, E. F. Dore, Ald. Daly and family, Sam Sheahan with Miss Brewster and Miss Addie Sheahan. The following ladies visited the headquarters: Miss Annie Farwell, Mrs. C. B. Farwell, Miss Fannie Boone, Miss Emma Powell, Miss Emma Smith, Miss Lydia Green, Misses Hannah and Julia McCarthy, Miss Annie O'Connor, Miss Julia Moore, Miss Alice Quirk, Miss Young, Miss O'Brien, of Cleveland, Miss Carrie Green, Miss Henrotin, Mrs. Dr. Henrotin, Mrs. Col. Rend, Mrs. Col. Quirk, Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. Dr. Gray, Mrs. Capt. Quirk, Mrs. Capt. Donlin, Mrs. Capt. Cunniffe, Mrs. Capt. Miller, Mrs. Lieut. Fogarty, Mrs. William Moore and family.

THEY TELL A GOOD STORY

on Capt. Ed Gale, of the First Cavalry. He, with several other officers, was in his tent, when certain of the boys came in and serenaded the crowd. Not to be outdone, Capt. Gale determined to go out and serenade Maj. Scott, of the Sixteenth. Scott was with the party, but rather than disappoint the boys he slid quietly back to his tent. Noticing a large and portly jug in a corner of Gale's tent, from which the invaders were treated to fluid nourishment, Maj. Scott secured the same and bore it triumphantly to his quarters. When the band began to play he woke up in the most natural manner and asked the boys "what they would have to take?" They had some out of Gale's bottle. It will take several gallons of hard stuff to wash out the joke, for the story was given away in short order.

NOTES.

The swans had a splendid time of it yesterday as far as food went, and if none of them die of dyspepsia to-day they are proof against the malady.

A competent military authority—not on the staff—expressed the opinion yesterday that the colored troops, in the matter of camp discipline, were not excelled by any other organization in the encampment.

The Gatling Gun Corps took their death-dealing weapon to the lake shore, and, for the benefit of a party of ladies, put in several cases, while the ladies each took a hand at the crank; one lady fired a case in twenty-one seconds, the water fairly foaming with the discharge. This gun is the most terrible of the battery.

Capt. Ward, of the Staff, has distinguished himself by his kind attentions to the representatives of the press.

Col. Swain's headquarters are embellished with a sepia sketch of his tent.

The Ruby and some smaller craft, which were able to weather yesterday's waves with safety, made several trips to camp during the day, each time landing a full complement of passengers.

The regular military inspection takes place at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Farragut Boat Club to the number of seventeen members, accompanied by their ladies, visited the camp and serenaded Gen. Torrence and Col. Swain, also Capt. Tobey, of the artillery.

The program for to-day consists of the regular inspection of camp, corps, and equipments, and the work of the day will consist of sacred concerts by the various bands and dress parade in the afternoon.

Company A of the First Regiment arrived upon the grounds early in the evening.

Sergeant Mergenthaler, of the Hyde Park police, found a check for $150 on the grounds. It was drawn on the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company, and was in favor of a lady, who can obtain it on application to the police headquarters.

Last night there came a modest tap at the tent-poles, and the reporters' ranche was invaded by the apparition of one Thomas Keefe, Quartermaster of the Second Regiment. In his dexter fist he bore a mystical box, which, being opened, revealed no less than 100 good cigars. "Gentlemen," said Tom Keefe, in a voice broken with emotion, "the Second presents its compliments and this box of cigars. If you will come down to my tent, we'll do the square thing by you." The reportorial aggregation individually and jointly informed Tom that he was an officer and a gentleman, and that the Second was second to none.

The band of the Sixth Battalion serenaded the press representatives last night, and rendered two or three popular airs in fine style.

By the slip of a reporter, a remark made day before yesterday, at the time of the presentation to Gen. Torrence of a couple of brigade-flags, was accredited to the wrong person. Gen. Mann, who made the presentation speech, said jokingly to Gov. Cullom, after it was over, that the Governor could talk better than he could, but that he could fight better than the Governor could. Through the slip mentioned above the remark was put into the mouth of Gen. Torrence.

THE STATE MILITIA.

PROSECUTING-ATTORNEY CAMERON ON THE COMMUNISTIC DECISION OF JUDGE BARNUM.

Prosecuting-Attorney Cameron regards the Communistic decision of Judge Barnum as very bad law, and supported by very weak reasoning. In the course of his criticism of the plea for armed mobs independent of legal control, he remarked:

"There is no constitutional question, State or national," said Mr. Cameron, when the Judge's decision was referred to, "involved in the Bielefeldt habeas corpus case,—yes, I argued that case myself,—and in order to raise a constitutional question Judge Barnum was compelled to look beyond the limits of our own Government and enter the domain of English constitutional history. The question clearly stated is, Has the Legislature the power to say how its military arms shall be organized and governed? Judge Barnum answers no. He plainly admits by his opinion that there is nothing in the State or National Constitutions prohibiting the Legislature from enacting this law, and in order to find what he is pleased to call a constitutional objection he is compelled to go to the English Bill of Rights. The English bill was simply an assertion of the right of the subject to carry arms, 'as allowed by law,' and appertained to the subject in his native capacity. It did not extend to the right of a body of citizens to organize as a military company for training in the use of arms, 'without the authority of law,' the act of 60th George III. quoted, prohibits the training of persons 'without lawful authority' to the use of arms. The clause of the National Constitution referred to by the learned Judge, as to the right of the people to keep and bear arms, was not, as he supposes, passed as a reform to the declaration of the English Bill of Rights, but was an original assertion that the right of the people composing a State to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed by the National Government. And the reason given is that a well-regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free State. The object of this clause was to leave the control of the militia in the keeping of each State free from the interference of the National Government. The point of the joke is, that the law in question does not interfere with the right of the citizens to keep and bear arms at all. This is the right of the people acting in their individual capacity. They can each keep and bear as many arms as they choose, and the law in question does not interfere with them. But, when any body of citizens assumes to bear arms in a military capacity, they put themselves within the pale of the military law of the State in which they live, and must submit to and be governed by it. To state a doctrine contrary to this is simply to state an absurdity. It is absurd to affirm that a State has no power to say who shall not enter its military service, and to lay down rules and regulations as to the terms and conditions of that service. And this is, in plain English, the reductio ad absurdum of Judge Barnum's decision."

"If unrecognized bodies of armed men should parade the streets next Sunday, as report says they will, should they be arrested?"

"The authorities should arrest all men they find violating any law on the statute-book."

GOV. PALMER ON THE MILITIA LAW—HE COMBATS JUDGE BARNUM'S COMMUNISTIC OPINION AS BAD LAW AND ABSURD REASONING.

Springfield (Ill.) Register, Sept. 4.

About the 16th day of April, 1875, certain persons in Chicago associated themselves together as a military organization, under the command of the usual company officers, procured arms, and frequently appeared upon the streets of the city organized and under arms. Early in July, 1879, one Frank Bielefeldt, a member and officer of the organization, conducted a military parade of armed and uniformed men of the Association in the streets of Chicago. He was charged with a violation of the provisions of the act, and was arrested and held to answer.

Bielefeldt sued out a writ of habeas corpus to obtain his discharge from arrest, alleging the law forbidding any unlicensed military organization to drill or parade, with arms, in any city or town in this State, to be unconstitutional. The return to the writ was heard by several of the Judges of the Court, and the opinion of the concurring judges was prepared and delivered by one of their number, Judge Barnum. The law was held by the Judges to be unconstitutional, and Bielefeldt was discharged from custody.

Whatever else may be said, the reasoning of Judge Barnum does not warrant the conclusion he reached, that the section of the act then before him is unconstitutional, and it seems to us that all the arguments he employs to support his views are fallacious and inconsequential.

It is essential to the clearness of every argument that the real point in controversy should be understood and defined. If these conditions are not sufficiently attended to sound conclusions are impossible, and Judge Barnum no where in his opinion observes these essential conditions. The act forbids all bodies of men other than the State militia, or the troops of the United States, to associate themselves together as a military organization, in arms, in any city or town in this State without license from the Governor. The offense of Bielefeldt, if any, was, that he was one of a body of men which did parade in the City of Chicago as a military organization, with arms, and the question before the Court was, Has the Legislature of the State the constitutional authority to prohibit bodies of men from drilling or parading in a city or town as a military organization, with arms?

Judge Barnum asserts, as the foundation of one of the lines of argument he pursues, in order to prove the unconstitutionality of the law, that without reference to constitutions, citizens have a right to keep and bear arms, and to become instructed in their use, and that the term signifies the weapons of civilized warfare; but, if these propositions are admitted, does it follow that bodies of men may, in defiance of legislative enactment, associate themselves together as a military company or organization, or drill or parade as such organization, with arms, in any city or town in this State? If to do so is essential to the exercise of the right to keep and bear arms, and to be instructed in their use, then Judge Barnum is right, for it is a well established rule that where the Constitution recognizes or confers a right, it implies and protects its reasonable exercise or enjoyment; but if the citizen may enjoy and exercise the right to keep and bear arms, and be instructed in their use, without associating himself with a body of men in a military company or organization, and without drilling or parading with a military company or organization, with arms, in any city or town, then the law does not interfere with the essential rights of citizens, and is not obnoxious to constitutional objection. This statement of the real question involved in Bielefeldt's case, it seems to us, of itself demonstrates the fallacy of Judge Barnum's argument. To keep arms or to bear arms for defense, or to be instructed in the use of arms, are rights of the citizen that may be easily defined, and are in no wise impaired by a statute which prohibits unlicensed militia organizations, or drills, or parades, in the cities or towns by bodies of armed men.

And the arguments of Judge Barnum may be fully answered upon other and higher grounds. It cannot be held by any sound or thoughtful reasoner that the rights of citizens to keep arms, to bear arms, or to be instructed in the use of arms, are so absolute or perfect that they are subject to no limitation whatever, for it has been adjudged upon grounds that cannot be assailed, that the State may prohibit "a particular mode of bearing arms found dangerous to the community"; and who will assert that the legislative declaration implied in the enactment of the statute in question, that drills or parades of organized bodies of armed men in the cities and towns of the State are dangerous to the community, is so unfounded and unreasonable that it is the duty of the Courts to declare the enactment void.

A law which should forbid a drill or parade of an organized body of armed men at a place where an election is being held would, no one doubts, be constitutional, and for reasons so palpable and obvious as to require no statement, but if Judge Barnum is right, that the right to keep and bear arms, and to be instructed in their use, admits of no limitation, regulation, or control by law, as to the time, or place, or circumstances of its exercise or employment, the public judgment upon that point is wrong, and it is not within the power of the Legislature to protect the voters at elections from menace and danger.

THE COMMUNIST PARADE.

The Communistic military organizations will express their joy to-day at Judge Barnum's decision by a parade and picnic. The Lehr und Wehr Verein, the Jaeger Verein, the Bohemian Sharpshooters, and the Labor Guards will turn out, and all sympathetic trades-unions and workingmen's organizations have been invited to join them, but it is not known how many will do so. Several, however, may unite with them. From what could be learned last night, the procession will number perhaps 1,000 or 1,500, half of whom will be armed. The military will appear in uniform, and carry their guns. The line will be formed on West Lake street, between Union and Desplaines, at 9:30 in the morning, and the procession will proceed on the following route: Desplaines to Randolph, to Clark, to Chicago avenue, to Wells, to Division, to Larrabee, to North avenue, to Clybourn avenue, to Wright's Grove. In addition to a speech in German by Paul Grottkau, the alien, there will be addresses in English by John McAuliff and Frank Bielefeldt; also a drill, the latter taking place between 3 and 4 o'clock. The talkers have been cautioned not to say anything foolish, and will doubtless be guarded in their remarks.

SUICIDE.

FREDERICK TRAUB.

Although the body of the young man who committed suicide at Lincoln Park has not yet been recovered, his identity was yesterday fixed beyond all doubt. Mr. L. Fried, of No. 208 Erie street, called at Central Station yesterday morning to report that Frederick Traub, a young man who lodged in his house, had been missed, and from the description of the suicide, he thought it was none other than he. He was employed as an assistant bookkeeper in the wholesale clothing-house of Cahn, Wampold & Co. Mr. Fried stated that he left home quite early Friday morning, and that he appeared quite depressed in spirits, although he said nothing. It was thought that too close application to his work and to studies which he engaged in caused insanity. Inquiry at the store of his employers resulted in the finding of a letter upon young Traub's desk, which he had written Thursday night upon quitting work. It was addressed to Mr. Robert Mannheimer, the head bookkeeper, and, translated, read as follows:

CHICAGO, Sept. 4, 1879.—MY DEAR FRIEND, MR. MANNHEIMER: In a very few hours I shall take the life of which I am tired. I am neither sick nor in love; have no debts, and have committed no crime. I die as an honest man, and as such I take the liberty to beg of you to carry out my last wishes. I am convinced that you will not refuse to do me this last kindly service. I have never indulged in excesses in my life, of which fact you may convince yourself of my landlord, who lives at 208 Erie street. Still I have never denied myself anything within the limits of reason; and you can therefore easily understand why I could not save any more of my salary. My loss in the State Savings Institution, which occurred just when I was making good progress in my savings, caused me to become discouraged, and to lose the hope of saving anything. I have never reproached myself for this. Please tell Mr. Eisert [a foreman with the same firm], who is a real friend, that I have lately observed a change in his behavior to me, and I believe that some one must have slandered me. Tell him I was too proud to ask for an explanation. I was always his friend, and I remember with gratitude that on his trip to Germany he visited my parents. I have not the heart to write to my father, mother, brothers, and sisters. I leave that to my kind friends. You can learn the place of my birth of Messrs. Leopold Bros. & Co. These gentlemen cared for me when I came to Chicago, a stranger. To all the members of the firm of Cahn, Wampold & Co., my thanks are due for their kind treatment.

The writer asks Mr. Mannheimer to transfer a United States 4 per cent registered bond of $500 to his father, Mr. M. Traub, Lichtenfels, Bavaria. Various articles, including a Webster's dictionary, clothing, and money, are left to his landlord, Mr. Fried, and to others to whom he owed small sums of money. The letter was signed Frederick Traub.

The deceased was given a good reputation for honesty and industry by his employers. He was about 28 years of age, and was born in Lichtenfels, Bavaria, where his father is a large wine-dealer. He came to this country in 1869, and spent a year in learning the language and customs of the country with an uncle named Strauss, living in Buffalo. Upon coming to this city he entered the employ of Leopold Bros., where he remained until after the fire.

E. C. DORSETT.

The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest upon Edward C. Dorsett, a young man who died under somewhat suspicious circumstances yesterday morning at the residence of his sister, No. 1347 Prairie avenue. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when one of the inmates went to call him for breakfast, he was found lying in bed and just at the point of death. Upon a table in the room was a tell-tale bottle of laudanum, which had originally contained about one ounce of the drug, but which was about empty. Dorsett was about 28 years of age, and came to this city from Cincinnati about six months ago. He had there been employed as a news agent on the railroads, but he had been unable to procure work in this city. He came home at 10:30 the evening previous to his death, and was apparently in a very depressed condition of mind.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Stock Markets—General Trade.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—The stock market is still booming, and transactions are very heavy. Coal stocks go up slowly on the delusive hope of a combination, to which the drowning men still cling, but the interests are so diverse that it is next to impossible that an agreement can be reached. While other companies have been rushing to bankruptcy the Lehigh Valley has trimmed its sails and refused to sell coal at ruinously low prices, and though it has capacity for one-fifth of the total production, has kept back mining so that it has now surplus enough to meet the next payment, and is a quarter of a million net ahead of this time last year. The stock sold to-day at 43¾, the highest since August, 1877. Penn went up to 42¼, the highest in two years and a half, and Northern Pacific was at the highest point ever reached, 17¾ for common and 47 for preferred.

Money is still easy at 4 to 6 per cent. Iron market firm and higher.

The Pencoyd Works, who built the New York Elevated Road, have just taken a contract for three miles of iron bridge-work for the Chilian Government. The steamships of the American line are to be remodeled and cabins put on the upper deck, so as to give more freight-room.

The iron mills continue full of orders, which will take the rest of the year.

The grain market is firm and higher, but the elevator capacity of the city is so limited that miles of grain-cars are awaiting their turn to be unloaded.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Lower Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, generally backing to southerly, stationary or lower temperature and barometer.

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, warm southerly winds, generally veering to colder northwesterly, falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, partially cloudy weather, occasional rain, variable winds, shifting to colder northwesterly, and generally higher barometer.

For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, slightly warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly southerly, and stationary or falling barometer.

The Lower Mississippi will rise.

THE RAILROADS.

John C. Gault Accepts the General Management of the Wabash.

An Ineffectual Attempt to Settle the Southwestern Freight Rates.

MR. GAULT ACCEPTS.

The report published in THE TRIBUNE a week ago that the management of the Wabash Road was about to be radically changed is confirmed. Mr. John C. Gault, Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, returned from New York yesterday, and a TRIBUNE reporter called upon him to learn whether the reports that he was about to replace Mr. A. L. Hopkins as General Manager of the Wabash were correct. Mr. Gault stated that the object of his visit was correctly reported in THE TRIBUNE. Some time ago the offer was made to him by the Directors of the Wabash to accept the General Manager's position of their road after consolidation with the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. He had the proposition under advisement for some time, and about a week ago he went to New York to talk the matter over with the Directors of these roads. After full consideration he decided to accept the offer, that is, to assume full charge of the consolidated Wabash and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, as well as of the extension of the latter road to Omaha, which is now in the course of construction, and will shortly be completed. The consolidation of the two lines has already been decided on by a vote of the Directors of both roads, but their action is yet to be confirmed by the stockholders. The stockholders of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern meet at St. Louis Sept. 14 to vote on the proposed consolidation, and those of the Wabash meet on the same day at Toledo for the same purpose. There is hardly a doubt that they will confirm the action of the Directors.

Mr. Gault will enter upon the duties of his new position Nov. 1, and until then will remain with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. He will have full charge of the property from Toledo to Council Bluffs, and his headquarters will be at St. Louis, that being the most centrally located point on the consolidated Wabash and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern lines. Mr. Gault also states that in his management he would endeavor to maintain the most friendly relations with all competing railroads. The Wabash and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, under his management, would be just as much of a Chicago line, as soon as the extension is made to this city, as the Chicago & Alton, Burlington & Quincy, Rock Island, and other roads here from Omaha and Missouri-River points; in fact, it will give Chicago an additional through line to Missouri-River points as well as to Omaha.

Mr. Gault's appointment to this important position gives general satisfaction to the managers of the Western roads, who believe that under his management the Wabash will cease its aggressive policy, and will work more in harmony with its competing lines. The Wabash has been a general disorganizer for some years past, and has caused most of the late railroad wars, and the announcement that this policy is to be stopped and a more conservative policy be adopted, is the cause of much congratulation on the part of the Western railroad managers.

SOUTHWESTERN FREIGHT RATES.

The General Managers and General Freight Agents of the Burlington, Rock Island, Alton, Hannibal & St. Joe, and Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroads held a meeting yesterday at Commissioner Midgley's office, for the purpose of "steadying" the freight rates from the East to Missouri River points.

Reports have been current for some time past that the rates had been cut by several of the lines, although each was trying to lay the blame upon the other, and all claimed to be as immaculate as "a clean biled shirt." However this may be, the St. Louis lines were of the impression that the rates from the East via Chicago were not maintained, and made charges to the High Joints and Commissioner Fink. The latter sent a dispatch to Commissioner Midgley about a month ago, threatening to take decisive action against some of the Chicago roads if the cutting was not stopped. Thereupon the meeting held last Wednesday was called when the matter was discussed, but no satisfactory arrangement could be had, owing to an inability of some of some of the managers to properly construe the meaning of Mr. Fink's telegram. A dispatch was sent to him asking for further instructions. The agent of the various roads leading to Missouri River points from Chicago, at New York, were also instructed to strictly adhere to the regular tariff rates. As an answer from Commissioner Fink was expected yesterday the meeting was adjourned to that time. When the managers came together yesterday morning, they found that no word had been received from Mr. Fink, and they were as much at sea as at the previous meeting. An effort was made anyway to settle the misunderstanding, but, owing to a difference of opinion between the representatives of the Burlington & Rock Island, no action could be taken. It is learned that the Burlington demanded certain concessions from the Rock Island which Mr. J. T. Sanford, Traffic Manager of the latter, could not grant without first consulting Mr. Hugh Riddle, the President of his road. As Mr. Riddle is at present in New York, and is expected back Monday, the meeting was adjourned until next Tuesday.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

The east-bound freight traffic has considerably fallen off since the last advance in freight rates. The total amount of grain, flour, and provisions transported by the various Eastern roads during the last week was 27,449 tons, against 33,808 tons the previous week, a falling off of 6,359 tons. The four Eastern roads during the past week transported the following amounts of flour, grain, and provisions: Michigan Central, 7,809 tons; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 8,030 tons; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 4,839; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, 1,965; Baltimore & Ohio, 4,799. The reason that the Michigan Central and the Pennsylvania Company's roads have fallen below their usual percentages is due to the efforts that are being made to even up the business in accordance with the percentages allotted to the various roads under the east-bound pooling arrangement, that is to give the roads that are behind a chance to catch up.

The amount of grain carried by the various roads during the past week was as follows: Michigan Central, 10,792,412 pounds; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 12,198,896 pounds; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 5,496,400 pounds; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, 2,018,540 pounds; Baltimore & Ohio, 8,895,904 pounds.

The amount of provisions carried was as follows: Michigan Central, 1,560,030 pounds; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 2,950,431 pounds; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 3,537,685 pounds; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, 1,598,100 pounds; Baltimore & Ohio, 420,965 pounds.

THE DRAMA IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 6.—The opening week of the theatrical season was quite successful. Oates occupied the Arch Street with an almost entirely new company and indifferent houses. "Andre Fortier," with the Boston Theatre Company, did better at the Walnut, and Carncross' Minstrels had their house full, clearing over $2,000 in the week. Next week Rice's Surprise Party opens the season at the Chestnut Street, and the "Electric Light" receives it first representation in the city at the Broad Street.

THE FALL RIVER OPERATIVES.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 6.—The weavers to-night voted not to strike, but give the card-room all the support possible in case they would strike. The spinners voted to fight to the bitter end.

Avoid ruinous cosmetics and use that wholesome beautifier—Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

POLITICAL.

Nearly Complete Returns from the California Elections.

The Republican State Ticket and Congressmen Certainly Elected.

A Blow to Communism Throughout the Entire Country.

Tammany Goes Squarely Back on Gov. Robinson.

CALIFORNIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—A majority of the Supervisors being Republican, confirms the excellent impression thus far made at the result of the election. This result justifies the expectation that Kearney's power is doomed to speedy extinction. Kearney's strong fight was on White, and the Workingmen's row defeated their State ticket. Neither Kalloch nor Beerstecher, the successful Railroad Commissioner, were Kearney's choice. Having been alternately petted by the *Call* and *Chronicle* for business ends, Kearney rose to importance; but, with Kalloch, a consistent bloody-shirt Republican, as Mayor, Republican Supervisors, Republican State officers, and a majority of Republican Legislators, it will no longer pay any metropolitan journal to support Sand-Lotism. The feeling here inspires great confidence in a business revival and improvement in real estate. The railroads gained a decided victory, pledged anti-railroad candidates being systematically scratched, and Gorham's canvass being entirely unsuccessful. Stoneman was elected Railroad Commissioner because the various non-Republican parties united on him, and this is the cause of the success of other nominally Workingmen's candidates.

Congressman Page's victory in the face of such strenuous opposition must be considered brilliant.

As a whole the result is eminently discouraging to Communists all over the country.

To the Western Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—About 1,500 ballots remain to be counted in the city, and the canvass will probably be completed before morning. Kalloch now has 1,482 majority over Flint, and is elected. The Workingmen have also elected the Sheriff, Auditor, District-Attorney, City and County Attorney, Tax-Collector, Public Administrator, and Surveyor. The Republicans elect the Assessor, Coroner, and Superintendent of Schools.

The offices of Treasurer, Recorder, County Clerk, Superintendent of Streets, and Police Judge are still in doubt, with the chances in favor of the Workingmen's candidates. The Superior Judges will probably be about equally divided.

The Republicans are likely to elect four out of five Justices of the Peace.

The Republican ticket for Supervisors is believed to be successful, with perhaps two or three exceptions; also five of their candidates for School Directors. The Workingmen have probably elected three, and four are in doubt.

Beerstecher and Stoneman, Workingmen, and Cone, Republican, are elected Railroad Commissioners.

There seems to be no doubt that the Republicans have elected all four of the Congressmen.

The Legislature is still undecided, but, if the Republicans have not a majority, they will in all probability be able to control both Houses. The result on the State ticket remains as heretofore reported, though it is not quite certain how the Supreme Court may stand.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 6.—The long-talked-of and widely-advertised key-note of Senator Thurman was sounded to-night at the City-Hall. If the meeting was intended as a compliment to Senator Thurman, it was a sad failure. The same room which was packed to listen to Carl Schurz and thousands turned away, was only about two-thirds full to-night, although the weather was perfect. The most conspicuous feature of the meeting was the absence from the platform and audience of the better class of Democrats. The reason for this is attributable to two causes: First, the lack of interest among the older leaders of the party in the campaign; and, second, to the fact that the President of the County Committee, under whose management the preliminary organization of the meeting was under, is a ward and pot-house politician, who was so thoroughly corrupt as to be thrown out of the City Council a year ago, convicted of changing figures on contracts which came under his charge. The only two men of even local prominence upon the platform were John G. Thompson, and Frank McKenney, a member of the School Board. That Senator Thurman was mortified was readily apparent. The large platform on which were a hundred vacant chairs formed a most conspicuous background and one not cheering to the audience or speaker. Including members of the press, just fourteen persons occupied the stage, including Mr. Thurman. The Senator read from printed slips, which did not add to the enthusiasm, and he most signally failed in drawing from the audience anything like emphatic applause. Before the conclusion of the reading many had left the hall, and at its close not over 500 were present.

TAMMANY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The Tammany Hall Committee on Organization this afternoon unanimously adopted a resolution that, in case the State Convention insists upon the nomination of Lucius Robinson as the candidate for Governor, the Tammany Hall delegation will leave the Convention in a body.

CANADA.

A Rumored Coalition Cabinet for the Province of Quebec.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 6.—The *Witness*, a supporter of the Joly Government says: "From well informed sources in Quebec, information has been received here to-day to the effect that, now the excitement has abated in that political centre, a coalition is considered almost certain. It is said that a Cabinet is even in course of formation, and the following are mentioned as likely to form the combination: Messrs. Langelier, Premier; Joly, Public Works; Laranger, Crown Lands; Church, Attorney-General; Mercer, Solicitor-General; Taillon, Provincial Secretary; and John Hearn, President of the Council. It is held by those favoring such a coalition that dissolution and general elections would be unsatisfactory, as parties would come back probably in even numbers again and the crisis would continue, while in the meanwhile the burden of expense would be increased. Lieut.-Gov. Robitaille is said to favor the above coalition. It is also reported that such a coalition will give pretty general satisfaction in Quebec." A *Witness* reporter interviewed a few English-speaking Liberals of this city this afternoon in reference to the matter, and, while they did not know whether to credit the report or not, they did not look upon the prospect of such coalition favorably.

TORONTO, Sept. 6.—The Governor-General and Princess Louise to-day witnessed a yacht race, and afterwards a lacrosse match for the championship of the world, Montreal winning in three straight games. There was a drawing-room in the evening.

OTTAWA, Sept. 6.—The Indian found guilty of murdering a Chinaman in British Columbia has been sentenced to be hanged Oct. 13.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Arrived, steamships Germania, from Liverpool; Oder, from Bremen; City of Montreal, from Liverpool; and Australia, from London.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON WORK

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2, 1879.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 17th day of September, 1879, for the cast-iron work of ceiling under skylight, mailing-platforms and roofs to same, for the United States Custom-House, etc., at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which and any additional information may be had on application at this office or the office of the Superintendent.

JAMES G. HILL,
Supervising Architect.

WATER-SUPPLY.

Report of the Committee of the Citizens' Association.

The Dangerous Insufficiency of Our Present Water-Supply.

What Might Be Expected to Happen in Case of a Great Fire.

The Erection of New Pumping-Works Recommended.

To Be Located on the South Branch, Between Polk and Monroe.

New Connections Needed Between Pumps and Stand-Pipes.

The Surplus Earnings of the Works Should Be Used in Making Improvements.

Wastage of Water, and How It May Be Checked.

Changes Suggested in the Rates—Waste Under the Meter Charges.

Some weeks ago Mayor Harrison sent to the City Council a message in which he discussed the question of the water-supply, and came to the conclusion that it was inadequate, and recommended that two new pumping-engines be added to the West Side Pumping-Works. The document was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water, and in due time it came up for consideration, but nothing was done with it on account of a protest being entered by the Citizens' Association. They asked for time to present their objections in form, and it was granted, and yesterday, at a meeting of the Committee, Francis Jackson, in behalf of the Association, presented the following, which explains itself:

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOM 35 MERCHANTS' BUILDING, CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—*Messrs. John R. Walsh, R. S. Critchell, and Francis Jackson, Committee on Water-Supply*—GENTLEMEN: In view of the fact that the Mayor has recommended the enlargement of the present water system of Chicago by the immediate purchase and erection of two additional pumps, to be located at the West Division Pumping-Works, involving a large outlay of money; and, as one of the most important questions for the welfare of the city is its water-supply, you are respectfully requested to investigate and report upon the subject, and accompanying this you will receive a list of suggestions and interrogatories bearing thereon. Yours, respectfully,

EDSON KEITH, Vice-President.

J. C. AMBLER, Secretary.

Make such investigations, if practicable, as will enable you to answer the following interrogatories:

1. Is more pumping capacity needed? Cannot the engines now in use furnish all the water necessary for several years to come if the waste can be stopped or reduced within proper or reasonable limits; and what means can you suggest to reduce such waste?

2. Is the site of the West Side Pumping-Works a better location for the proposed new pumps than that of the North Side Works, or can a better site be found at some other (third) point?

3. Would there be any advantage in dividing the city into two or more "pumping districts," so that the business portion would be supplied by a higher pressure than the outlying portions which contain but few high buildings?

4. Should the city water service be used as a motive power, and is not the quality of water expended by hydraulic elevators and other devices so great that it materially impairs the supply during business hours?

5. Is there any other improvement or change in the present system that you regard as important for its efficiency, as the increase of pumping capacity?

6. Is any change in the present water rates desirable?

Add any such suggestions or recommendations as the information obtained in the course of the investigations shall induce you to believe will tend to the improvement, safety, or more economical operation of the water system of Chicago.

THE REPORT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4, 1879.—*The Executive Committee of Citizens' Association, Edson Keith, Vice-President:* I return herewith your communication of the 7th ult., and the interrogations therewith concerning water-supply, with report thereon.

The absence of two members of our Committee through stress of business engagements for much of the intervening time has prevented the earlier presentation of this report.

It may be proper to add that our Committee is unanimous upon the recommendations made therein.

JOHN R. WALSH, for Committee.

To the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association, Edson Keith, Esq., Vice-President: Your Committee on Water-Supply, to whom was referred the subject of the enlargement of the water system as recommended by the Mayor, respectfully make the following report, embracing replies to the interrogatories of Aug. 7:

Our only means of estimating the QUANTITY OF WATER NEEDED IN THE FUTURE is to judge by the past.

In the last report of our Public Works it is shown that, if the demand for water continues to increase as it has during the past six years, the limit of our available or reliable supply for ordinary uses will be reached in April next. This prospective demand includes a regular proportion of waste with the increase of water actually used.

If the figures of the Department of Public Works are correct, and there is no reason to question them, we are possibly within a few months of being placed on short allowance, at least in parts of the city where the system of distributing-mains is yet incomplete.

The amount of waste is an uncertain quantity, but that much of it will always continue is certain. Our population is increasing constantly, and under the new impulse now felt in business circles this increase will be even greater in the near future. Persons whose business takes them through all parts of the city and outskirts concur in the opinion that the increase of our population has rarely been more rapid than at present; so that much of the water now charged to waste is perhaps really used.

The improved conditions of living which thrift has placed within the reach of most of our people, notwithstanding the long season of commercial depression, find new uses for water, and the knowledge of even a bare possibility that a reasonable demand for it will soon have to remain partially unsatisfied should unite all classes in an effort to avert such a contingency.

In canvassing this subject of PUMPING CAPACITY we should bear in mind that the Department reports, by which probably the Mayor's recent recommendation for additional pumps was chiefly inspired, all have in view only the ordinary wants of our citizens; our experience during the past ten years need only be suggested to remind us that Chicago may at any time have an extraordinary demand for water.

Few seem to realize that, although we have an inexhaustible reservoir, it must always remain beneath us, and not above, as at other localities, which, in only this respect, are better, because safer, places of abode than ours.

The measure of our ability to apply this greatest of God's blessings for our use, our safety, and our pleasure is the means we employ for its artificial distribution, namely: the capacity of our pumps. The "stock on hand" of water in Chicago is just the contents of the two stand-pipes; only that and nothing more; like the action of blood in the human body, the life-giving fluid must be kept in motion, or death ensues.

THE ONLY EFFORT EVER MADE in Chicago for an investigation of our water-system and resources for fire protection, not under control of the officials who designed and constructed it, or biased by local prejudices or interests common to all localities, was the examination under the auspices of the Citizens' Association in 1874. It was conducted by a board of five American engineers selected for their skill in the hydraulic, civil, and mechanical branches of the profession, all of acknowledged high reputation in their respective departments, and only one of whom resides in Chicago.

Their report of the investigations, which is very complete in detail, was prepared with great care, and their conclusions upon the subject may be regarded as the best obtainable at the present day.

It is to be regretted that this report has not received more general perusal, and our wants as therein set forth become more widely understood by the controlling classes of our community.

While it may be impossible to say what the extreme maximum demand for water can ever be in case of a large fire, we can, by comparing our supply with that of other cities of about the same extent and population, form a reasonable idea of what we need to place us on the same footing with such cities if our local dangers are not so great as to make comparisons upon the points involved impossible.

This means of illustration by a comparison was adopted by the Board of Engineers in 1874, the places chosen by them for such comparison being Brooklyn and St. Louis; but as each of those are brick cities of the most substantial construction, it can be seen at once that no true parallel exists.

Three single wards in Chicago contain more combustible material in the form of lumber and wooden houses than the aggregate of that class of property to be found in Brooklyn and St. Louis combined.

In order to bring THE SALIENT POINTS OF THE ENGINEERS' REPORT, setting forth the inadequacy of our pumping capacity again to the notice of your Association, since the mere opinion of the non-experts whom you have named in the Committee cannot be expected to have equal weight, we will here repeat the question by your Association to the experts touching this subject and the main points of their answer:

Question 4 (see p. 7 of Engineers' report).—"Whether these engines, the ones then and now at the North Side works, with the addition of those contemplated for the West Division works, the engines now in operation on the West Side, will, in your opinion, be amply sufficient for the needs of the city under all contingencies?"

Answer (see p. 24 of report).—"The engines at the present pumping station [the North Side], with those in process of construction for the pumping station in the West Division [the engines now in operation on the West Side], when all completed and in operation, will not, in the opinion of this Committee 'be amply sufficient for the needs of the city under all contingencies.' In our opinion, the immediate construction [December, 1874] of a third pair of engines of equal capacity, with either the present South engines [36,000,000 gallons per day] or the proposed engines for the West Division [30,000,000 gallons per day], is an absolute necessity if the water-supply of Chicago is to be brought to a state of efficiency and amplitude comparable with the supplies of cities having large reservoirs."

Then follows the comparison of Chicago with Brooklyn and St. Louis, which they summarize as follows:

> In this comparison Chicago is clearly shown to possess much the smallest margin of safety in her water-supply during the hours of greatest demand. . . . It thus appears [referring to the engines which they recommend, but which have not yet been procured] that what at first sight might be considered more than an ample pumping capacity does still not place the Chicago water-supply ahead of the water-supplies of Brooklyn and St. Louis. . . .
>
> Or, in other words, a system of direct supply [the Chicago water-system] is equally efficient and ample as an indirect supply with large reservoir when it has pumping machinery capable of delivering on demand as promptly, with as much safety and as great a quantity, as can be delivered by the reservoir.

This, then, is the advice given us five years ago by as good counselors upon the subject as a close study of the profession and a knowledge of the ordinary dangers of American cities will ever enable us to consult.

As an aid in examining this question of pumping capacity from a home stand point, let us trace the probable course of events SHOULD A LARGE FIRE OCCUR now, taking for its location one of the large grain elevators or neighboring lumber district on the South Branch,—the wind fresh from the southwest,—after several weeks' drought. Any intelligent fireman, or observer of such matters, can map out the probable progress of events; for history in this, as in the affairs of nations, only repeats itself.

First, an ordinary fire alarm, then a second call summoning two-thirds of the entire Fire Department; next, the general alarm, calling the entire fire-fighting force of the city to one point, and necessarily leaving most of the city for a time without any protection, except through individual efforts.

About the time the last reserve begins to arrive on the general alarm, it is discovered that the flying brands have kindled a second fire in a wooden building some blocks distant, and it becomes necessary to divide the force. Up to this point we have merely described the events exactly as they transpired in 1871, and again a few weeks ago at the fire which originated in Palmer, Fuller & Co.'s dry-house; in 1871 the second fire, having kindled in the roof of a high wooden structure (a church), could not be reached in time to save it, and the fire extended to the lake and Lake View woods, stopping only for want of material to feed on: but in the recent instance, the second fire, also in the roof, but in a small two-story house, being readily accessible, was soon extinguished, and probably so much of the city as lay to the leeward thereby saved. Few realize the great danger through which the city passed during the progress of that fire.

The twenty-nine fire-engines (the number in active service in our present Fire Department), when all in operation, will require 11,000 gallons of water per minute, if fully supplied, or more than the entire capacity of one of the West Side pumping-engines. If such a demand should occur when the available pumping capacity of the Water-Works was all in operation, the water-supply throughout the city would be reduced a little more than if one of the West Side engines should be stopped during hours of ordinary demand without a fire (the limit to which the pumps can be "speeded up" or crowded with safety being less than 10 per cent of their regular performance). (See page 28 of Engineer's report.) The adjustment of a part of one of those engines caused just that occurrence last year, and brought numerous complaints of short allowance in remoter parts of the city until the engine was again started. So the ordinary demand really exceeded the available supply in that instance.

In the event of a large fire the greatest demand for water only begins after the entire Fire Department has got to work, and occurs through the efforts of individuals to dampen their premises, and through the existence of the many steam pumps with which nearly every factory and mercantile structure is now provided; the storm of burning cinders from a large fire in the southwest would probably endanger buildings where fifty or more of these powerful pumps could be started, expending 200 to 800 gallons each per minute. Our supply in such an event would stand:

	Gallons.
Limit of available pumping capacity per minute	50,000
Used by fire-engines per minute	11,000
Used by private pumps per minute	12,000
Ordinary demand, with waste and leakage reduced by low pressure, per minute	15,000

leaving only 12,000 gallons per minute not drawn out through these means. This would certainly reduce the static pressure to such an extent that the hazardous cottage and shanty districts which have hitherto surrounded the starting-points of our large fires, and where the only protection against the flying brands would depend on the ability of the occupants to wet down their roofs, etc., could get little or no water from their faucets except in parts of the city favored with extra large mains, and plug streams would be nowhere serviceable.

Many of our people who have been impoverished by fires, and non-resident capitalists having interests at Chicago, suppose that, having had two such severe lessons, we have taken proper measures for our future security, first among which is a water-supply that is unquestionably safe and ample.

LET US SEE TO WHAT EXTENT THIS SUPPOSITION IS CORRECT; what have we done that would not have been done without the lessons of the fires?

Our Fire Department has been enlarged from seventeen engine companies in 1871, with a population of about 350,000, to twenty-nine engine companies, and a proportionate increase of other movable apparatus now, under a population of fully 500,000, but the present number of our buildings and the area over which they are scattered is nearer double what they were at the time of the great fire.

In the extension and enlargement of water-mains something has been done in the business district, and a few of the little hydrants have been replaced by others supposed to be large enough to supply a fire-engine. These changes, with the enactment of a poorly-enforced ordinance against wooden buildings, the repeal or modification of which is constantly threatened, are all the protective measures that can be said to have resulted from the lessons the fire gave us.

Our pumping capacity, which is the real measure of supply under the direct hydraulic system of Chicago, has not been increased through the warnings of the fire at all. The quantity of water deliverable by our present pumps would have been the same if no fire had occurred.

The construction of the new lake and land tunnels, and the West Side pumping-works, and of the "72" engine on the North Side, with the large belt-circuit of main feeders that now encircles the city, were all designed or commenced some time before the great fire disclosed to us and to the world that we are beset with danger such as menaces no other city of our size and importance on the globe. An expenditure of from one to three dollars per capita of our population now to increase our pumping capacity would make our water supply ample during the life of most of the present generation.

But a few years ago, when we were desolate among the ashes of our homes, the whole world came to our relief, bearing God's bounties from every clime; with like accord all contributed to our plague-stricken kindred of the South when disease and death claimed its victims in that part of our land a year ago; with what consistency, then, can we of Chicago charge our Southern brothers with neglect to make proper provision for safety from their destroyer, if we withhold this comparatively insignificant sum, and permit the torch-bearing spectre of desolation and death to stalk abroad in our midst at every sound of the alarm-bell?

The estimated capacity for delivery by our water-tunnels is 150,000,000 gallons per day, being about 80,000,000 gallons per day more than the available capacity of our present pumps; the most difficult and expensive part of the work for supplying us to the full extent of our tunnel capacity has therefore been completed and paid for; hence, in order TO GET THE BENEFIT OF THE MONEY ALREADY EXPENDED and the varied advantages that only such a course can afford, our proper policy is to furnish the remaining link by procuring sufficient pumping capacity to employ the estimated flow of our tunnels at once. Our last State Legislature passed an act authorizing one municipality, under proper restrictions, to connect its pipes and receive a supply of water from the works of an adjoining town or city.

A supply for all our suburbs from Evanston to Calumet, and west to Aux Plaines River, could be furnished from Chicago by only a small increase in our pumping capacity.

There is no good reason why residents south of Thirty-ninth street should be compelled to use the shore water which is turbid ten days, while that supplied to their more fortunate neighbors across the street is turbid only one day.

As in all transactions a greater work can be accomplished for a proportionately smaller price than a small, we believe it would be found true economy to have four engines, with their foundations, buildings, etc., constructed at the same time. Properly built machinery of this class may be said to have no perceptible wear, and, should no accident befall, would run for a century.

A contract of this importance would attract the best skill at home or abroad, and, if undertaken, proposals for these engines should be solicited from Berlin, London and other English manufacturing cities, as well as from American builders.

In reply to that part of your first question which relates to pumping capacity, your Committee would, therefore, make answer that MORE PUMPING CAPACITY IS NEEDED, regardless of the results of attempts to reduce waste, and would recommend the immediate erection of four pumping-engines of a capacity of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons each per twenty-four hours. Such engines to be of the most approved construction and design for the work they have to perform obtainable in the United States or Europe, and to be located as recommended in other portions of this report.

WASTE.

The question of reducing waste is inseparably connected with the maintenance of an adequate supply, and seems to be the most difficult problem with which the Water Department has to contend.

The oft-expressed idea that water should be "free as air" is at once dispelled when we realize that the charge is for pumping and delivery, instead of for the fluid itself, but the more reasonable idea that it may cost less to waste water than to save it is the one upon which the controlling view of the subject depends, and it must be admitted that this may be true in many instances.

There are also those who believe that for sanitary reasons the present incessant flow of water through the sewers resulting from this waste should not be reduced, but this view is not a general one. The discharge into the sewers of water actually used, with occasional flushings, will probably be sufficient at all times to maintain their successful operation with a proper degree of cleanliness. Any solution, therefore, of the waste problem which promises practical results should be tested as soon as it can be done.

An idea of the magnitude of waste in Chicago may be formed by the quantity of water pumped from 1 to 4 o'clock in the morning. This amount averaged about 1,333,000 gallons per hour during those hours for every night in July last. It is fair to assume that nine-tenths of this quantity leaks and is wasted. We thus find that upwards of 30,000,000 gallons per day throughout the whole year are lost through waste.

The city water service now supplies about 65,000 paying taps, only about 2,100 of which, including hydraulic engines, are metered.

The average cost of the meters now in use, with connections, is about $40 each. The enforcement of their use with all water-takers would therefore involve an outlay of more than $2,000,000, or a sum exceeding 25 per cent of the entire cost of the present water system, which places their general adoption out of the question.

The attempt to enforce penalties for the waste or improper use of water seems never to have been earnestly made, the last ordinance touching this subject (that of July, 1876) having remained thus far an entirely dead letter, not one prosecution or conviction under it having been made, so far as your Committee can ascertain.

At one time a system of water police existed, whose chief duty was to stop leaks and waste, but the Department found the results unequal to the expenditure, and that means was abandoned.

We cannot find that there has ever been a system of inspection of all plumbing at regular intervals; a leak of two or three gallons or less per minute, originating through frost or other causes beneath a house requiring a supply only in the lower stories, may flow into the sewer and continue for years without the knowledge of the occupants. Many persons will knowingly permit a waste so long as they are not incommoded by it rather than pay out money to have it stopped; in such instances, and they are very numerous, an inspection of the plumbing work in every house, at least once a year, would accomplish a great deal in the direction needed.

This system of inspection, with a small but active corps of water police, and the gradual enlargement of the meter list, would probably accomplish all that can be done except the universal use of meters as a final resort.

A CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE TEST of the system of house-to-house inspection of plumbing could be made by taking a district of the city where the drainage converges into a single large sewer. Before commencing, note the quantity discharged during the still hours, and then proceed against the leaks, taking nightly notes of the change until all tributary plumbing was known to have been put in order. In this manner, unless the weather should for the time prove unfavorable, the quantity of preventable leakage, with the time and expense necessary in this means of discovering it, could soon be ascertained.

THE SECOND QUESTION IS,

"Is the site of the West Pumping-Works a better location for the proposed new pumps than that of the North Side Works, or can a better site be found at some other (third) point, and, if so, where?"

The answer is: Since a water service by gravitation distributed from one or more large reservoirs, as is done in nearly all large cities of the world, is out of the question for Chicago, and our supply can only be maintained by the constant operation of pumps, there are three prominent elements which we must consider in locating our principal pumping establishment in order to make the best use of the pure and ample supply which Nature has so lavishly placed at our disposal.

First—It should be at a point where a sufficient supply of water can be obtained.

Second—Where fuel can be delivered at the smallest cost.

Third—At a point most central for the proper distribution of the water (the needed pressure as well as quantity being taken into account), not inconsistent with the first two requirements.

The Chicago Hydraulic Company, a private corporation, which established the first public water service in Chicago, placed its pumps on the lake-shore at the foot of Lake street. When the city undertook the construction of water-works, in 1852, the chief reasons which contributed to the choice of the present location at Chicago avenue were: First, to avoid the pollution of lake water by the river, which the current along shore from the north had already made perceptible at the old site; second, because the settled portion of the city was then nearly all south of that point, and the water near shore would not become impure through local causes; third, the land needed could be purchased then with a perfect title at a reasonable price. The conducting of an inexhaustible supply of water by subterranean channels for miles under sea and land, which achievement has since placed our late City-Engineer among the recognized leaders of his profession throughout the world, was not attempted by the engineers of that day, and the selection of a location somewhere upon the shore followed as a matter of course; the pumps once established at that point, and our entire water-system radiating from that corner of the city, the present accumulation of machinery there is the result of additions from time to time as our wants required.

An accident to a water-main crossing the North Branch in 1869, by which the West Side was deprived of a supply for several days, suggested the construction of a land tunnel and works in that division of the city; but their present location is nearly a mile further from the business centre than the one then recommended by the City-Engineer.

It will thus be seen that the question of the best location for pumps from which we should now and in future derive our principal supply of water has never been brought into public notice, nor fully discussed by our city officials.

The successful completion of the lake and land tunnels with the several pipe tunnels which now underlie the river have demonstrated the practicability of conducting an inexhaustible supply of pure water to any point within the city that is found most desirable.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST STEAM-PRODUCING FUEL is good bituminous coal from the Ohio and Western Pennsylvania districts, which is deliverable in Chicago by water transportation at the minimum cost.

The cartage of coal from the docks to the two pumping-stations (about 18,000 tons annually at 35 cents per ton) involves a yearly outlay of $6,000, nearly all of which would be saved by pumping the principal part of the water at a locality having dock and railroad facilities.

It should also be remembered that bituminous coal cannot be used at the North Side Works, the attempts of the officials to introduce it having been resisted successfully by the neighboring residents, who could not suffer the nuisance created by the dense smoke. The cost of anthracite coal, though now about the same as soft coal for the first time in the history of the country, is not likely to remain so, and the useless expense thus forced upon the city in past years by the consumption of 15,000 tons of anthracite coal annually at these works will occur again as soon as the usual difference in price is restored.

Another objection to mention here against continuing the North Side Works as the chief pumping station (but not as to its location) is its extravagant consumption of fuel by reason of the low duty of the machinery now there.

The question of economical operation seems never to have been considered in selecting Chicago pumping-engines until the purchase of those on the West Side, which, though good, are not of the highest standard. The "72" engine on the North Side is said to be the largest engine for public water supply in existence, yet at the test in 1874 it was shown to rank No. 10 in point of duty among fourteen prominent pumping engines in the United States, all much older.

Its duty at that trial averaged 53,000,000 pounds raised one foot high for each 100 pounds of good anthracite coal consumed. The duty of the two West Side engines for the first six months in 1878 actual service was 62,500,000, or about 21 per cent more than that of the large engine, and performed under the use of ordinary soft coal.

The large engine has been in operation an average of 320 days in each year for the past five years, consuming 74,344 tons of coal, computed by its rate during the fifty-hour trial. The average cost of this coal for those years, $6.62 per ton, gives $492,215, of which sum 21 per cent, or $103,353, represents the amount paid for fuel in the past five years that would have been saved upon that one engine if its operation had been as economical as those on the West Side; or, to state it differently, more than $20,000 of the hard-earned money of the taxpayers is annually thrown away through the operation of that colossal abortion. An individual or private corporation, striving for gain, would discontinue the use of such machinery as soon as it could be replaced by better.

The extraordinary size of the large engine is also objectionable; its capacity is greater than the dictates of prudence would ever place, subject to accident or stoppage, in a single machine.

Keeping in view our first two requirements, the supply of water and cost of fuel, it only remains to determine THE PROPER POINT FOR THE MOST JUDICIOUS DISTRIBUTION of the water after it is pumped; in other words, to find where the greatest pressure is needed for the supply of high buildings, etc.

It is clear that throughout an area where the surface is so nearly a level as in Chicago the pressure of water will vary in proportion to its distance from the nearest supply, the mains and feeders being, as we assume, of proper size. The North Side works are, therefore, badly located to supply any of the water under our system, and, as the principal pumping station, they could scarcely be in a less advantageous position. The city can never extend eastward at that point, and the vicinity, within at least half a mile, is established permanently as a residence neighborhood, the water pressure within which, owing to its proximity the pumps, being now objectionably high.

The pressure chart prepared by the Board of Engineer Experts in 1875 showed an average loss of head of more than twenty-five feet between the North Side works and the Chamber of Commerce (their test station in the business district and a direct distance of just one mile from the works) during their fifty-hour trial. Hence, if the same quantity of water had been pumped at the Chamber of Commerce (a point much nearer the centre of the entire city than the North Side Water-Works), an equal result in pressure would have been attained there by raising the water only to a hight twenty-five feet lower than was necessary at the pumping-works.

Information as to the exact extent which the West Side pumps have improved or equalized the pressure at distant or intermediate points is not obtainable at the City Engineer's office, and the brief time for the preparation of this report prevents the presentation of such data upon this branch of our subject as its importance demands.

The higher buildings in Chicago are mostly between Twelfth and Illinois streets and from the lake to Green street (on Secs. 10 and 15, the School Section and Original Town). The highest pressure consequently should be at the centre of that district. A universal use of meters is the only means of disclosing just where our greatest consumption of water occurs, but estimates made up by careful observation and the positive information we derive from the meters already in use indicate that from one-fourth to one-half of all the water now pumped is expended within those limits.

It is, therefore, plain that ON THE SOUTH BRANCH OF THE RIVER, SAY BETWEEN POLK AND MONROE STREETS, is the best point to pump most of the water needed in Chicago.

The great seven-foot tunnel passes within a few rods, and from the most remote point of the limit named would require a branch only 2,000 feet long. This tunnel has a capacity of 100,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours, only 30,000,000 of which have yet been brought into requisition, so that we have practically a supply of 70,000,000 gallons per day ready to be tapped and distributed at the proposed new location. With the chief pumping-station at the more central point, the Chicago avenue works could be used as an auxiliary station, operating a small engine only during hours of greatest demand, while the giant engine of '73 could pass into honorable retirement, to be used only as a reserve in case of need.

Another argument in favor of a third pumping station is the increased security it would give to the general supply; an accident at either of the existing stations might impair or prevent its operation for a time, and in case of war or riot a third point of supply might prove to be the salvation of the city.

The location of the West Side Works is also unfavorable for the economic distribution of any great part of the water needed in Chicago. The pumps already there being ample to maintain a good pressure in that quarter of the city for many years to come, although at present they are too far southwest. As on the North Side, the fuel has to be delivered by wagons, but dock facilities may be provided in time.

Their proximity to the great lumber district is a wise provision for the protection of that vast interest, and within ten years their position as an auxiliary pumping station is likely to become a good one in all respects, but the error of conducting any great portion of the city's water-supply to that point under a loss in lift of ten to seventeen feet, to be there forced to a still greater unnecessary hight, in order to distribute it back again over the same ground through which it has just passed in the tunnel, is too palpable to require any elaboration at our hands.

PUMPING DISTRICTS.

"Would there be any advantage in dividing the city into two or more pumping districts, so that the business portion would be supplied by a higher pressure than the outlying portions which contain but few high buildings?"

Probably not. A change of this magnitude would be attended with great expense, and its advantages illy proportioned to the outlay. It is not likely that any system for the supply and fire protection of so large a territory as that embraced in the city limits can ever safely dispense with movable fire engines. The central location of the principal pumping works, as proposed in another part of this report, will accomplish the object sought as fully as is practicable, and at the minimum cost.

ELEVATOR WASTE.

"Should the city water service be used as a motive power; and is not the quantity of water expended by hydraulic elevators and other mechanical devices becoming so great that it materially impairs the supply during business hours?"

The use of hydraulic engines in water elevators, etc., is a comparatively recent draught upon the water service, made practicable by the increased supply and pressure of the last five years. One hundred and forty-two of these machines in 1878 paid a revenue to the city of $33,000, the water thus expended being a fraction less than 2 per cent of all water pumped during the year. About 150 of them are now in use, and, as nearly all the water they expend is drawn between 8 and 5 o'clock on business days, their effect on the supply may be perceptible, though it cannot be serious.

Their adoption and uses would become more general if a reasonably high pressure was steadily maintained, and the city revenue thus still further enhanced.

There seems no reasonable ground for objections to their use; they are inoperative, except under a fair pressure, and pay a high profit to the city on the water used, while the action of this water upon the sewers in the business district is a positive benefit. The upper stories of many buildings hitherto vacant are now paying their owners well through the introduction of this means of ascent, and the recognition of their merits has become general.

PUMP AND STAND PIPE CONNECTIONS.

"Is there any other improvement in the present water system that you regard as important for its efficiency as the increase of pumping capacity?"

In reply to this question we would call attention to the connections from each pump to the stand pipe.

It is plain that under the present arrangement any sudden break that may occur throughout the city acts by reducing the resistance or load upon the engines then in motion with a force in proportion to the size of the break modified slightly by its distance from such engines.

A sudden break of the thirty-six-inch main in the LaSalle-street tunnel, for example, large enough to permit the escape of its full volume of water would instantly wreck every engine then in motion, with probable loss of life among the attendants, and damage to the buildings, placing the city in a more helpless condition as to water-supply than the great fire left us. Many of the city mains have been laid more than twenty-five years, and, through the action of time and unavoidable disturbance, their bursting has of late become quite a common occurrence.

The older cities have all had trouble with bursting mains, and Chicago is not likely to be exempt from these accidents; the disaster referred to, however, could not follow under a system of reservoir supply.

The remedy for this danger is to change the connections coming from the pumps to the upper part of the stand pipes, instead of the bottom as now applied, and to give an independent connection from each pump, so that their action may be freed from the hindrance to which they are now subject through the pulsations from the other pumps in operation at the same or distant pumping stations.

It should be borne in mind that the cessation of the pumps for only one minute would stop the flow of water throughout the city, and, since the Chicago system is many fold the largest in existence which has to depend wholly on the action of engines which pump directly into the distributing mains, the experience of older cities is of little benefit to us in this respect, and our best policy would seem to be that which is safest.

The Board of Engineer Experts, in their report to the Citizens' Association in 1875, referred to the hazardous nature of the North Side stand-pipe connections, advising their change, and that those thereafter built have top connections; but in constructing our West Side stand-pipe soon afterwards this recommendation was ignored.

The immediate alteration in connections to the stand-pipes is therefore, in the opinion of your Committee, the most needed improvement that can now be made in our water-system.

"IS ANY CHANGE IN WATER RATES ADVISABLE?"

The present rates for water delivered through meters is 10 cents per 1,000 gallons, unless the consumption exceeds 2,000,000 gallons per annum, in which case the charge is only eight cents per 1,000 gallons; hence if toward the close of the year a consumer finds that his meter has registered 1,650,000 gallons, or any quantity between 1,600,000 and 2,000,000 gallons, he can save the charge for the excess over 1,600,000 gallons by opening his faucets, and wasting water until the water shows a registry of 2,000,000 gallons for the whole year. This condition of the rates, offering as it does a cash premium upon waste, should be changed at once so, that in no event could a consumer reduce his bill by a willful waste of the water.

The system of two classes of rates in the nature of a wholesale and retail price for water is also questionable, and if tested to the highest legal tribunal would probably not be sustained.

Water rates, when the works belong to the municipality, as at Chicago, are simply one form of taxation, and because the wants of a majority are but little it is not just that they should bear a greater proportion of the general burden than the few, when all private property is equally liable, according to valuation, for the maintenance of the water-system.

Apropos of the question of water rates, it may be well to look generally into THE COST, INCOME, ETC., OF OUR WORKS and see how readily the improvements we have recommended can be paid for from the surplus earnings of the Department.

The reduction of rates which took effect on May 1 last was 25 per cent of the frontage tax and a conditional reduction of 20 per cent on meter rates; but so great has been the increase in the number of consumers, etc., since May 1 that the best informed officers of the Water Department now believe the total income for 1879 will be fully as great as that of last year, which we can therefore adopt as a minimum or safe basis in estimating receipts, etc., for several years to come.

The statement for 1879 shows:

Total receipts		$944,190
Maintenance, extension, and repairs	$269,487	
Interest on water debt	315,985	
		585,472
Actual surplus		$358,718

Our total water-debt consists of $4,249,500, in bonds, most of which draw 7 per cent interest, none being due until 1888 except $292,000 in 1880 and $334,000 in 1882; but under the law authorizing their issue the city has the option of extending them when due, and from their unquestioned security as an investment, the substituted new bonds would probably be eagerly taken if a rate of only 5 per cent interest was paid.

But little can be saved in interest by the purchase of bonds before due, because the holders are entitled to the high interest until due, which would keep up their market price. It would seem good policy and true economy, therefore, to pay no more of the principal of the water-debt before the bonds fall due in 1888. By that time the city's growth and improvement will make such payment a much lighter burden than if paid sooner.

It is not improbable, either, that eight years hence it will be necessary to prepare for the still further enlargement of our water system for the wants of a population of 1,000,000 persons.

The completion of all the improvements recommended in this report, with the necessary pipe-extensions, can be effected within the coming three years at an outlay of from $900,000 to $1,200,000. Averaging the surplus earnings for the current year and the years 1880, 1881, and 1882 at $350,000 each, we can certainly accomplish the desired improvement under the surplus earnings derived from the present reduced water rates, without recourse to general taxation.

The improvements we suggest, when once completed and paid for, will permit a still further reduction in rates; and, as Chicago can supply water as cheap or cheaper than any other large city in America when the outlay for plant is ended, the sooner we can reach that condition the better, even including the exercise of a little self-denial meanwhile.

It is questionable if the policy of making the Water Department entirely self-sustaining is best, as it certainly is NOT AN EQUITABLE MEANS OF DISTRIBUTING THE BURDEN OF ITS SUPPORT.

For example, a vacant tract, held perhaps by non-residents only for speculation, may have a water-main laid through or in front of it to supply adjoining ground upon which buildings have been commenced. The neighborhood, through the presence of a good water-supply, continues to improve, and the burden of the water-service, which has enhanced the value of the vacant land more than any other cause, is borne by the payers of water-tax.

Again, like every private business, except perhaps gas companies, the Water Department has its non-paying patrons or dead-heads, which include the fire and sewerage departments, public schools, charitable institutions, House of Correction, and many public drinking fountains, and hydrants for the poor. The assessment of an annual pipe-tax of two to five cents per foot on vacant ground, as is done in other cities, involves more difficulty in the collection of such small sums than the result would justify. The best means for an equitable apportionment of the water-tax would therefore seem to be that a fraction, say 10 to 15 per cent of it, should come from the general fund with a corresponding reduction in rates to consumers.

This would make little or no difference to persons occupying their own premises—would be slightly in favor of tenants, who usually pay the water rates, and would cause the payment of a trifle by the vast tracts of vacant land within the city which but for our water system would still be comparatively valueless. Your Committee does not wish to be understood as recommending the adoption of this change, but have thought it worth while to bring it to your attention as a subject worthy of further consideration.

TO SUMMARIZE THE RESULTS of our investigations, we would recommend:

First—Substitute top connections for the two stand-pipes, so that our present water-supply may be safe from the most serious danger which now menaces it.

Second—Let negotiations be commenced to procure a site on the South Branch, between Monroe and Polk streets, for the future principal pumping works; also for the construction of a branch from the large tunnel to the new site, and for four pumping-engines, with the necessary substructure and building, of a capacity of 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons each per twenty-four hours, so that the available pumping capacity may be made about equal to that of the water-tunnels which are complete and paid for, and the full benefits of which cannot be secured too soon. The continuance of the North Side Works as the principal pumping station, by reason of the cartage of fuel, the use of anthracite coal, and the low duty of its machinery, involves an annual loss of fully $50,000, while the advantage of having the highest pressure of water where it is most needed can only be attained by a central location for the principal works, and under that arrangement the present machinery at two opposite corners of the city can be used as auxiliary stations to the best advantage.

Third—Stop using the surplus earnings of the Water-Works in the purchase of bonds not due at an exorbitant premium, and apply such surplus to carrying out the improvements herein proposed. That amount will be enough at the end of the three years required to finish this work to fully pay for it.

Fourth—Change the meter charges so that there will not be a cash premium for wasting water.

Before closing this report, though not in direct answer to any of your interrogations, we think it our duty to call the attention of your Association to the reckless disregard of ordinary caution which prevails in the SOUTH BRANCH LUMBER DISTRICT.

The whole area for three-fourths of a mile east of Ashland avenue, from Twenty-second street to the river, is occupied almost exclusively by lumber-yards and the West-Side gas-works, and containing as much lumber, shingles, and other combustible dry pine products as can well be piled upon that ground. There are few or no water-mains or fire-plugs on the cross streets south of Twenty-second street, and the only protection, except on the Twenty-second street front, is afforded by the chance of a fire-engine getting a supply from the river or slips in the alleys between the lumber piles, which in winter are closed or obstructed by a foot or more of ice, and in the season of navigation by piles of loose lumber on the docks from three to ten feet high.

The action of the proprietors of these yards shows that people will not take proper measures of precaution even for the protection of their own property, unless compelled by the strong arm of the law; and, while they may, by their control of the streets, prevent laying the necessary mains and hydrants, the fire ordinance can be so amended as to prevent piling any more lumber except within a short and safe distance from a properly supplied fire-hydrant.

A pile of shingles well on fire in a high wind contains greater destructive elements in the form of flying brands than was expended at many of the sieges of our late War.

The dangers that menace the city from that vast lumber district should be reduced in every way that the hazardous nature of the traffic will admit.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN R. WALSH,
R. S. CRITCHELL,
FRANCIS JACKSON,
Committee.

The document was read and discussed at some length, but, owing to its importance, action was postponed, the purpose being to allow the Mayor an opportunity to be heard and the Committee a chance to thoroughly weigh the suggestions on both sides. Another meeting will be held early in the week for its consideration.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Despondent Democrats and Jubilant Republicans—The Local Situation Unchanged.

On the surface there is apparently no change in the political situation, locally considered, and for all political purposes the article which appeared in THE TRIBUNE a week ago to-day will answer every purpose. The candidates then mentioned for the offices of County Treasurer, Clerk of the Superior Court, et al. are still in the field, and it has not been ascertained that there are any new ones, but if there be, neither common nor uncommon rumor has wafted them before an appreciative public.

Those who dig beneath the surface will find for their pains that a mild sort of A WET BLANKET has been thrown over our Democratic brethren within the past two or three days. The Golden State was looked upon by the participaters in Tilden's barrel as good for a majority of Democratic Congressmen, but the result, which was an unexpected one to the Republicans, shows that, like *Jack Falstaff*, they reckoned without their host. The election of four Republican Congressmen from that State, completely nullifying the stand-off which has existed for several years, has made it quite evident to the Democrats that they have nothing to hope for from that section of "the Slope" in 1880.

The Republicans are jubilant over the result. It is a straw as big as a telegraph-pole, indicating the course of the political wind, and if coming events invariably cast their shadows in advance the State may be confidently set down as Republican next year. Under no possible figuring can the Democrats obtain any comfort from it.

There is to the close observer of men and things, politically considered, a feeling of desperation on the part of the LOCAL DEMOCRACY.

They do not take unto themselves any particular credit for the results of the two elections which have taken place this year. The municipal contest resulted in their favor solely because of Republican pigheadedness, and the judicial campaign was a walk-away, because the machine would persist, contrary to all remonstrance, in crowding down the throats of the voters a combination that from the start was doomed to an early and justifiable tomb. For these two victories the Democrats take no credit to themselves.

Carter Harrison, "the best Mayor and the only Mayor the city ever had," is fully alive to the situation. He is working tooth and toe-nail to the advancement of Democratic ideas, and, if anything is to be made out of municipal patronage, he will leave no stone unturned to secure it. He has so transmogrified the various departments (Police, Fire, Water, and Public Works) that none but his pliant and willing tools can find therein a place to lay their heads.

Although many of the party are opposed to him, and would not turn over their hands to give him the Gubernatorial nomination, yet they look upon his office as THE SHEET-ANCHOR TO LOCAL SUCCESS, and will do nothing to bring about a rupture between him and his party. He has hopes that time will soften, if not entirely remove, the asperities which his want of genius and ability have created, and the party, as a unit, knows perfectly well and recognizes the fact that without his aid it cannot accomplish anything.

This proposition is a self-evident one, for the reason that a member of the Democratic County Central Committee has been appointed a Committee of one to gather up the names of all the Democrats holding position under the City Administration, for the purpose of making an assessment to carry on the campaign. The gentleman selected to play the rôle of political highwayman is John Colvin.

There is a very strong feeling among the business men to run Edson Keith for County Treasurer. In conversation with several prominent politicians who have sounded him on the question, he has pleaded that his own private business will not allow him to make the canvass. This answer has not been accepted as final, and petitions are now in circulation calling upon him to allow the use of his name.

Assistant-Postmaster Squiers is doing his utmost to make himself known and felt in the party. The clerks in the Post-Office are being put through a series of company and brigade drills to make things boom on the day of the primaries, and it is stated that not only personal but material influence must be forthcoming on that occasion.

Dr. Bluthardt's name has been mentioned in some quarters as a possible candidate. While the Doctor would not decline a nomination, it is yet very doubtful if he will consent to make the race between now and the day of Convention.

IN THE FIRST WARD there is some little excitement relative to the successor of ex-Ald., now Judge, Tuley. On the Republican side there are three aspirants,—Frank Warren, Dave Lyon, and Omar Bushnell. The Democratic nominee, so far as heard from, is an unknown lawyer, named Keogh, who hails from New York. Joseph Chesterfield Mackin, who is the "attorney of the gang," looks upon him as a dummy, and vaguely hints that when the time comes another candidate will be sprung. It has been asserted that a committee waited on Joseph to obtain his consent to use his name, but he modestly declined, on the ground that his private business was of such a pressing character as to preclude all possibility of his accepting a nomination.

A NEW DEAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—I saw a letter in your paper of Sunday last from F. W. Huxmann recommending that no employés of political offices be delegates to our Convention. I believe this is right; I hate bulldozers, and these fellows are always the worst bulldozers in a convention, especially if their boss is around. Down with the bread-and-butter brigade; let business men have a chance.

B. SCHUTTLER.

THE EXPOSITION.

Large Attendance and Brilliant Effect Last Evening.

Unveiling of the Monument to the Late George S. Bangs.

An Impressive Address by Mr. Emery A. Storrs.

The Exposition is not only voted a success, but a grander success than any of its predecessors. The verdict may have a familiar sound, for it is the usual accompaniment of each succeeding show to hear somebody—generally a stockholder or a Director—contrast the present with the past, much to the advantage of the former. But this year it is not only the officers who are reiterating the oft-heard statement, but the people generally, and the candid observer who has the memory of other Expositions before him as data for comparison must admit its truth. The attendance on the opening night was large beyond expectation, and, with the gradual approach to completeness in the displays, the attendant crowds have been growing larger and more bulky, and navigation amongst the surging throngs has become more of a problem, until last night everybody was prepared to join in the verdict which assigns to the present show a merit surpassing that of all its predecessors. Never before did the building, inside and out, present a more brilliantly-attractive appearance, and never before were the exhibits so full and complete by the end of the opening week, or the displays more worthy of what Chicago can do when she makes up her mind to exert herself.

THE UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT to the late George S. Bangs, founder and Superintendent of the Railway Fast-Mail Service, served as an additional attraction for the vast crowd of last evening. The beauty and appropriateness of the monument itself, already described in these columns, and the worth of the man to whose memory the employés of the Railway Mail Service have had it cut in enduring marble, to be erected at Rosehill, were fittingly honored last evening when, in the presence of such a throng as that which filled the building, the veil was withdrawn and Mr. Emery A. Storrs paid a brief but eloquent tribute to the noble character and the splendid deeds of him whose body sleeps in the quiet city of the dead. The ceremonies were very simple, but none the less impressive. Capt. M. J. McGrath, Superintendent of Mails at the Chicago Post-Office, and an attached friend of Mr. Bangs in his lifetime, entered the little inclosure encircling the monument, followed by Mr. Storrs, whom he introduced to the assembly, remarking that the employés in the service had been unable to select a man better fitted to deliver the address of the occasion than the gentleman who accompanied him, and who had been a firm and devoted friend of the man to whose memory the beautiful shaft before them was to be erected.

Amid the comparative silence which had been brought about by the stopping of the machinery and the turning off of the big fountain, Mr. Storrs mounted the temporary stand at the southeast corner of the inclosure and addressed his audience, as they stood with uncovered heads, as follows:

I have been asked by the friends of George S. Bangs to say a few words on the occasion of the unveiling of this monument; and, as unfortunate as the circumstances are to-night, so far as the possibilities of being heard are concerned, I have felt a duty which I owe to the memory of one of the best and purest men that the State of Illinois ever produced, a duty which I owe to a long friendship and a sincere one, a duty which I owe to the memory of a kind friend and a good citizen, to comply with the request. I take occasion here to say that the time and the place for the unveiling of this monument are both appropriate. For the great Northwest, gathering in this its chief city for the exposition of its great products, and the great physical and mechanical achievements, has nothing so splendid and magnificent to present as the solid structure of such a character as that of George S. Bangs.

THE GREATEST FEATURES of the Northwest are not those exhibitions which we see before us here to-night, as splendid as they may be, but the men of the Northwest, who, in twenty-five years, have carved an empire out of a wilderness and have achieved results the most colossal and resplendent in our history. Of such men was George S. Bangs. Coming hither years and years ago, he has filled every position and faithfully performed every duty. From the modest printer boy to the head of a great public service, as private citizen and as public official, the heat of partisanship never bred envy and malice in him, and the intensities of political warfare never warped the splendid, unselfish patriotism of his character. As a citizen, he was true to every duty. As a friend, he was faithful to every friend. As a man, he was without stain, blemish, or reproach. As a neighbor, honored by all who knew him. As a patriot, self-sacrificing and devoted. He never made an engagement he did not keep, never uttered a promise that he did not perform, never knew a friend that he did not help in the hour of need and the day of adversity. George S. Bangs lived to fill, in his quiet fashion, a splendid career, and, in his quiet way, to achieve and accomplish magnificent results. As the editor of a newspaper, as Postmaster in his little village, as encouraging through the long period of the War those who needed encouragement, as the head of a great public service which he builded up, the years of his usefulness seemed to be rounded and complete, and he lay down and died as quietly and as sweetly as the infant falls to sleep. As a testimonial to the goodness and purity of the man, as evidencing the affection which they feel for him, those who were associated with him in his daily career, and knew the sweet purity of his life, have erected this MAGNIFICENT MONUMENT, on which has been bestowed, upon which has been lavished, the loving labor of his friend who knew him from his boyhood. Around this monument in all the years that are to come shall gather prattling childhood and tottering old age. As rugged as it may seem to be, it shall perish and crumble while the holy influence of such a life as George S. Bangs lived shall be green and fresh, and greener and fresher as the years roll on and the days recede. By day and by night, under the sweet benediction of this autumn sun, the grass grows green over the grave of George S. Bangs. As green as grows his grave, and as sweet as may be the perfume from the flowers that shall blossom above it, a sweeter perfume, a more penetrating aroma, shall come from the love of loyal, valiant men. We stand to-night in the presence of that character, and, in the shadow of his monument, which the kindness and affection of his friends has reared here, again, as we did a few short months ago, with uncovered head in the presence of that noble character, we hail his name and utter to him the words of a fond and a last farewell.

Applause on such an occasion would have been out of place, and the silence with which the address was received was more eloquent than any applause that could have been bestowed.

The conclusion of the address closed the ceremonies. The engineer at the huge Corliss turned on the steam, and the countless hundreds of feet of shafting and belting were again in full whirl. The crowd which had gathered around the monument slowly dispersed, and wandered through the aisles, lingering here and there to witness the manufacture of books, scroll-work, and sheet-iron envelopes, take in the squeezing of apples into cider, and criticise the statuary and pictures in the Art-Hall.

H. B. BRYANT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The exhibit made by this institution is excellent. Two separate spaces are required, and both displays are remarkably fine. It is surprising to find so many beautiful specimens of artistic pen-work brought together. Probably few persons visiting the Exposition have ever seen such a remarkable exhibit as that made by this College. We shall have occasion to speak of it more in detail hereafter.

SWISS AND DECORATED GOODS.

A constant source of delight to visitors is the fine and extensive exhibit of Swiss carvings and decorated goods. These occupy a large, handsome case placed a little south and to the left of Field, Leiter & Co.'s exhibit, and are from the salesroom of F. R. Avery, 46 Madison street.

LACES AND WORSTED GOODS.

Just south of the entrance to the Art Gallery the attention of the ladies is arrested by Mrs. Trowbridge's elegant collection of laces, beautiful specimens of decorative art, and a variety of fine worsted and needle-work.

SULKIES AND WAGONS.

Particularly noticeable among the exhibits are the magnificent improved sulkies and skeleton wagons from T. H. Brown's Novelty Carriage Works, No. 333 State street. With them only could Rarus and Sleepy Tom make their fastest time. Behold Brown's exquisite 145-pound top-buggy.

The Tribune.

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For the greater convenience of those wishing to avoid the necessity of a trip to THE TRIBUNE office, arrangements have been perfected for receiving small advertisements by telephone. This office is supplied with both the Bell and the Edison instruments, and responsible parties can send their advertisements at any hour from 8 to 12 p. m. by telephone direct to this office.

Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evanston, Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room will receive prompt attention.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

COVENANT LODGE, NO. 526, A. F. & A. M.—Special Communication Friday evening, Sept. 12, at Corinthian Hall, 187 East Kinzie-st., at 7:30 o'clock, for important work. The members are all requested to be present. Visiting brethren are also cordially invited. By order WM. HANDLIN, W. M.
WM. KERR, Secretary.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, K. T.—Special Conclave Tuesday evening, Sept. 9, 1879, at 7:30. The Order of the Temple will be conferred. Members of this Commandery who have equipments are expected to appear equipped. Visiting Sir Knights are always welcome. By order of the Eminent Commander.
H. S. TIFFANY, Recorder.

D. A. CASHMAN—REGULAR COMMUNICATION of D. A. Cashman Lodge, No. 686, A. F. and A. M., Tuesday evening, Sept. 9, in their hall, corner West Madison and Robey-sts. Important business. Every member expected to be present. Visiting brethren welcome. Gavel sounds at 7:30.
G. A. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—EXCELSIOR (UNIFORMED) ENcampment, No. 108.—Hall corner of Clark and Washington-sts., will meet next Friday evening, Sept. 12, for important business. Visiting patriarchs invited. By order of C. C. CRABB, C. P.
E. D. REINERS, Scribe.

LINCOLN PARK CHAPTER, NO. 177, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Monday evening, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, for work on the R. A. Degree. Visiting companions courteously invited. By order of
S. G. PITKIN, H. P.
H. S. STREAT, Secretary.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, K. T.—Special Conclave Monday evening, Sept. 8, at 7:30 o'clock. The Order of the Temple will be conferred. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.
CHARLES B. WRIGHT, Recorder.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Friday evening, Sept. 12, at 7:30 o'clock, for work on the Mark Degree. Visiting companions cordially invited. By order of the M. E. H. P.
CHARLES B. WRIGHT, Secretary.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Stated Convocation Monday evening, Sept. 8, at 7:30 o'clock, for business. By order of E. K.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1879.

There is little change in the health report from Memphis. Seventeen new cases of fever were reported yesterday, and nine deaths occurred. One thousand and five cases have been reported to date, and the mortuary list shows a total of 272.

The stock of gold in the United States Treasury is increasing so rapidly that the silver vaults will soon have to be encroached upon to find room for it. This is a very refreshing commentary on the staple Greenback argument about hard times and financial depression.

Over forty millions of the ten-dollar certificates have been disposed of by the Treasury Department through Postmasters and National banks, or sold directly by the Treasurer and Sub-Treasurers of the United States. The entire amount has been successfully placed without the loss of a penny to the Government. Upward of thirty-eight millions of these refunding certificates have been presented for conversion into 4 per cent bonds.

The County Commissioners will on Monday take up the resolution submitting to the people of the North and West Towns, to be voted on at the November election, the question whether they will separate the functions of the Park Commissions of these towns from those of the Town Boards. The effect of an affirmative vote will be to give the Park Commissions of each town exclusive jurisdiction in park matters, and thus enable the North, West, and South Towns to be consolidated and made one "town," with one corps of town officers,—one Collector, one Assessor, one Supervisor, one Clerk, and one Town Board, instead of three distinct Town Governments as now. In the South Town the Park Commission has no connection with the Town Government. In the other towns the Park Commissions have such connection, and this fact prohibits the consolidation of the towns. The duty of the County Commissioners to submit the question to the vote of the people is clear and direct, and we hope it will be done without delay.

The proposition in yesterday's dispatches to make ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild Minister-Resident in Russia will meet with a hearty second among the active Republicans and ex-soldiers of Wisconsin. Gen. Fairchild was one of the first to enlist at the breaking out of the War, and was sent at once to the front as a member of the Governor's Guard. He rapidly rose to distinction, and was in command of the famous old Iron Brigade at Gettysburg on that terrible July day when Meade's brave army met and defeated the Rebel hordes of Lee, and drove them in disorder back to their own place. That frightful battle cost Fairchild his left arm, and the amputated limb had not healed when he was nominated and elected Secretary of State of Wisconsin on the Republican ticket. At the close of his term he was nominated almost unanimously for Governor, and was thrice elected to that high office, holding it six years,—a compliment never conferred upon another citizen of the State, and one that is a sufficient commentary on his eminently prudent and conservative administration. After retiring from office, Gen. Grant, with whom Gov. Fairchild was always a great favorit, sent him as Consul to Liverpool, in which capacity he served to great acceptance until appointed Consul-General at Paris, where he now is. His promotion as Minister-Resident in Russia would be judicious and respectable. The General is still a young man, of fine personal presence, and winning and agreeable manners. His wife is a lady of such rare personal beauty and accomplishments as fit her for any station in society. His brother, Gen. Cassius Fairchild, died two years after the War closed from the effects of a wound in the hip received at the battle of Stone River.

Ruinous stagnation still exists in the English cotton manufacturing districts. Notwithstanding the low rates to which the wages of operatives have been reduced, the mill-owners are talking of further reduction. Business has arrived at such a pass that the laborers cannot submit to further reduction without danger of actual starvation, and, as a consequence, emigration societies are forming throughout Great Britain as the only alternative left to the suffering workingmen. The mill-owners, on the other hand, declare that they cannot continue to do business at present profits, and must either insist upon a further reduction in wages or shut down altogether. The outlook is indeed a very discouraging one, especially for those who are too poor to emigrate.

The Tribune has succeeded by persistent efforts in persuading the proper authorities that it is their duty to prosecute the swindling milkmen who have been in the habit of first skimming their milk, then watering it, and finally palming off a weak, insipid dilution upon the families who reside in this city. The people themselves should need no urging to back up the authorities and encourage the most energetic crusade against the milk-and-water frauds. The health of Chicago children, the vigor of our future men and women, and the comfort and enjoyment of all mankind hereabouts demand that the reform in this traffic be complete. The Tribune has done its share in the exposures it has made, in indicating the various ways in which the swindlers may be prosecuted, and in prodding the authorities to a realization of their responsibility. The Citizens' Association, it is believed, will also do their share in the prosecutions. It only remains for every individual householder and purveyor for every hotel, restaurant, boarding-house, and private table to take an active personal interest in furnishing cases and evidences of the fraud to secure conviction in the courts.

The news from Afghanistan is of a startling character. Just as the English were congratulating themselves upon the results of the Afghan war, the installation of the new Ameer, and the establishment of their Embassy, a sudden outbreak has occurred which may necessitate that they shall do their work all over again. The outbreak seems to have originated among several native Afghan regiments in Cabul, who rose in revolt against the Ameer because they had not been paid, and were subsequently joined by the populace. The Ameer's stores and arsenal were first plundered, and he himself, unable to put down the armed mob, was speedily besieged in his own quarters. The angry mob then attacked the English Embassy's quarters, and at last accounts the premises were on fire. The whole English force on the frontier is in motion by order of the Viceroy, and reinforcements have been ordered forward. The extent of the movement shows that the situation is a serious one. The mutineers will, of course, be put down; but, before the troops can reach Cabul, the Ameer and the Embassy alike may be the victims of a massacre as horrible as that which occurred when Lord Elphinstone was in command.

There were a good many people who believed that the interests of the city and the grandeur of Michigan avenue in its new character of boulevard would be best served by making that street a continuous parkway as far south as Fifty-fifth street, where the South Park proper begins. Though the present boulevard scheme now turns at Thirty-fifth street, and there joins the Grand Boulevard, the Hyde Park people may, under the law of last winter, petition their Village Trustees for the transfer of Michigan avenue south of Thirty-ninth street (the city limits) to Fifty-fifth street, the Trustees may make such transfer, and the Park Commissioners may proceed to boulevard that portion of the thoroughfare. The law, necessarily general in its terms, gives Hyde Park the same privilege that enabled Chicago to secure its new boulevard, and the owners of Michigan avenue property south of the city limits would, under such an arrangement, be enabled to have their street improved and pay the cost thereof in four annual installments, instead of one large payment. Thereafter their street would be protected and maintained the same as other boulevards. If this should be done, there would remain only three or four blocks between Thirty-fifth street and the city limits unimproved, and the owners of abutting property would quickly recognize the advantage to themselves of filling up the gap. This plan would make Michigan avenue the handsomest city driveway in the world.

THE AIR WE BREATHE.

One of the most instructive of the many publications by the Ladies' Sanitary Association of England is an address by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, entitled "The Two Breaths." This paper has been published in this country by Putnam's Sons for the Hampton Tracts, and nothing could be more timely than the information it furnishes.

It is unfortunately too true that thousands of persons in this city, and in all parts of the country, resort to every means to avoid ventilation of their homes, and especially of their sleeping rooms. Many people have an idea that night-air is unhealthy, and, therefore, during the hours when the families are asleep, the houses must be closed against the entrance of air from without. This practice is fatal to health. It is poisonous to human life. It is breeding and propagating disease, and a war against Nature.

The "two breaths" spoken of are the breath we take in and the breath we give out; and it cannot be too strongly impressed upon every person that the breath which has been breathed out must not be breathed in again. Dr. Kingsley illustrates why this is so. If a mouse be put in a close box, and a person send his breath into that box, the mouse will faint, and in time die. If a child be allowed to get into the habit of sleeping with its head under the bedclothes, thereby breathing its own breath over and over again, that child will grow weak and ill. It is a matter of record that scrofula appears in children previously healthy, which fact can only be accounted for from this habit. Another common thing is for a number of persons to meet in a crowded room, with fire and lights, the doors and windows closed tight. A faintness inevitably follows; and the cause is that the persons present have been breathing each other's breath over and over again until the air becomes unfit to support life. Thirty-six persons dance all night in a close room, with fire and lights, producing seven cases of typhus fever and two deaths. Put a lighted candle instead of a mouse in a close box, and supply it only with human breath, and the candle will go out.

The breath we take in is, or ought to be, pure air, composed as a whole of oxygen and nitrogen, with a minute portion of carbonic acid. The breath we give out is impure, to which has been added, among other matters which will not support life, an excess of carbonic acid. It is not necessary to be scientific to understand this important fact. It is only necessary to remember that oxygen feeds the fire of life, and carbonic acid puts it out. Dr. Kingsley states:

> "These facts justify the expression I just made use of, that the fire and the candles in the crowded room were breathing the same breath as you were. It is but too true. An average fire in the grate requires, I believe, to keep it burning, as much oxygen as three human beings do; each candle or lamp must have its share of oxygen likewise, and that a very considerable one; and an average gas-burner—pray attend to this, you who live in rooms lighted with gas—consumes as much oxygen as six candles or eleven men. All alike are making carbonic acid. The carbonic acid of the fire happily escapes up the chimney in the smoke; but the carbonic acid from the human beings and the candles remains to poison the room, unless it be ventilated."

The deaths from the fumes of charcoal explain the result of a want of ventilation. A human being shut up in a room from which all air is excluded, with a pan of burning charcoal, falls asleep, never to wake again. His inward fire competes with the fire of the charcoal for the oxygen in the room; both are making carbonic acid out of it; the charcoal, being the stronger, gets all the oxygen; the human being, being the weaker, dies first, but the charcoal, when it has exhausted all the oxygen in the room, cools and goes out. An elephant in that room would put out the burning charcoal by the carbonic gas from its immense lungs, and then, when it had exhausted all the air in the room, would die likewise of its own carbonic acid.

Ventilation means letting out the foul air and letting in the fresh air. The carbonic acid in the breath from the mouth is warm, lighter than the air, and rises to the ceiling; in unventilated rooms there is a layer of foul air along the ceiling. This fact can be tested by the fouler air found in the galleries of churches and theatres than is found below. In crowded buildings those who work or occupy the upper floors suffer most. The first thing in ventilation is to get this carbonic acid or foul air out of the room while it is warm and light. Carbonic-acid gas cools and then becomes heavier than the common air, and falls to the floor and lies along it; hence when the room gets cold a sleeper on the floor breathes carbonic acid. Mr. Kingsley referred to the practice of the poor in times of distress pawning their bedsteads and keeping their beds, and added: "Never, if you have any influence, let that happen. Keep the bedstead, whatever else may go, to save the sleeper from the carbonic acid on the floor." Another advice to builders is to let all bed-room windows open at the top as well as at the bottom. In the matter of providing for ventilation in buildings, he adds:

> "Let me impress, not only on parents and educators, but on those who employ workpeople, and above all on those who employ young women in shops or in workrooms, the necessity of using some such contrivances. What their condition may be in this city, I know not; but most painful it has been to me in other places, when looking through warehouses or workrooms, to see the sodden, sickly countenances of the girls who are passing the greater part of the day in them; and painful, also, to breathe an atmosphere of which habit had, alas, made them unconscious, but which, to one coming out of the open air, was altogether noxious, and shocking also; for it was fostering the seeds of death, not only in the present, but in future generations."

Every one, writes the author, will agree that good ventilation is necessary in a hospital, because people cannot get well without fresh air. Do they not see, by the same reasoning, good ventilation is necessary everywhere, because people cannot remain well without fresh air?

In answer to the question, "Why make all this fuss about ventilation? Our forefathers got on very well without it," Dr. Kingsley declares that our forefathers usually got along very ill in these matters, and when they got on well it was because, in spite of themselves, they had good ventilation. We invite attention to what is so clearly expressed on these points. First, as to the ill way in which our forefathers got along, he says:

> "To quote a few remarkable instances of longevity, or to tell me that men were larger and stronger on the average in old times, is to yield to the old fallacy of fancying that savages were peculiarly healthy, because those who were seen were active and strong. The simple answer is that the strong alone survived, while the majority died from the severity of training. Savages do not increase in number; and our ancestors increased but very slowly for many centuries. I am not going to disgust my audience with statistics of disease; but, knowing something, as I happen to do, of the social state and of the health of the Middle Ages, I have no hesitation in saying that the average of disease and death was greater than it is now. Epidemics of many kinds—typhus, ague, plague, all diseases which were caused more or less by bad air—devastated this land and Europe in those days with a horrible intensity, to which even the choleras of our times are mild. The back streets, the hospitals, the jails, the barracks, the camps—every place in which any large number of persons congregated—were so many nests of pestilence engendered by uncleanliness, which defiled alike the water which was drunk and the air which was breathed; and, as a single fact, of which the tables of insurance assure us, the average of human life in England has increased 25 per cent since the reign of George I., owing simply to our more rational and cleanly habits of life."

On the second point, as to the enforced ventilation of former days, and how it has been superseded by modern inventions, Dr. Kingsley says:

> "But, secondly, I said that when our ancestors got on well they did so because they got ventilation in spite of themselves. Luckily for them, their houses were ill-built, their doors and windows would not shut. They had lattice-windowed houses too, to live in, one of which, as I can testify from long experience, is as thoroughly ventilating as living in a lantern with the glass broken out. It was because their houses were full of draughts, and still more, in the early Middle Ages, because they had no glass, and stopped out the air only by a shutter at night, that they sought for shelter rather than for fresh air, of which they sometimes had too much; and to escape the wind built their houses in holes, such as that in which the old City of Winchester stands. Shelter, I believe, as much as the desire to be near fish in Lent, and to occupy the rich soil of the valleys, made the monks of old England choose the river banks for the sites of their abbeys. They made a mistake therein, which, like most mistakes, did not go unpunished. These low situations, especially while the forests were yet thick on the hills around, were the perennial haunts of fever and ague, produced by subtle vegetable poisons, carried in the carbonic acid given off by rotten vegetation. So there again they fell in with man's old enemy, bad air. Still, as long as the doors and windows did not shut, some free circulation of air remained. But now, our doors and windows shut only too tight. We have plate glass instead of lattices; and we have replaced the draughty and smoky, but really wholesome open chimney, with its wide corners and settles, by narrow registers, and even by stoves. We have done all we can in fact to seal ourselves up hermetically from the outer air, and to breathe our own breaths over and over again; and we pay the penalty of it in a thousand ways unknown to our ancestors, through whose rooms all the winds of heaven whistled, and who were glad enough to shelter themselves from draughts in the sitting-room by the high screen round the fire, and in the sleeping-room by the thick curtains of the four-post bedstead, which is now rapidly disappearing before a higher civilization. We, therefore, absolutely require to make for ourselves the very ventilation from which our ancestors tried to escape."

It is to be hoped that persons who habitually violate the laws of Nature by excluding pure air will find in these extracts something to consider and to profit by.

CHICAGO AND THE RAILWAYS.

The Grand Trunk Railway from Portland, Me., to Chicago, via Canada, has been incomplete owing to a break in its line in Michigan. A short line of railway from Flint to Lansing, already built, was purchased a year ago by Vanderbilt for no other purpose than to keep it out of the hands of the Grand Trunk Railway. The latter road thereupon made arrangements for building a line of its own between these two points, and, when Vanderbilt found that he could no longer defeat the Grand Trunk in its march to Chicago, he yielded the road which he had purchased and for which he had no use, and delivered it over to the Canadian Company. The route, therefore, of the latter road is complete, except on the stretch between Valparaiso, in Indiana, and Thornton, in this State, which is building and will be ready for use in November, and then through trains from Chicago to Portland will become part of the regular daily traffic of this city. The road from Twenty-sixth street to Thornton is already held by the Grand Trunk, but the route from Twenty-sixth street into the heart of the city is not yet determined. If the Company do not seek an independent entrance of its own it will have a choice between the Illinois Central and other roads. It cannot be kept out.

The completion of this line is an important event in the railroad and commercial history of this city. No man can marvel at the growth of Chicago who looks upon the vast network of railways operated from this point. The whole area of the States north and west of this city is traversed by railways operated from Chicago, and no less than four trunk lines from Chicago reach the Missouri River at Omaha, and each is supplied with branches and feeders extending in all directions. It will be but a brief time until the Northern Pacific, which already has crossed Minnesota and is near the western limit of Dakota, will be running its daily lines into Chicago; far away into Kansas are extended two other Chicago railways, while still another, acting in co-operation with these, is the Atchison & Topeka Railway, now rapidly progressing through New Mexico and down to El Paso, where, crossing the Mexican boundary, it will be rushed to Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, and will also, intersecting the Southern California line, open a new and the third through route from Chicago to San Francisco. On the south, the Illinois Central furnishes a Chicago road from this city through the South to New Orleans. The network of railways of which this city is the centre spreads from the southwest to the southeast, and thence northward along the Atlantic to New York and Boston. The completion of the Grand Trunk Railway to this city will bring Portland (Me.), Quebec, and Montreal into the circle. From Portland, Ore., to Portland, Me., including the cities on both coasts, the railway system centering and operated mainly here will compete for the trade to and from this grand distributing point in the commerce of the country. The Grand Trunk Railway now adds its volume of trade, making all Canada as much tributary to our commerce as is Minnesota, Kansas, or Michigan.

The railway system of the country is by no means complete. The railway business of Chicago, great as it is, is far from its maximum. Within the present year several thousands of miles of new railway will be finished in the Northwest, the sole purpose and necessity for which is to enable new districts to have communication with Chicago,—to enable additional people to come hither to sell and to come hither to buy. One-half the land of the West and Northwest is still unimproved and unpeopled. The millions now peopling the towns and the rural districts may be duplicated several times and still leave ample verge and room for other millions. Those who are now pouring in and growing up, as well as those who are to follow, are to be producers and consumers. They are to sell and to buy; they are to be fed, and clothed, and housed; they are to put many millions of additional lands under the plow; they are to raise live-stock for many years in the coming time; they are to build factories; they are to found new cities and people them; they are to have and use new inventions; they are to discover and operate new mines; the existence and uses of new raw materials are to be discovered; in fact, the world, and especially this continent, is to progress with a speed, and a zeal, and a productive power to which those of the past will seem snail-like. We are only on the threshold of the greatness of the empire which is growing up around us. Ten years hence Chicago will be far greater in her trade, as compared with Chicago of to-day, than is the Chicago of 1879 as compared with that of twenty years ago. To all that this city is now the railroads have been indispensable; to what the city is to be in the future additional railroads will be even more indispensable. They are the arteries through which the life current flows; they cannot be stopped, arrested, or severed without stagnation, paralysis, and death; they are the living stream of all our trade; they bear the products of industry hither for sale; they take hence for distribution through the land all that is needed for consumption. Without them Chicago would be helpless.

A faction in the City Council declares that no more railroads shall enter the city. As well declare that the winds of heaven shall not enter. The faction declares that Chicago wants no more railways; that we have all the trade, and all the people, and all the employment, and all the occupation that are desirable. Therefore, they forbid the entrance to Chicago of any further lines of railway. Within the days of the present generation the miles of railway now in existence in these Western States will be increased tenfold; the production of the country must find its way to market. Shall we build a wall around this city to forbid its expansion? Shall we meet the vast trade of twenty and more millions of people at the limits and send it hence? Shall our Common Council quarantine Chicago against any increase of trade and population? Shall we blockade all the roads leading to the city, and give notice to the world that we want no further intercourse with any part of the country?

So irrational and suicidal is this policy that the presumption is strong that the objection to the admission of additional railroads is made for corrupt purposes. No man can indorse this exclusion of railways from Chicago without directly inviting the presumption that his opposition is paid for, or that his opposition demands pecuniary silence. Is there a man in the Council so brave as to defy the inevitable conviction which follows in so clear a case?

GRANITE PILLARS FOR THE CITY BUILDING

There is just one change that should be made in the new City Building in deference to conformity with the County Building and the general appearance of the two structures, viz.: the so-called blue-stone from Bedford should be abandoned for the pillars, and granite substituted of the same kind that has been used in the County Building. When the contract was made for the Bedford stone, it was represented and believed that a certain bluish variety could be obtained which, when polished, would present an appearance similar to that of the granite pillars. This has proved upon trial to be an error. The blue-stone pillars lack the striking, brilliant, and massive effect of the granite, and they do not retain the polish which is necessary to make them look anything like the granite. It is not to be denied, whatever extravagance and corruption there may have been in the erection of the County Building, that it is a handsome and imposing structure, and an examination of the design will prove that the granite pillars have contributed largely to this effect. With granite in corresponding positions on the City Building it will require the experienced eye of an expert to distinguish any difference between the two structures after both shall have been completed a few months.

The investigation into the City-Hall has resulted in satisfying the people that, by pursuing the plans upon which the contracts were let and exacting strict conformance to the specifications, the city will secure a more substantial building at a smaller cost than the county has. All the serious defects reported by the Committee of Experts have dwindled down to about half a dozen stones, and there has been no patching in places where it will offend the eye. It is only necessary to secure uniformity in the striking granite effects to make the two buildings correspond in general appearance, and a trial has proved that no substitute for granite will answer this purpose. The saving that has been made in the cost of the City Building thus far by the tolerably successful exclusion of the old County Ring warrants the additional expense of the granite pillars. The people, as a matter of fact, have a common interest in the two structures, and can better afford this extra outlay than to be permanently offended by so conspicuous a difference as actual test has proved there will be between the polished granite and the polished blue-stone. This is a change in which all factions will concur.

BACHELORS.

On a faded cot, in one of the poorest wards of the poorest hospitals of London, at the close of a hot July day in the year 1869, there lay an old man. His hair was thin and white, and his worn face was blanched with a ghastly pallor. His eyes, out of which the light of life was fast ebbing, wandered appealingly, as if they would fain seek companionship with the very walls, and his weak frame shuddered with the horror of loneliness in that supreme moment of impending dissolution. But his dull ear caught the sound of approaching footsteps, and his face flushed with the last faint ray of hope! With a convulsive effort of expiring energy, he seized the hand of the nurse who now bent over him, and carried it to his lips, as he whispered: "Pity me, for I never knew the love of wife or child!" The appeal touched the heart of the woman, a tear fell upon the old man's face, and about his mouth, even in the rigidity of death, there lingered a sad smile of gratitude.

Man is a social being; isolation renders him morbid, morose, cold, unsympathetic, and cruel. Close confinement of the criminal is the severest known prison discipline; it breaks the proudest, most obstinate spirit, and either tempers the heart to the brittleness of lasting resentment or the softness of humble contrition. Deprived of all human companionship, the man becomes a savage, and ultimately a brute, with brutish instincts in place of his former reasoning faculties. But there is a wide range between the extreme of sociality and the extreme of isolation; and within this range, moving ever from the one to the other extreme, we find the "Bachelor." The old man of the hospital was once a gay young bachelor who sought, and was sought by, society. Drifting into middle life society drifted slowly away from him; ten years later society neglected him; another ten years and society forgot him; at 60 only here and there a friend of his youth remained; at 70, while dining at the club, he fell in a fainting fit, and of all the guests who gathered to look upon his still, white face, not one knew him; he was carried to his lodgings by strangers! At 75, the bank where his funds were deposited failed, leaving him penniless. Wrecked in estate, mind, and heart, a charity hospital mercifully received him, and his condition was so pitiful as to wring one tear from the too dry eyes of a professional nurse.

No man remains permanently a bachelor from choice. The state of bachelorhood is involuntary. Bachelorhood may, indeed, result from passivity; for matrimony is no more possible of achievement through indifference than are the prizes of wealth and distinction to be secured without effort. There are thousands of husbands, pitiful creatures, consumed by vanity, who insinuate that their wives courted them, besought them in marriage, and finally secured the favor of their alliance by mere dint of persecution. But all these are pestilent slanderers. Only the brave deserve the fair, and only the brave can win them. Analyze the character of the bachelor thoroughly, and his distinguishing trait will be found to be cowardice. He would dearly love to possess the rose, to inhale its intoxicating odor, to strut about the streets displaying it conspicuously in his button-hole, to exhibit it to his friends as the rarest flower in the garden of roses, to dazzle society with its resplendent beauty. But he fears to pluck the rose lest his fingers should be lacerated by the sharp point of the thorn concealed beneath its delicate leaves. The cowardice of the bachelor is betrayed in a hundred ways. There is the bachelor with a bald spot on the top of his head, who dare not fall upon his knees to propose for fear that the woman he adores will discover his infirmity; the bow-legged bachelor, who fancies he hears the girl he loves whisper "rickets" every time he approaches the subject of matrimony; the bachelor who has a lonely eye, wears a glass to conceal the deformity, and is sure it will fall off and expose him if he attempts to pop the question; the bachelor who is haunted by the harrowing conviction that the girl he worships knows that his grand-uncle committed suicide by hanging, and only awaits his proposal to assure him that death would be preferable to marriage with a man who is sure to become insane. There is the bachelor who is rendered timid by the illustrious character of his ancestry. His progenitor came over in the Mayflower, assisted at the obsequies of a cremated witch or two in Boston, sat on a jury which condemned a contumacious Quaker to have his ears cut off, and otherwise so distinguished himself that his descendant, who is engaged in packing pork, feels that it would be a desecration of the family name to associate it in the holy bonds of wedlock with other than the scion of some one of the baptized pirates who followed William the Norman into the Island of Great Britain in the ninth century. There is the considerate bachelor of 60, who has refrained from marriage all these years because of an infirmity of temper. He declares his fondness for the gentle sex on every proper occasion, he wails his lonely state of enforced celibacy, and explains that, were he to marry, no power could prevent him, in a fit of ungovernable rage, from pushing his wife down-stairs, throwing her from a fourth-story window, or beating out her brains with the ice-pitcher. This is indeed the martyrdom of bachelorhood. It may be remarked in passing that instances of this character are exceedingly rare. Cases of wife-beating are so numerous as to lead to the conclusion that very few bachelors refrain from matrimony out of tender consideration for their destined victims.

The case of the bachelor who declines to marry the woman he loves to save from broken-hearted madness thirty-nine other women who aspire to his hand, is not uncommon. The bachelor of this class is so interesting that all women within the circle of his influence dote on him. He is usually a millionaire of 45, baldheaded, rather stout, very correct in his deportment, highly moral, a patron of the "established" church, an epicure, fastidious in matters of dress, fond of classical music, possesses fine esthetic tastes, affects English manners, and is an oracle in society. He treats all women with a degree of lofty condescension,—places himself, as it were, on a pedestal just beyond their reach. If he is a snob, his snobbishness is of the grand, Major Pendennis type.

The bachelor who designs to marry, but cannot find time owing to the importunate demands of society, is greatly to be commiserated. A notable instance of this class transpired recently. A bachelor of 45, who had been twenty years in society harness, fell desperately in love with a beautiful girl of 20. One evening he declared his passion with great fervor, and besought her hand. She blushed with maiden modesty, hesitated, and was about to consent, when suddenly it occurred to the man of society that he was actually, at that moment, in default of an engagement at Mrs. Smith's! The tyranny of habit was irresistible; he seized his hat and stick, and bowed himself out, promising to call again. When he called again the door was slammed in his face!

In nine cases out of ten the bachelor who is past 30 becomes the slave of an idiosyncrasy which attaches to and distinguishes him in after life. Thenceforth he is alluded to by the description of his peculiar characteristic, precisely as the man with a red nose is referred to as "the red-nosed man." Thus, we have the bachelor of the button-hole bouquet,—one invariably wears a crimson rose, another a tube-rose, and another a bunch of violets; the economical bachelor, who dines out three times a week, and has a contract with his landlord for a deduction of absences from his board-bill; the hospitable bachelor, who gives dinner-parties, sings songs and snatches from the operas for the amusement of his guests, and drinks his own health frequently; the fickle bachelor, who falls in love with every new stranger face, makes love to its owner, and follows her home with the fell purpose of asking the permission of her parents to pay his addresses to her, but changes his mind before it is everlastingly too late; the bachelor who has grown so old in the service as groomsman that he can repeat the marriage ceremony backwards, has the gloomy air of a too much married man, and suggests the query whether he ought not to be retired on half-pay. Then there is the large, fat bachelor, who is the inseparable companion of the small, lean bachelor; the bachelor who has no hair on his head and hair a foot long on his chin; the bachelor who has neither hair nor beard, and wears a wig; the bachelor who reserves a front seat at the theatre and uses a thousand-fold magnifying telescopic opera-glass; the bachelor who carries a red bandana pocket-handkerchief, and takes snuff; the bachelor who has hay-fever all the year round and talks through his much-afflicted nasal organ; the bachelor whose coat-lapel is adorned with a gross of pins which resemble a brazen decoration in honor of slovenliness and general demerit; the bachelor who eats with his knife and picks his teeth with his fingers; the bachelor who, in default of other pets, nurses a particular finger-nail until it assumes the appearance of the claw of a bird of prey,—Bah! The subject is exceedingly unsavory. What wonder that there are women who persistently refuse to engage in the work of humanizing the animal man by marrying him, when we reflect upon the depths of degradation of which he is susceptible in the estate of bachelorhood! But bachelors should be regarded as objects of pity,—not as subjects of hatred. For, with all their timidity, caution, stupidity, vanity, pride, and folly, a careful investigation warrants the assertion that each member of the fraternity who has passed the Rubicon of 40 has been refused at least a dozen times. It follows that they are shams through the force of adverse circumstances, and hence entitled to the sympathy of the rest of mankind, since they are deprived of the love of woman and exiled from the joys of the domestic circle. Like the old man of the hospital, they are destined to drift slowly but surely away from the hopes, the ambitions, the emotions, and the passions of mankind, until they reach a point of isolation so complete that when death comes it releases them from a land of strangers.

WISCONSIN AND JOLIET GRAVEL.

The South Park Commissioners are still holding open the question as to the kind of material that shall be adopted for paving Michigan avenue. The choice seems to be narrowed down to broken limestone and gravel, since no composition of asphalt or other cement has ever been satisfactorily tested in this climate, and since the adoption thereof would be altogether experimental, with the chances against its durability and popularity. But crushed limestone is a very different material from broken granite, such as makes excellent roads where it is accessible. The travel over limestone, already broken into small pieces, necessarily produces an impalpable but exceedingly offensive dust in dry weather, which rain transforms into yellow, nasty mud. This quality is inseparable from the magnesia limestone, and hence there should be no serious thought of using it for a boulevard which is intended to be the most desirable and the most frequented of all the approaches to the parks.

There is just one objection that some urge against Joliet gravel which seems to have force enough at least to demand investigation. It is said that all the Joliet gravel was injured by mixture with the limestone formation in the drift period, and that hence there is a tendency to form into a cement which becomes mud in rainy weather and dries into dust in dry weather. It is curious that this objection should be urged by those who advocate the use of broken limestone, for, if the gravel, by mere rubbing over or contact with the limestone formation, has taken on the properties of the latter more or less, certainly the limestone itself threatens more mud and dust than a foreign stone that has been deposited with it. Those who are familiar with Joliet gravel, however, claim that there is a vast difference between the surface gravel and that which is taken from a greater depth, and that gravel has been taken out at Joliet and that gravel may still be found there in large quantity that has not been infected with the limestone, but is of the pure, hard-stone formation.

If it be the fact, however, that all the Joliet gravel is of the same general character as that which was put down on Michigan avenue a couple of years ago, then the Park Commissioners should ascertain what it will cost to procure pure granite gravel from Southern Wisconsin, which certainly is free from the limestone admixture objections. Every one who has visited Southern Wisconsin must have been impressed with the solidity and durability of the country roads in that part of the State, which are made in almost all cases by taking gravel from some neighboring mound and laying it, without even so much as rolling it. This formation of gravel is found as close to the Illinois State line as Geneva Lake, only sixty miles from here, and it exists in apparently inexhaustible quantity throughout the southern counties of Wisconsin. It can probably be obtained and be brought to Chicago at a cost not much exceeding the cost of Joliet gravel, if any, for the distance at which it may be procured is not much longer than from Chicago to Joliet. The Park Commissioners should institute inquiries as to the Wisconsin gravel and the cost of bringing it to Chicago before finally determining what the Michigan avenue pavement shall be.

Some things in California politics are inexplicable. For instance, the support the "Hon. Bilks" gave Kalloch for Mayor. They had a candidate of their own, and professed the deepest abhorrence at the bare idea of Kalloch's election as the candidate of the Kearney-ites, and yet they scratched their own candidate on the day of election, voted almost solidly for Kalloch, and to their votes he owes his election, for, had the "Bilks" stuck to their candidate, Flint, the Republican nominee, would have been elected. Still, this is not as remarkable as the nomination of Kalloch for Mayor by Kearney and his Irish and other foreign followers and their solid support of him at the polls, when his Know-Nothing record and hatred of foreigners are considered. Here are a few samples of the Rev. I. S. Kalloch's public utterances in regard to the people whose votes constituted nine-tenths of the force that elected him:

> On the 8th of June, 1876, Kalloch editorially, in his *Examiner*, alluded to the Irish, Germans, and other foreigners of San Francisco as "Sabbath-breaking, beer-jerking, prostitute-patronizing, Pope-worshiping foreigners."
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> In the same issue Kalloch declared that "The bitterest opposition to the Chinese comes from foreigners who have not yet proved that they comprehend the genius of our Nation much better than do the Chinese."
>
> On the 18th of November, 1877, in a public speech, Kalloch declared of the Workingmen: "They are lawless refugees from the Old World; . . the refuse of the Paris Commune; incendiaries from Berlin and Tipperary. . . The best argument for them is the bayonet and Gatling gun."
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> On the 15th of November, 1877, in a bitter denunciation of the Workingmen, Kalloch exclaimed: "Napoleon's advice to quell a mob by loading with grape and firing low is conceived in the real interests of humanity."
>
> On the 27th of November, 1877, Kalloch publicly denounced the Workingmen, and declared that "There will be property distinctions till God Almighty sees fit to make a Communistic distribution of brains."

And yet they supported him en masse!

Alonzo B. Cornell, the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1832, and is now 47 years of age. His father, afterward the founder of Cornell University, made his fortune building telegraph lines in the early days. Young Alonzo naturally began life as a telegraph-operator. From 1855 to 1859 he was in charge of the principal office in the City of New York. He was connected with various banking enterprises from 1864 to 1869. He is now the chief officer of the American District Telegraph Company, and is reported to have made recently a large sum of money out of the concern. His first political office was that of Chairman of his County Committee, which he held from 1859 to 1866. In the latter year he became a member of the State Committee. In 1868 he was defeated as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. He was Surveyor of the Port from 1869 to 1873, Speaker of the Lower House of the Legislature in 1873, again Surveyor of the Port from 1876 to 1879. As Speaker he was a failure. He had no tact, knew no Parliamentary law, and could not control the House. But his integrity was not questioned, and he had the respect, though not the liking, of the members. The New York *Times* says: "He left the Speaker's chair disliked and thoroughly unpopular with all classes, but with a reputation for integrity and good intentions." As Chairman of the State Committee he has not been particularly successful, the Democrats having carried the State every year, with the exception of the two elections following the Tweed exposures and the election of last year.

Our prophetic remark concerning the rapidity and relentlessness with which the New York *Herald* would sit down on Mr. John Kelly's head the moment it found that Tilden was the upper dog in the fight, and that Tammany couldn't defeat Robinson, seems to have been pretty correct, judging from this extract from a *Herald* editorial on Wednesday:

> While we are on this subject we will give Mr. Kelly a little sound advice. Mr. Kelly wants, we presume, to prevent the renomination of Gov. Robinson. Very well; let him stop his attacks on the Governor. . . . If Tammany goes to Syracuse in a blustering and bullying spirit it will arouse resentments and invite defeat. Indeed, it would be a very great stroke of generalship in Mr. Kelly if he should even allow the Tilden people to refuse him and Tammany admission to the Convention, and if he should there mildly but respectfully accept the situation, and still protest against the Governor's renomination. Good temper is a valuable quality, Mr. Kelly, in the battle you are fighting. If you had kept your temper from the beginning you would, before this, have made Mr. Robinson's nomination impossible.

Such are the triumphs and advantages of independent journalism!

Matthew Arnold says that "Rachel began almost where Sara Bernhardt ends." The opinion is not complimentary to the British upper class, who raved over the fair Sara to such a ridiculous extent. And, it must be remembered, Matthew Arnold is the highest living authority on such a subject.

The Boston *Herald* "doubts if the Republican party could name a better candidate than Washburne." "He is as stalwart as Grant, and as clean as Hayes"; "an Eastern man planted in the West"; "the deadly foe of all jobs"; "and the German citizens would go for him with enthusiasm."

The Pittsburg *Post* felicitates itself because the "Rev." I. S. Kalloch was formerly a Republican. That may be true, and it is to the advantage of the Republican party that Kalloch has left it and joined a party more con-genial to his fastidious tastes. But the *Post* seems to be oblivious to the fact that Dr. LUKE P. BLACKBURN, his Excellency, Governor of Kentucky, is a distinguished and conspicuous member of the Democratic party.

"Clearly CONKLING's victory, not CORNELL's," is what the New York *Herald* says of the late Republican nomination at Saratoga. The Convention applauded CONKLING wildly, but was silent when CORNELL made his bow.

Ex-Senator CONOVER is supporting JOHN SHERMAN for the Presidency in the Tallahassee (Fla.) *Patriot*. It is safe to say that Florida will send a solid SHERMAN delegation to the National Republican Convention.

If Mayor KALLOCH does well in the office to which he has just been elected, Mr. KEARNEY may conclude to elect him Governor of California.

The report from San Francisco yesterday said that KALLOCH would institute certain reforms. Married men with pretty wives will feel encouraged.

If the choice of Mayor in San Francisco hinged on blackguardism, the best man has won for once.

It is said that MATT H. CARPENTER will cut CONKLING's acquaintance at the next session.

SUNDAY REVERIES.

Base-ball proverb—A hit in time saves the nine.

Next time a certain eminent Senator goes to Narragansett Pier the band will probably strike up: "See, the Conkling hero comes."

After all, life in the yellow-fever district has its advantages. The average wife is quite willing to pack up and go to the country for a few weeks without insisting on having her mother come in and keep house for her lonely husband. A man's creditors will hardly care to follow him if he moves down to an infected town. The exchange-fiend is harmless there. Strangers do not button-hole one, and the boldest book-agent or life-insurance canvasser will think twice about venturing into an unknown person's office or domicile. When these things come to be understood, it will be surprising if there isn't a Northern exodus next year when the sickly season sets in.

A prominent lawyer on the South Side who has gone into society a good deal of late, but who was not believed to be a marrying man, will soon lead to the altar—or, rather, be led to the altar by—a beautiful and clever young girl. This will be news to him; nevertheless it is true. He has reserved all his endearments for private occasions, being too cautious to commit himself before witnesses, but the young lady got ahead of him one night last week. The stenographer's notes are verbatim, though, as the writer was very much cramped under the sofa, the gas was turned down, and the conversation mostly carried on in whispers, it was only with the greatest difficulty that he was enabled to get an accurate report of the proceedings. He has transcribed his notes and sworn to their accuracy, and put in big black crosses wherever there seem to have been kisses; there are, on an average, about 200 to the folio. The young girl is so confident in the justice of her cause that she has ordered her trousseau, and to-morrow she will decide on the bridesmaids.

An awful case of the consequences of refusing a young man's honorable love is reported on the West Side. A really nice young man fell in love with a handsome girl, the only daughter of a handsome and well-preserved widow of 38, and offered her marriage. She ridiculed him because he was 26, and said he was old enough to be her father, and so on, and with her taunts goaded him to such a pitch of frenzy that he swore he would be fearfully revenged. Accordingly he proposed to and married the wretched girl's mother. Now that wretched girl has to wear stout leather boots two sizes too large for her, and go to bed at 9 p. m., and eschew the theatre, chocolate caramels, ice-cream, and, in fact, everything else that makes life worth living for, her stepfather's nominal object being that when she grows up she may be as splendidly matured a woman as her mother, the compliment implied in this inducing the mother to second him enthusiastically; and when a young man comes round to see that wretched girl her stepfather bounces him down the front steps and throws his hat after him, and tells the wretched girl that the young man is not a fit companion for her, and that he is as solicitous for her future as he would be for that of his own child, and altogether in the kindest manner possible he makes that wretched girl even wish that she were dead as many as a hundred times a day. Let all other beautiful girls who are ever tempted to refuse the matrimonial offers of eligible young men be warned by her unhappy fate.

An enterprising young Chicagoan has been making heaps of money this year in a very simple and ingenious manner. He is handsome, athletic, well-educated, and reasonably clever, dresses well, and has a cheek that could not be detected from the purest brass, even by the aquafortis test or by filing. He goes down to a country town or village, represents himself as a capitalist who has nothing to do but enjoy himself, and takes a room at the best hotel. He makes the acquaintance of the best village society, and employs his opportunity in observing which of the young men are in love, and with whom. He then selects the girl who is madly admired by some man who is a little soft and has plenty of stamps, and makes love to her violently, writes poetry to her (of which he has a collar-box full clipped from various papers during the last five years), and gets it inserted in the local paper, imports bouquets for her from Chicago, and in the course of about a week completely cuts the countryman out. The girl naturally lends herself to his nefarious plot, either because she hopes to marry him and spend two years traveling on the Continent, or because she wants to make her other lover come to time. The rural lover, not knowing enough to make a counter-demonstration by falling in love with her dearest enemy, or going on with his daily affairs and regarding her temporarily in the light of a sister or an elderly maiden aunt, gets mad and has a scene with the girl, who thereupon flirts with the fascinating Chicagoan twice as vigorously as before. Now comes the crisis. The rural lover, maddened to frenzy, goes to the hotel and asks for a private interview with the Chicagoan. On entering the Chicagoan's apartment he finds his hated rival engaged in putting an edge on a bowie-knife that looks like a young scythe, while there is a small park of artillery, in the shape of horse-pistols, revolvers, and derringers, on the table, the biggest having a lot of notches cut in the handle. In one corner of the room are two one-hundred and twelve pound dumb-bells, and a pair of Indian clubs as big as whisky-barrels. The visitor is much impressed by the sight of this museum, and when the Chicagoan tells him that he is just overhauling his arsenal, and hauls up his shirt-sleeve and shows him a scar which he got in a duel with bowie-knives with a gigantic Texan, and informs him that each notch on a pistol indicates the killing of a man with it, the visitor concludes that he will not fight. But as he wants to get the girl he begins somewhat incoherently to declare the object of his mission.

"Oh!" says the Chicagoan, "I understand. Well, now, business is business. I rather like the girl's style myself, and it was not until the other evening that I discovered that she rather liked me. She would marry me to-morrow if I asked her, and, possibly, on the whole, it would not be a bad idea for me to ask her, since she possesses in a marked degree all the qualities which are calculated to adorn my palatial residence on Michigan avenue,—large Gothic mansion with solid gold door-knobs and rosewood doors. You may have noticed it. No? Well, never mind. I fear that the young lady has been so much impressed by my manner and conversation that even if I were to withdraw from the field in your favor you would have some difficulty in inducing her to smile upon your suit. Besides, too, if I were to leave this really pleasant and beautiful little place suddenly and irrevocably she might be heartbroken, or go into a slow decline. And finally this little business has cost me a good deal of money. I came here only intending to stop a couple of days. There are all my expenses, presents, ice-cream, imported bouquets, and so on; and to that I should add a considerable sum for the loss to my vast financial interests incurred by lingering here, not to mention the sacrifice of giving up so much beauty and virtue. I should lose money by retiring from the field. On the whole, I guess the best thing I can do is to marry her. I'll go round to the house to-morrow after breakfast and engage the bridal suite on the steamer on the car——"

"Hold on," says the rural lover; "can't we sort of compromise this matter? Whatever you think is between man and man is fair I am willing to pay. Will $500 be enough?"

The Chicagoan at first doesn't feel more'n half inclined to leave the girl,—thinks that he had better marry her,—but finally the bargain is made, and it is resolved between them that the fascinating Chicagoan shall withdraw from the field in such a manner as to advance his rural rival's chances. The usual modus operandi decided upon between them is for the rural lover to call upon the girl while the Chicagoan is with her, and, handing the Chicagoan a letter, bid him, sternly, "Read that!" The Chicagoan glances at it and trembles, and then the rural lover, pointing to the door, says, with a commanding gesture: "Leave the room, sir! Go! Pollute this air with your baleful presence a moment longer and I summon the police." Then the Chicagoan slinks out, sneaks to the hotel, and skips by the first train, with $500 or $1,000 in his pocketbook; while the girl, having learned from the rural lover that his late rival has a wife and six children, falls into his faithful arms and fixes the wedding for the next week. There is big money in this industry.

The Chicago Artificial Sea-Serpent Manufacturing Company has patented and will shortly place upon the market a new, simple, and signally useful article, called the Truth-Telling Trimming for Polonaises and Overskirts. Ever since the days of the original Proverbial Philosopher, the way of a young man with a maiden fair to see has been one of the insoluble mysteries. The most suspicious of parents has often caught a crick in his neck for life by stooping to listen or peep at a keyhole, and just when he has focused the innocent pair, evidently occupying one and the same chair and engaged in the harmless occupation of interchanging caramels so as not to sticky their fingers, he has straightened himself up and opened the door,—a performance not occupying more than the one-sixteenth part of a second,—and, bounding in, has discovered that the two young people were sitting decorously at different ends of the room, one in an arm-chair near the window and the other on a sofa by the folding-doors. The miraculous rapidity with which this transformation scene has been effected is such that its methods have always remained undetected, and no evidence has been attainable from the parties themselves. The Patent Truth-telling Trimming for Polonaises and Overskirts will remedy this curious and unsatisfactory state of affairs. It is manufactured of two varieties, and in all the essentials of fabric and appearance cannot be detected from ordinary bugle-bead or boulotte trimming. The fond parent who wishes to know whether his daughter and her lover are overloading the chairs has but to have her clothing trimmed with this useful invention, and to listen at the door after she has greeted her caller. The moment that she sits down on her caller's knee, or that he encircles her waist with his stalwart arm, the trimming, which is composed of balls and beads charged with an explosive compound, explodes with a detonation that can be heard at a considerable distance, and which to the old man will be confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ. In the other variety the balls and beads are charged with a dilution of sulphuric or acetic acid sufficiently powerful to burn through broadcloth or Melton goods, and to inflict a severe scorch on the human epidermis. So insidious and yet instantaneous is the action of the compound that the first intimation the victim gives of its presence is sure to be the removal of his fair burden from his knee, and a wild war-dance around the parlor, with frequent whoops of "Ouch!" "Fire!" "Water!" "Turn in the alarm!" and the like. The old people then come running in, and the result is that he has to declare his intentions on the spot, if he is eligible, or be kicked out if the old man has a spite against him and is not enamored of his style. The trimming is very cheap, and will be made in all the fashionable shades and styles. (State and county rights for sale, and enterprising agents wanted.) It is confidently expected that it will soon get into general use, and that the vain defense of a young man who has been surprised in the act of putting his neighbor's daughter to his lips with a rapturous hug, or offering her the hospitality of his knee, will be that he did not know she was loaded.

PERSONALS.

Gen. Torrence is "bigger man than old Grant."

Reduce the army. Haven't we one of our own at South Park?

Rarus, like grandfather's clock, is believed to have stopped short never to go again.

We are still ready to believe that Roscoe Conkling is the sweet boomer of New York.

De Land himself is on the ragged edge that he had prepared for the Rev. Dr. Thompson.

Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, is expected home from Europe this month.

Aleck Stephens' health is so healthy that he has had to hire a boy to carry it around for him.

Clara Louise Kellogg is 34. This is reliable. Her mother says so, and she ought to know.

The champion checker-player of New England, W. R. Barker, is insane at Cambridgeport, Mass.

Senator Bruce has no vain aspirations, and would rather remain a colored gentleman than become a dark horse.

Tonahatcho, a young Seminole Indian, stands at the head of his classes in the public school at Fort Myers, Fla.

Fred Douglass is to visit Alabama to deliver an oration at a State Fair to be held by the colored people at Montgomery.

Mr. Richard Henry Dana, the poet, will return to Paris this week, with the intention of remaining in Europe two years.

Southern papers complain that the price of quinine is still going up,—following the direction of David Davis' boom, as it were.

Nothing has happened to Fanny Davenport's hitherto unfortunate nose since marriage. We hardly dare ask how it is with Mr. Price's.

The recent statement of the Rev. Mr. Murray is far from being complete or satisfactory. It has not a word to say about the buck-board wagon.

An exchange tells us that sea cows are valued at $3,000 each; and until times get somewhat better we shall be obliged to deprive ourself of a sea cow.

An exchange says "Texas hopes to have fifteen Congressmen after the next census." Texas is likely to be disappointed unless it uses more blank cartridges.

"What has become of the 'Ohio idea'?" asks the Indianapolis *Journal*. We don't know, unless it has gone to meet the Thurman boom, or got a Government office.

Lieut. Carey, who was held responsible for the death of the Prince Imperial, and disgraced, is the grandson of Admiral Brenton, one of the Captains of Lord Nelson.

The Earl of Dunraven arrived in New York on Tuesday. This is his twentieth trip across the ocean, and he has come this time to join a hunting party in Canada.

Mrs. De Land will make no confession. On the contrary, she denounces the whole story as a falsehood, and De Land's prospects as a successful lecturer look rather dubious.

Judge Hilton still haggles over the price of Mr. Stewart's body, and the close-fisted old man would not hesitate to reduce honest, hard-working grave-robbers to a dollar a day.

Donn Piatt expects to make a hit with his new play, and we should, therefore, advise Mr. McGarrahan to look out. Donn has not forgotten the pounding the latter once gave him.

Mr. William Barber, Chief Engraver of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, who died Sunday at the age of 72 years, engraved the Grant, Johnson, Prof. Henry, and other medals.

Henry May, a cousin of the May who fought James Gordon Bennett, was married at San Francisco last week to Miss Isabel Coleman, niece of the late Mr. O'Brien, a California millionaire.

The nomination of Cornell will not make New York a favorite pasture for the Sherman boom. Cornell will never forget the fight Sherman made against him at the time the New York Custom-House was overhauled.

Mark Twain, who has just returned to this country, gave an entertainment on board the Gallia one evening, for the benefit of one of the sailors who had been stricken with apoplexy while aloft. A handsome sum was realized.

Charles Reade, who has always inveighed so bitterly against literary piracy and contended so earnestly for the protection of copyrights, is making a barrel of money out of his play "Drink," which he stole from M. Zola's "L'Assommoir."

President Hayes will shortly start out on his usual extensive tour of country fairs, and Mr. Bonner's purchase of Rarus, who has been the President's greatest rival in public interest on such occasions, is believed to be full of political significance.

YELLOW-FEVER.

Seventeen New Cases Reported to the Memphis Health Board Yesterday.

A Total of 1,005 During the Prevalence of the Epidemic.

Of Which Number 272 Have Proved Fatal.

Odd-Fellows' Appeal to Their Brethren Throughout the Country.

MEMPHIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 6.—Nine whites and eight colored people make up the sum of to-day's new cases officially reported to the Board of Health, while the undertakers' reports embrace five whites and two colored. This is a favorable showing compared with any day the past week.

The weekly report of the Health Office shows the total number of new cases for the week to be 152, of which 78 were whites and 74 colored, making the total number of new cases to date 1,005.

The new cases of the past week are located in the wards as follows: First Ward, 20; Second, 5; Third, 9; Fourth, 8; Fifth, 19; Sixth, 8; Seventh, 37; Eighth, 26; Ninth, 2; Tenth, 18. The number of deaths for the week from all causes is sixty, of which forty-three were from yellow-fever, making the total deaths to date from the plague 272.

The Knights of Honor report three new cases to-day,—Tony Casenova, not yet fully developed; Minnie Werne, not much sick; a son of John Beirman, a bad case. W. J. Berlin has a bad case and is said to be dying at noon. John Roquet is dead; William Reisser, doubtful; Paulina Wolbrecht has a bad case; Rosa Wolbrecht is doing well. Others all improving. Total sick on hand, nineteen.

The cases in charge of the Masonic Relief Committee are reported doing well. They have seven cases now on hand. Thirteen Masons and members of families have died up to date, out of about thirty cases.

The Odd-Fellows' Relief Committee publish to-morrow morning an appeal to the brotherhood throughout the Union for material aid. They ask that all contributions be sent to Marcus Jones, Grand Patriarch of Tennessee, and President of the Special Relief Committee of Memphis.

The Howards report having administered to the wants of 2,103 sick people since the 20th of July. Of these, 1,297 are set down as other than yellow-fever, and 336 as of that malady. They now have 189 yellow-fever patients under treatment, and 175 of other diseases. They have expended over $25,000, and owe $4,447. This is from the report published in this morning's papers.

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 6.—Seventeen cases in all, nine white and eight colored, were reported to the Board of Health to-day. Among the number are Henry Kempf, A. L. Rembert, Thomas J. McGuire, and John H. Hood. Four additional deaths have occured—Margaret Hines, Belle Miller, and two colored. The total number of new cases reported for the week is 152—whites 78, colored 74. Total number to date, 1,005. Total deaths from yellow-fever for the week, 43; whites, 33; colored, 10. Total deaths to date, 272.

The following appeal is made by the Odd-Fellows:

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1879.—*To the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, Greeting:* The Odd-Fellows' Special Relief Committee of Memphis are again forced to the necessity of appealing to the Brotherhood at large for material aid. All of the available funds of the five Lodges and two Encampments have been expended in sending many of their brethren and families to places of safety, in nursing and providing for the sick, and burying the dead. Business is suspended, wages stopped, and sickness and death is making sad havoc in their midst. This appeal is made with great reluctance, in view of the generous outpouring of substantial aid which met similar appeals in 1873 and 1878, but with sickness and distress upon every hand, with wails and cries for help coming up continually, their treasury exhausted, and the sad prospect of a continuance of the dreaded scourge of yellow-fever for a period of at least two months to come, their only resource is an appeal for help from our more fortunate brethren who are spared such calamity as now scourges their stricken city. All contributions should be sent to Marcus Jones, Grand Patriarch of the State and President of the Special Relief Committee, I. O. O. F., Memphis, Tenn. E. G. BUDDE, Grand Master.

The Howards' weekly report shows that they have 211 nurses on duty attending 130 white, and 75 colored families.

LANGSTAFF.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—A. D. Langstaff, President of the Howard Association, Memphis, arrived here last night, and this afternoon called a meeting of the citizens of Memphis now residing here to consider the condition of affairs now existing in that city. The meeting was held in the Merchants' Exchange, and was well attended.

A resolution was unanimously adopted that the thanks of the Memphians of this city be extended to the Howard Association for their noble work in this epidemic. The following was also adopted:

WHEREAS, The Howard Association of Memphis has recently received from Jay Gould the donation of $5,000, and the promise of an unlimited sum in addition, for the purpose of relieving the distress caused by the epidemic of yellow-fever in that city; and

WHEREAS, Such an act of liberality so promptly bestowed is the highest type of Christian charity, demanding at our hands the deepest gratitude, Therefore, we, a portion of the citizens of Memphis, now in the City of St. Louis, having met for the purpose, do hereby express our grateful thanks for this large donation, and, on behalf of the people of Memphis, invoke the blessing of God on Mr. Gould and others whose hearts may be moved to aid our stricken city.

The meeting of the President and Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange was also held this afternoon to confer regarding affairs in Memphis, and President John Wehle appointed a committee of five prominent members of the Exchange to solicit subscriptions for the sufferers of that city.

President Langstaff telegraphed this fact to W. J. Smith, Acting President of the Howard Association of Memphis, and left for Chicago this evening. The probabilities are that a handsome sum will be collected here for the Memphis sufferers.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 6.—Three cases of yellow-fever were reported to the Board of Health to-day,—Thomas Witter, 10 years, native, taken sick Aug. 26, recovered; J. C. Mathews, 45 years, first summer in the city.

Dr. Miles, of Charity Hospital, reports Henry Woag, 26 years, a native of France, died at the hospital of yellow-fever this morning. Woag came here three months ago, took sick on Wednesday, and was removed to the hospital Thursday. Last night symptoms of yellow-fever became unmistakable.

THE HOOD FUND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 6.—The Georgia fund for Gen. Hood's children has already reached about $4,000, and it is thought that it will go to $10,000. The *Daily Constitution* has received about $2,000. A bale of cotton, sold here to-day for $200 for the fund, has been started the round of the Exchanges to be sold and resold. It left for Savannah to-day.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—The Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland has appointed committees for this city and each county in the State to raise funds for the relief of the children of Gen. Hood.

LEWIS & NEWELL, THE CHICAGO MUSIC COMPANY, Have the popular music house of this city. Their stock of music, etc., is the finest in the West. Patrons are sure to be served politely and promptly. Their counters are filled with the latest musical publications of Europe and America. Purchasers should examine their rare stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RETRACTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—I am satisfied that I did Mr. and Mrs. Granger, of the Park Place Hotel, great injustice by having them arrested for larceny. I had been drunk for several weeks, and had, as I supposed, $170 when I went to their house. I thought I spent about $70, and thought the balance was taken from me; but I now believe that I spent all of it. Hence, I dropped the case. As I am going to New York, I make this statement in order, if possible, to repair the injury I have done them. WILSON ROWELL.

A BEAUTIFUL MONUMENT.

The monument just erected at Graceland Cemetery to the memory of George R. Roberts, who was one of the early settlers of Chicago, and who died June 11, 1875, after a very brief illness, is certainly one of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful, that stands in Graceland.

The design is a digression from the tall columns so uniformly erected, and needs to be seen and studied to be appreciated.

The ornamental parts—the oak leaf and the ivy—are appropriate and full of meaning, the one signifying strength, that the deceased was cut down in the strength of manhood, the other immortality, found beyond the grave.

The ornamentation of many monuments is so utterly meaningless that the beholder of the Roberts Monument will at once appreciate its beauty and appropriateness. It is made of pure, steel-colored granite, from Westerly, R. I., and is the design and workmanship of Messrs. Thomas Adams & Son, of Hartford, Conn.

CAUTION.

The *National Dispensatory* says of Tonka Beans: "They are usually covered with a crystalline efflorescence of coumarin. Given to dogs in the dose of from seven to ten grains, this substance produced great and even fatal depression; and in man in the dose of from thirty to sixty grains it occasioned nausea, giddiness, depression, vomiting, and drowsiness." Many of the spurious compounds purporting to be pure Extract of Vanilla are prepared principally from Tonka Beans.

Housekeepers who study their interests will demand of their grocer strictly pure vanilla only, and refuse to accept of an adulterated compound, which may render the dealer a better profit.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is prepared from selected vanilla beans, and is warranted entirely free from Tonka or other deleterious substance.

READ.

Teeth are not filled for one-third usual rates. On the contrary, two or three prices are charged for very inferior work. Dr. Sherwood, corner State and Madison, Dore Block, has the samples and bills to prove it. Call and see.

EXPOSITION TOURISTS.

The rush is renewed at the McChesney Dental Institute. Their liberality, enterprise, and wide public usefulness in reforming prices, while elevating the standard of professional skill, has added the laurel of dental supremacy to the fame of the city abroad.

READ THIS.

Dr. Sherwood, corner State and Madison streets, Dore Block, is furnishing $8 teeth of a much better quality than have heretofore been offered the public. Call and see his specimens.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

Five hundred dollars will be paid for any case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help. Doubt not.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

There is no doubt but that the liberal and steady use of Arend's Kumyss furnishes the most potent and certain means of improving nutrition and thus general health. Of course it requires to be used systematically and persistently. An occasional glass of it is not going to do wonders; it makes one feel comfortable temporarily, but, make it your steady beverage for three months or more, and all your friends will congratulate you upon your splendid appearance. The cost is nothing in comparison to the benefit.

"Catarrh, the Cause and Cure,"—A Pamphlet by Dr. Clesson Pratt, 243 State street, Chicago. Price 25 cents, by mail.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE
IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL
PHYSICIANS.

VALLEY STREAM, Queens County, Long Island, N. Y.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: I take the pleasure of writing you a small certificate concerning Vegetine prepared by you. I have been a sufferer with the Dyspepsia for over forty years, and have had the Chronic Diarrhœa for over six months, and have tried most everything; was given up to die, and did not expect to live from day to day, and no physician could touch my case. I saw your Vegetine recommended to cure Dyspepsia. I commenced using it, and I continued doing so, and am now a well woman and restored to perfect health. All who are afflicted with this terrible disease, I would kindly recommend to try it for the benefit of their health, and it is excellent as a blood purifier.

By Dr. T. B. Forbes, M. D., for MRS. WM. H. FORBES.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE
For CANCERS and
CANCEROUS HUMORS.
The Doctor's Certificate.
READ IT.

ASHLEY, Washington County, Ill., Jan. 14, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: This is to certify that I had been suffering from a Rose Cancer on my right breast, which grew very rapidly, and all my friends had given me up to die, when I heard of your medicine, Vegetine, recommended for Cancer and Cancerous Humors. I commenced to take it, and soon found myself beginning to feel better; my health and spirits both felt the benign influence which it exerted, and in a few months from the time I commenced the use of the Vegetine the Cancer came out almost bodily.

CARRIE DEFORREST.

I certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. DeForrest, and consider her one of our very best women. DR. S. H. FLOWERS.

All Diseases of the Blood.—If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE.
I regard it as a Valuable
FAMILY MEDICINE.

JAN. 1, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in saying that I have used the Vegetine in my family with good results, and I have known of several cases of remarkable cure effected by it. I regard it as a valuable family medicine. Truly yours,

REV. WM. McDONALD.

The Rev. Wm. McDonald is well known through the United States as a minister in the M. E. Church.

Thousands Speak.—Vegetine is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

VEGETINE.
The M. D's have it.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.

S. B. DE PRIEST, M. D., Druggist, Hagleton, Ind.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"SAPANULE."

CURE BY ABSORPTION!
"SAPANULE,"
The Great External Remedy!

For Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, Chilblains, Bunions, Corns, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Lame Back, Bites of Insects, relieves and cures Poison, and all skin diseases. Used in baths is a sure preventive of fevers and contagious diseases.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
50c. and $1.00 per bottle.
SAMUEL GERRY & CO., Props. Office, 237 Broadway.
Lazell, Marsh & Gardiner, Wholesale Agents, New York.

MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, Etc.

THE PUBLIC
ARE HEREBY
CAUTIONED
AGAINST PURCHASING
At usual high rates,
Engravings,
Oil Paintings,
Water Colors,
Looking Glasses.
&c., &c., &c.,

Until first making us a visit, and examining our complete and beautiful stock, now offered at prices that do not admit of competition, at the

Fine Arts Commission House,
79 and 81 STATE-ST.
BUELL & CO., Managers.

HATS.

DUNLAP & CO.,
New York Fifth-av. Hatters.

The productions of this celebrated house we will offer this season in greater variety and quantity than ever, our warrant for so doing being the fact that such have given universal satisfaction to our customers. Ladies' Walking and Riding Hats, of Messrs. Dunlap & Co.'s manufacture, we add to our stock this season.

Brewster, Chicago Agent,
N. W. cor. Clark & Madison-sts.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, Etc.

VISITORS
Should BE SURE to see the Fall Novelties in
CARPETS,
FURNITURE,
WALL PAPER,
Everything at "POPULAR PRICES."
Chicago Carpet Co.
Wabash-av. & Monroe-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
COBB'S LIBRARY
Will be closed Monday, Sept. 15,
opening the 16th at
No. 29 Washington-st.,
Second door East of Field, Leiter & Co.

Special Announcement
SPOONER-WARNER,
Importers of JAPANESE GOODS—have removed to their New Store, 65 WASHINGTON-ST., where they are opening an unrivaled collection of curios fresh from the Mikado's Empire. The public are invited to call and examine them.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
RESIDENCE ON NORTH SIDE,
407 Superior-st., east of Pine,

Three-story and basement brick, with sub-cellar, first floor hardwood finish, frescoed; furnace, range, burglar-alarm, and all modern improvements. Very complete. Lot south front, 30 or 50 by 130 feet to 16-foot alley.

JOHN A. YALE,
153 LaSalle-st.

THE HYDE PARK BOOM!

The Great Bargains are being rapidly taken. Those wishing Residence Lots and Acres at Hyde Park, South Park, or Kenwood at old prices must buy quick or lose the chance. Illinois Central Railroad building special track for accommodation trains. A few bargains left in Lots, Residences, and Acre property in these popular suburban places.

B. A. ULRICH,
96 Washington-st., front basement.

RANGES.

IMPORTANT!!
BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO.,
80 Market-st.,
French Ranges and Broilers for
HOTELS, ETC.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! which are being palmed off for originals.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Call at A. C. MATHER & CO.'S,
174 MADISON-ST.
Specialties at lower prices than they can be bought elsewhere.
SUSPENDERS,
COLLARS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
SHIRTS,
UNDERWEAR,
SILK HANDK'FS,
PERFUMERY,
SOAP, ETC.

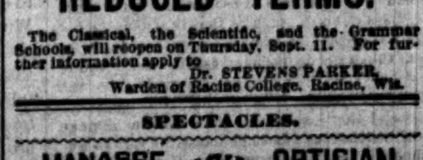
EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE,
REDUCED TERMS.

The Classical, the Scientific, and the Grammar Schools, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11. For further information apply to

DR. STEVENS PARKER,
Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

SPECTACLES.



Fine spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

SNOW-FLAKE CORN.

The New Snow-Flake Corn Works
At 86 and 88 Dearborn-st.

Is getting very popular, and bids fair to control the trade in their line here. The Grocers in Chicago pronounce its excellence superior to all other Snow-Flake in the market.

DRY GOODS.

SCHLESINGER
AND
MAYER
LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES
Madison and Peoria-sts.

INTRODUCTORY.

In opening our Fall and Winter season we wish to call particular attention to the following notes:

NOTE FIRST:
Our Store only being opened last April we carried no OLD STOCK, consequently OUR STOCK is an
ENTIRE NEW ONE

NOTE SECOND:
Our expenses for doing business are from 10 to 15 per cent lower than those of South Side Houses.

NOTE THIRD:
We import and buy direct from manufacturers, and are thus enabled to sell at wholesale prices.

NOTE FOURTH:
That we have been recognized by one and all to be
The Leaders of Popular Prices.

NOTE FIFTH:
That we will continue to sell all kinds of Dry Goods at a smaller advance from cost than is customary with other houses.

N. B.—On next THURSDAY and FRIDAY we shall hold a
SPECIAL OPENING
OF BERLIN AND PARISIAN
MODEL CLOAKS.
WE EXTEND A CORDIAL INVITATION TO ALL.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm name of SPEAR & DRIVER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Sept. 6, 1879.

E. R. SPEAR,
E. A. DRIVER.

The business will be continued by Edward A. Driver, B. F. Ives, and F. R. Spear, under the firm name of EDWARD A. DRIVER & CO.

BUTTONS.

FALL NOVELTIES
IN
Passementeries
AND
JET BUTTONS
AT
PARDRIDGES'.
Prices Always the Lowest!

We take pleasure in announcing to our customers that our own IMPORTATION ORDER in the above goods has arrived. The designs and shapes are exclusive and range in quality from the "POPULAR" GRADES to the FINEST. Being the FIRST to show this class of Goods this season, we extend a cordial invitation to Dressmakers and patrons generally to examine our PRICES and STYLES, whether wishing to purchase or not.

PARDRIDGES'
MAIN STORE,
114 & 116 STATE-ST.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO
SHIPPERS!

On and after Sept. 15, 1879, all property delivered to our respective Roads and the Fast Freight Lines running over our Roads, whether it be delivered at our Depots by trucks or in cars from connecting Roads, or in the form of an order upon an Elevator or Packing-House, will be received by us only upon the following conditions, and the same shall be printed or stamped upon our Depot Receipts and Bills of Lading, viz.:

"It being expressly understood and agreed that the ——— Company reserves the right, in consideration of issuing a through Bill of Lading and guaranteeing a through rate, to forward said goods by any Railroad Line between point of shipment and destination."

J. A. GRIER,
Gen'l Fr't Ag't M. C. R. R.
CHAS. M. GRAY,
Ass't Gen'l Fr't Ag't L. S. & M. S. Ry.
C. M. WICKER,
Traffic Manager B. & O. R. R.
R. C. MELDRUM,
Gen'l West'n Fr't Ag't P., Ft. W. & C. Ry.
D. T. McCABE,
Div. Fr't Ag't P., C. & St. L. Ry.

PROFESSIONAL.

CATARRH
A SPECIALTY
DR. PEIRO,
88 East Madison-st.,
Hershey Music Hall.
Hours, 10 to 3.

SULPHUR SOAP.

("Sulphur Soap" secured by Letters Patent.)

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP
An incomparable Beautifier of the Complexion.

Invaluable for
Pimples, Chafes,
Chapped Skin,
Rough Skin,
Prickly Heat,
Flesh Worms,
Itch, Hives,
Nettle Rash,
Severe Itching,
Chilblains,

BEFORE USING
AFTER USING

Tetter, Piles,
Mosquito Bites,
Insect Stings,
Ring-worm,
Erysipelas,
Burns, Scalds,
Sores, Ulcers,
and all External
Humors and
Poisons.

THE WONDERFUL NATIONAL SPECIFIC
FOR THE ALLEVIATION AND CURE OF
ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES.

The fame of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP has extended far and wide; there is probably no city or town in the United States in which its great curative virtues are not known and extolled by living witnesses. The testimonials received for it would fill volumes. Many distinguished Physicians and Members of the Medical Staff of Hospitals and Infirmaries, have tested it, expressed their astonishment with its results, and are now counted among its strongest advocates. Persons using it have no need to resort to Sulphur Springs as it answers all the purposes of

SULPHUR BATHS,

Being an admirable remedy for Gout and Rheumatism and a marvelous healer of Ulcers and Old Sores, that resist the operation of Salves and Ointments. *See that you get the* GENUINE.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP

as an adjunct to the Toilet produces results *obtainable by no other remedy extant.* It is scientifically compounded and when used daily, possesses remarkable detersive properties. It is an incomparable Beautifier of the Complexion, eradicating Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, rendering the cuticle White, Clear and Smooth. It clarifies and removes all impurities by its healthful action, while ordinary Cosmetics only disguise and injure the skin. For

HUMORS OF THE SCALP and DANDRUFF,

it is pre-eminently the most reliable, and the *only* absolute specific known. It is also a desirable DISINFECTANT of CLOTHING or BED-LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious Diseases.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—SULPHUR SOAP *has been counterfeited, and the public are cautioned to* OBTAIN ONLY THE GENUINE, *and to observe the* ONLY ORIGINAL NAME, Glenn's Sulphur Soap, *with also the* above engraving *on the cartoon which encloses each cake,* without which none is genuine. *Ask for* Glenn's Sulphur Soap, *and* TAKE NO OTHER.

For sale generally by Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Grocers, at 25 cts. a cake; 60 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, saving 20 per cent.; 75 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, sent by mail, prepaid.

THE PROPRIETOR WOULD BE PLEASED TO HEAR FROM PERSONS USING GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Proprietor, 7 Sixth Avenue, N.Y.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in One Minute.

BROWN'S MEDICINES.

BROWN'S
Camphorated
Saponaceous
DENTIFRICE
Large Bottles,
25 Cents.

Camphor, united with Soap and other pure and valuable ingredients, in this preparation, undoubtedly presents THE BEST DENTIFRICE yet offered to the public. It hardens the Gums, kills animal and vegetable parasites, sweetens the Breath, makes the Teeth glisten with whiteness and prevents their decay.

A TOWER OF STRENGTH.
Purely Vegetable & All-Healing.
BROWN'S
WORLD-FAMED
Household Panacea
HAS NO EQUAL.
The Great Reliever of Pain,
BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

We appeal to every family to give BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA a trial. When once introduced, it will prove to be INDISPENSABLE. No other preparation so quickly

HEALS FRESH WOUNDS---CURES SEVEREST PAIN.

A teaspoonful of the Panacea in a tumbler of hot water, (sweetened, if preferred,) taken at bedtime, will quicken the blood, warm the system, and

BREAK UP CHILLS and COLDS.

For Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea or Sea Sickness, Indigestion, and Colic, it will invariably give relief, and it is particularly recommended for SLEEPLESSNESS. As a mild stimulant, it will be found a good substitute for wine or spirits. It will cure

RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA,

Chills and Fever, Summer Complaints, Burns, Cramps, or any Distress in the Side, Back, Stomach, or Bowels, not excepting Cholera. Will extract the fire from a burn immediately, and remove all pain and soreness.

WARRANTED DOUBLE THE STRENGTH OF ANY OTHER PREPARATION.

Small Bottles, 25c.; large, 50c. Sold by all Druggists.

BROWN'S
VERMIFUGE
COMFITS
For Destroying Worms.
25 CENTS.

A substantial and effective confection, stronger in remedial action than any other medicine of its kind, but which is very pleasant to the taste, and can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and can be relied upon as [illegible]

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Moderate Business in Governments---Foreign Exchange.

Temporary Cessation of the Currency Movement---Stocks Dull.

The Produce Markets More Active and Generally Higher—Provisions Close Easy.

Corn Strengthened by Cold Weather—Produce Movement of the Week.

FINANCIAL.

There was a moderately good business in Government bonds, mostly in small lots for permanent investment. The quotations remained unchanged. The 4s were 101¼ bid and 101½ asked in Chicago; the 4½s 104¼ and 104½; the 5s 102¼ and 102½; and the 6s of 1881 104⅜ and 104⅝.

More liberal shipments of grain made heavier offerings of foreign exchange bills. Posted rates for sterling were 482 and 484. Actual transactions in Chicago were 481 and 483¼@483½, and in New York were at 481 and 483½. Sterling grain-bills were 478¼ and 480½. French grain-bills were 530 and 527⅝, and French bankers' bills were 521¼ and 522½.

Gold arrived in New York to the amount of $455,000. The French exports of gold to this country have already run up to $15,000,000. There has lately been a falling off in the exports of coin from England, but the best authorities, like the London *Economist*, believe that there will be a heavy drain on the gold reserves of the English and Continental banks. The British speak with confidence of an increased American demand for English goods that will to some extent offset the gold.

Consols opened at 97 13-16, and declined to 97 11-16. The Bank of England gained $130,000 in bullion.

There is a temporary lull in the country demand for currency, and yesterday there were equal orders for New York remittances. This proves that the currency sent out to move the crops is already beginning to flow back to Chicago and New York to pay for goods. As we have already said, the farmers are strongly indisposed to sell their stuff at present prices. They are able to hold it, and, if the European consumers want it, they will have to offer more. The present prospect is that the movement of the crops will be pretty evenly distributed through the fall and winter months. If this prove to be the case, the drain on the New York and Chicago currency reserves will not be nearly as formidable as has been expected. Discounts remain dull. Rates are quoted at the banks at 4@6 per cent on call and 7@8 per cent on time.

Bank clearings are reported for the week as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing House:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 4,351,765	$ 284,530
Tuesday	5,847,481	322,424
Wednesday	4,755,330	519,222
Thursday	4,408,851	310,785
Friday	3,979,511	285,025
Saturday	3,619,588	251,245
Total	$26,962,530	$1,973,233
Corresponding week last year	25,798,725	2,468,703

Cook County 7s, long, were sold at 112⅝.

Chicago West Town 5s were sold at 101½.

In railroad bonds, in New York on Thursday, the dealings continued on a large scale, and prices had an upward tendency. Nearly the entire list advanced ¼ to 3 per cent. The Erie issues were most active, and advanced to 111 for the consolidated 7s, to 74⅝ for consolidated seconds, and to 73¼ for funded 5s. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts advanced from 89¼ to 92; Frankfort & Kokomo firsts from 92 to 92⅛; Kansas & Texas consolidated assented from 73⅝ to 75½; do seconds from 30 to 31½; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated from 65 to 67½; Toledo & Wabash consolidated convertible ex-coupon from 83 to 85; Rock Island 6s from 112¾ to 113; St. Louis & San Francisco Class B from 54¼ to 55¼; do Class C from 54 to 56; and Kansas Pacific incomes No. 16 from 72 to 72⅞. The Northwestern and St. Paul issues were in demand, and advanced on small offerings.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
N. Y. Central	118½	....	...	118⅛
Michigan Central	80½	....	....	80⅞
Lake Shore	87⅜	87¾	87⅜	87½
C. & Northwestern	78	79¼	77⅞	79¼
Do preferred	98¼	....	....	98½
M. & St. Paul	66⅝	67⅜	66⅝	67
Illinois Central	86	....	...	86⅛
Union Pacific	78⅜	....	....	78
Erie	26⅝	....	....	26¾
Wabash Railway	39	39⅝	39	39¼
Ohio & Mississip'i	16⅛	....	....	16⅜
C., C., C. & Ind.	51	....	..	51
H. & St. Joe	21	21⅜	21	21¼
Do preferred	44	44¼	43⅜	43¾
Del. & Hudson	47⅛	....	....	47⅞
Del., Lack. & W.	58⅛	...	....	58⅝
N. J. Central	51	....	....	51⅝
Canada Southern	60	....	....	60
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
Kan. City & N.	23¼	....	....	23½
Do preferred	58⅝	59	58½	58⅝
W. U. Tel	94¼	94½	94½	94¼
Atlantic & Pacific	36⅞	....	....	36⅞
C., C. & I. C.	8	...	....	8¼
Kansas Pacific	67	....	....	67¼
St. L. & S. F. pref.	18	....	....	17¾
Erie preferred	49¼	....	....	49⅞
Louisville & Nash	56¼	....	....	56⅝
Northern Pacific	17⅛	....	....	17⅝
Minneapolis	46	47⅛	45½	45¼

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
104 Washington-st.,
NOTE BROKER.
GOVERNMENT. CITY. COUNTY
BONDS FOR SALE.
LOCAL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CHARLES HENROTIN,
106 East Washington-st.
City of Chicago 7 per cent Bonds.
Cook County 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds.
Town of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonds.
West Division Railway 7 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness in sums to suit.

GEO. O. MARCY & CO.,
152 Lasalle-st.,
OFFER
100,000 Kansas City Municipal Sevens, due 1894.
100,000 Kansas City Water-Works Sevens, due 1894.
50,000 Washington County, Illinois, Sevens, due 1890.
Wanted—200,000 Illinois, Iowa, or Kansas Bonds that will pay 7 or 8 per cent interest.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,
BANKER AND BROKER,
N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.
Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants.
Member of New York Stock Exchange.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK,
N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank.
No notice required to draw money.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker,
No. 70 LaSalle-st., near Randolph.
Pays the highest price for
CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS.
GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
Has for sale a full line of
COOK COUNTY 7s,
CITY BONDS,
SOUTH PARK BONDS,
LINCOLN PARK BONDS,
WEST TOWN BONDS,
GOVERNMENT BONDS.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
90 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS.
LOCAL SECURITIES.
COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 6.—Governments strong. Railroad bonds strong; C., C. & I. C. firsts, 76½.

The steamship Oder brought $455,000 in gold.

State securities inactive.

Stock speculation to-day was less active, and the market was somewhat irregular, but prices were generally higher. The principal activity was in Northwest, St. Paul, Pacific Mail, and Erie. At the opening prices fell off ⅛@½ per cent, but before noon there was an advance of ¼@1⅜ per cent. During the afternoon there was a slight reaction, but toward the close a strong feeling set in, and in most cases the highest prices of the day were current in the final dealings.

Transactions, 138,000 shares: 14,000 Erie, 6,400 Lake Shore, 35,000 Northwestern common, 13,000 St. Paul common, 2,600 Wabash, 6,000 Lackawanna, 2,400 New Jersey Central, 6,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 3,400 Hannibal & St. Joseph common, 3,700 preferred; 5,000 Western Union, 16,000 Pacific Mail, 2,400 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern common, 4,200 preferred, 2,000 Kansas Pacific, 2,700 St. Paul & Minnesota, 1,100 Kansas & Texas, 1,100 Union Pacific, and 1,300 Iron Mountain.

Dry-goods imports for the week, $2,861,000.

Money market easy at 5@6 per cent, closing at 5; prime mercantile paper, 5@7.

Sterling exchange dull; sixty days, 481¼; sight, 483¼.

The weekly bank statement is as follows:

Loans, decrease, $773,500; specie, increase, $69,100; legal-tenders, decrease, $1,190,400; deposits, decrease, $2,181,800; circulation, increase, $429,800; reserve, decrease, $575,850.

The banks now hold $3,181,800 in excess of their legal requirements.

GOVERNMENTS.

United States 81s	104¼	New 4 per cents	101¼
New 5s	102⅝	Currency 6s	121
New 4½s	104½		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel	94⅝	Wabash	39⅝
Quicksilver	15⅝	Fort Wayne, offr'd	112
Quicksilver, pfd	38	Terre Haute	10
Pacific Mail	19⅛	Terre Haute, pfd	15
Mariposa	2	C. & A.	89
Mariposa, pfd	2⅛	C. & A., pfd	109
Adams Express	103	Ohio & Miss	16⅝
Wells, F. & Co.	99	Del., L. & West	58¾
Amer. Express	45½	A. & P. Telegraph	36¼
U. S. Express, off'd	42½	C., B. & Q.	114¼
N. Y. Central	118	H. & St. Joe	21
Erie	26⅝	H. & St. Joe, pfd	43¾
Erie, pfd	50	Canada Southern	59¾
Harlem, offered	152	Louisville & N.	55½
Mich. Central, off'd	81	Kansas Pacific	65
Panama	155	Kansas & Texas	15¼
Union Pacific	78	St. L. & San Fran.	12¼
Lake Shore	87½	St. L. & S. F., pfd	17¾
Illinois Central	85⅞	St. L. & S. F., 1st pfd	42¼
Cleve. & Pittsburg	99¼	St. L., K. C. & N'n	23⅝
Northwestern	79⅛	St., L. K. C. & N. pfd	58⅝
N. W., pfd	98⅜	Cent. Pac. bonds	109⅛
C., C., C. & I.	50¼	U. P. bonds, off'd	109
N. J. Central	51⅞	Land Grants	114
Rock Island	139	Sinking Fund	112
St. Paul	67	Northern Pacific	17
St. Paul, pfd	96¾	Northern Pac, pfd	46¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	30½	Virginia 6s, new	28
Tennessee 6s, new	27½	Missouri 6s	105½
Virginia 6s, old	28		

FOREIGN.

London, Sept. 6—5 p. m.—Consols, 97 11-16.

American securities—Illinois Central, 89⅜; Pennsylvania Central, 43; Reading, 19; Erie, 27½; Erie preferred, 51½; second consols, 76½.

United States bonds—New 5s, 105⅝; 4½s, 108¼; 4s, 104⅝.

Paris, Sept. 6.—Rentes, 84f.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, with comparisons:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, brls	9,097	8,116	4,458	3,032
Wheat, bu	178,888	217,064	140,097	144,737
Corn, bu	294,617	327,872	200,882	335,710
Oats, bu	52,010	107,419	101,156	39,027
Rye, bu	18,476	22,843	17,291	392
Barley, bu	26,601	39,442	10,577	11,362
Grass seed, lbs	321,414	262,130	286,371	105,548
Flax seed, lbs	2,141,520	1,489,620	3,573,380	25,000
Broom corn, lbs		10,000	20,590	28,947
C. meats, lbs	207,116	165,900	1,669,898	2,196,399
Beef, tcs	....	....	50	101
Beef, brls	....	....	105	10
Pork, brls	....	20	1,191	399
Lard, lbs	40,800	30,400	170,850	501,901
Tallow, lbs	71,758	21,353	80,395	34,560
Butter, lbs	217,337	174,454	263,029	168,525
Live hogs, No	12,667	12,284	3,248	5,306
Cattle, No	3,761	3,110	2,335	2,626
Sheep, No	1,781	687	1,590	185
Hides, lbs	62,826	116,440	218,760	81,120
Highwines, brls	100	196		15
Wool, lbs	76,751	137,491	47,690	118,982
Potatoes, bu	937	750	242	562
Coal, tons	6,631	8,528	1,389	1,520
Hay, tons	40	20	11	10
Lumber, m ft	3,776	3,815	4,054	2,731
Shingles, m	550	100	920	340
Salt, brls	8,341	240	4,576	4,304

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 2,268 bu wheat, 1,212 bu corn.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 2 cars winter wheat, 71 cars No. 2 do, 36 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars rejected (119 winter), 4 cars mixed, 226 cars No. 2 spring, 153 cars No. 3 do, 14 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (516 all kinds wheat); 160 cars high mixed corn, 338 cars and 25,600 bu No. 2 corn, 18 cars and 6,000 bu rejected (516 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 22 cars No. 2 white, 21 cars No. 2 mixed, 32 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (77 oats); 3 cars No. 1 rye, 40 cars and 1,600 bu No. 2 do, 5 cars rejected (48 rye); 3 cars No. 2 barley, 18 cars No. 3 do, 33 cars extra do, 2 cars low grade (56 barley). Total (1,217 cars), 540,000 bu. Inspected out: 116,697 bu wheat, 220,056 bu corn, 33,746 bu oats, 41,818 bu rye, 3,737 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	Sept. 6, 1879.	Aug. 30, 1879.	Sept. 7, 1878.
Receipts—			
Flour, brls	48,037	49,355	41,955
Wheat, bu	1,117,639	919,253	1,177,390
Corn, bu	1,959,450	1,853,295	2,122,722
Oats, bu	391,745	689,139	794,025
Rye, bu	127,986	140,447	137,867
Barley, bu	159,267	82,960	234,630
Live hogs, No	62,545	70,462	77,847
Cattle, No	26,725	28,760	21,757
Shipments—			
Flour, brls	36,594	43,382	31,900
Wheat, bu	1,095,276	759,171	982,509
Corn, bu	1,351,798	1,881,605	1,968,633
Oats, bu	456,975	449,193	564,990
Rye, bu	133,123	128,942	93,668
Barley, bu	51,104	22,881	55,518
Live hogs, No	28,237	24,928	26,543
Cattle, No	11,423	14,380	10,897

The following table shows the exports from New York for the week ending Thursday evening last, with comparisons:

	Sept. 4, 1879.	Aug. 28, 1879.	Sept. 5, 1878.
Flour, brls	57,765	55,545	40,405
Wheat, bu	2,849,770	2,115,445	1,946,405
Corn	647,068	680,570	846,000

The leading produce markets averaged higher Saturday, with more business doing, but provisions fell back in the latter part of the day. Corn was strengthened by cold weather, and there was a better demand for other grain. Pork closed steady, at $8.35 spot and $8.40 for October. Lard closed 2½c per 100 lbs lower, at $5.72½@5.75 spot and $5.75@5.77½ seller October. Short ribs closed at $4.70 spot and $4.55 for October. Spring wheat closed ⅛c higher, at 86⅞@87c spot and 87c for October. Winter wheat closed ⅝c higher, at 94c for No. 2 red. Corn closed ¼c higher, at 33½c spot and 34c seller October. Oats were firmer, closing at 22¾c seller the month and at 23¼@23⅜c seller October. Rye was firm, at 49½c cash and 49½@50c seller October. Barley averaged about 2c higher, closing with sellers at 77c for October, and cash extra 3 sold at 50@51c. Hogs were in good demand and firm, at $3.40@3.65 for light and at $3.10@3.65 for heavy. Cattle were dull and unchanged, at $1.75@5.25 for inferior to extra.

Jobbers of dry goods were pretty busy. Many buyers are present, and the orders by mail are pouring in from all directions. Prices remain steady and firm. The demand for boots and shoes continues active, some of the leading dealers having all they can do to keep up with their orders. The market maintains a decidedly firm tone. Groceries continue active, and are firm throughout the list, sugars being especially strong. Dried fruits and canned goods are moving freely at the lately advanced prices. No changes were noted in the fish market. Butter and cheese were dealt in to a fair extent, and were firm, with an improving tendency in prices. There was a good demand for tobacco at the recent advance. Bagging, leather, oils, paints, and colors were unchanged. The coal market remains dull at $4.25@4.50 for anthracite.

The activity in lumber continues, and the market is quoted strong at the advanced prices recently established. The cargo offerings were small Saturday, and sold soon after their arrival. The receipts at yard-docks are liberal, but at many yards the stocks are broken, and nearly everything that reaches the wholesale market soon finds a purchaser. The demand is exceptionally heavy, and the same is reported of the other large markets. At Saginaw a scarcity of vessel-room makes it difficult for manufacturers to deliver lumber already sold, and on the Mississippi River the market is reported to be lively and firm. The wool, broom-corn, hay, and hide markets were steady. Seeds were active and strong, timothy advancing several cents per bu under an unusually heavy inquiry. Green fruits were generally lower.

Lake freights were moderately active, with little change in rates, except that they were easier to New England points. Corn to Buffalo was taken at 4½c, and wheat to do at 5c, the latter being the favorite with shippers. Corn to Oswego and Kingston was quoted at 8c. The through rate to New England was quoted at 16½c, and the lake and canal rate to New York at 11¾@12c on corn. Rail freights were quoted at 30c per 100 lbs on grain to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 54c on flour and 63½c on lard and meats.

The following table exhibits the receipts and shipments of wheat to-day at the principal points:

	Received, bu.	Shipped, bu.
Chicago	178,888	140,097
Milwaukee	74,330	27,550
Toledo	122,000	63,000
Detroit	58,000	100,000
St. Louis	158,000	26,000
New York	236,000	417,000
Baltimore	94,000	123,000
Philadelphia	135,000	302,000
Total	1,083,218	1,198,947

The following table exhibits the number of cars of each grade of wheat inspected into store in this city during the first week in September for four years:

	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.
No. 1 hard	...	5	224	8
No. 2 hard	26	1	199	18
No. 1	20	113	92	45
No. 2	1,432	1,609	664	426
No. 3	1,111	767	166	165
Rejected	581	311	42	101
Unmerchantable	33	24	3	16
Total	2,780	2,830	1,390	779

Of the 2,780 cars inspected so far this month, 655 cars were winter wheat, which inspected as follows: No. 1, 20 cars; No. 2, 372 cars; No. 3, 220 cars; rejected, 36 cars; no grade, 7 cars. The total number of cars received for the same time last year was 1,293.

Saturday's produce movement in New York was as follows: Receipts—Flour, 22,690 brls; wheat, 263,400 bu; corn, 49,912 bu; oats, 34,916 bu; corn-meal, 1,469 pkgs; rye, 1,940 bu; malt, 6,400 bu; pork, 165 brls; cut meats, 770 pkgs; lard, 446 tcs; whisky, 231 brls.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 36,000 brls; wheat, 417,000 bu; corn, 138,000 bu.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active in the aggregate, and irregularly stronger. There was a fair demand for ribs, and they are understood to be all held by one firm. Pork and lard were offered very freely by packers for the longer futures, and this caused an easier feeling in October towards the close. There was little change in the tone of advices from other points.

The summer packing of this city to date is estimated at 1,434,000 hogs, against 1,535,000 for same time in 1878. The packing during last week has been rather slow, and results ran chiefly to lard.

The following is a detailed statement of the shipments of provisions from this city for the week and since Nov. 1, 1878, with comparisons:

Articles.	1878-'79.		1877-'78.
	Week end Sept. 4.	Since Nov. 1.	Since Nov. 1.
Pork, brls	7,236	301,810	271,994
Lard, tcs	2,214	602,615	493,438
Lard, brls	6	8,243	6,105
Lard, other pkgs	7,856	201,595	145,608
Hams, bxs	1,638	183,893	138,569
Hams, tcs	3,455	130,155	132,607
Hams, brls	214	13,261	25,538
Hams, pcs	731	1,101,775	815,436
Hams, other pkgs	236	4,097	4,408
Sides, bxs	5,154	624,426	544,968
Sides, tcs	196	23,011	12,231
Sides, brls	197	5,457	9,814
Sides, pcs	52,452	1,162,228	1,215,213
Shoulders, bxs	971	129,445	44,077
Shoulders, tcs	300	15,661	9,376
Shoulders, brls	10	745	2,282
Shoulders, pcs	14,068	575,815	697,727
Tongues, pkgs	80	14,319	11,928
Hocks, pkgs	145	3,271	4,870
Total gross w't, lbs—			
Lard	1,286,340	231,130,916	202,420,436
Hams	2,388,746	182,626,234	154,038,662
Sides	5,610,032	450,551,420	383,889,833
Shoulders	955,920	91,329,245	71,108,887

MESS PORK—Advanced 10c per brl, but closed a shade below the latest prices of Friday, at $8.35@8.40 for small lots of spot, $8.35 for round lots of do or seller September, $8.37½@8.40 seller October, and $8.00 asked for January. Sales were reported of 125 brls spot at $8.35; 31,750 brls seller October at $8.37½@8.50; and 16,500 brls seller January at $7.95@8.00. Total, 48,375.

LARD—Declined 2½c per 100 lbs from the latest prices of Friday, and closed tame at $5.75 spot, $5.72½@5.75 for September, $5.75@5.77½ for October, and $5.32½@5.35 seller the year. Sales were reported of 4,000 tcs seller October at $5.75@5.80; 1,000 tcs seller November at $5.37½@5.40; 2,000 tcs seller the year at $5.32½@5.35; and 2,500 tcs seller January at $5.40@5.42½. Total, 9,500 tcs.

MEATS—Short ribs were in good demand for shipment to the South, and export cuts were dull, but nominally held about 5c per 100 lbs higher. Other descriptions were dull and easy. Sales were reported of 3,100,000 lbs short ribs at $4.70 spot, $4.70@4.75 seller September, and $4.55@4.57½ seller October; 20,000 lbs short clears at $4.95; and 170 tcs summer-cured sweet-pickled hams at 7c. The closing prices of the leading cuts of meats were about as follows:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$3.10	$4.70	$4.60	$4.75
Do, September	3.10	4.70	4.60	4.75
Do, October	3.15	4.55	4.60	......
September, boxed	3.25	4.85	4.75	4.90
December, loose	3.00	3.80	3.87½	4.15

Long clears quoted at $4.55 loose, and $4.70 boxed; Cumberlands, 4¾@5c boxed; long cut hams, 8@8½c; sweet-pickled hams, 7@7½c for 16 to 15 average; green hams, same averages, 6@6½c; green shoulders, 2⅞@3c.

Bacon quoted at 3⅝@3¾c for shoulders, 5¼@5⅜c for short ribs, 5½@5½c for short clears, 9@9½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4¾@5c for white, 4@4½c for good yellow, and 3¾@4c for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at $8.50@9.00 for mess, $9.50@10.00 for extra mess, and $14.00@15.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 5¼@5⅜c for city and 5⅜@5½c for country, with sale of 300 brls city at 5½c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in good demand, with more doing than is usual at the close of the week. The export movement was retarded by the fact that little suitable flour is offered. The bulk of the flour now on sale is made from No. 2 wheat, and cannot be sold within 15@25c per brl of the views of buyers for export. Sales were reported of 1,450 brls springs, chiefly at $4.25; 50 brls winter supers at $3.00; and 125 brls rye flour, partly at $2.90. Total, 1,625 brls. Export extras in sacks were quoted at $3.70@4.10, and double extras for export at $4.00@4.60.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were rather firmer, in sympathy with grain. Sales were 50 tons bran at $7.75@8.00 per ton; and 10 tons fine middlings at $10.50. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $12.37½ per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was in better demand and firmer, with a steady feeling throughout. The market advanced ⅝c, and closed ⅜c above the latest prices of Friday. The British markets were quoted firm, but our receipts were large, and also the arrivals at the seaboard, while the return of fine weather favored the continuance of a liberal movement from first hands. There was, however, a feeling early that farmers will not care to deliver much more wheat at present prices, and hence holders were firm; the strength was sustained afterwards by the existence of a very good demand for shipment, which absorbed all the offerings, at relatively good prices, with No. 3 within 4½c of the speculative grade. The existence of an October premium at this time of the year is, however, unusual, and probably due to the smaller direct demand from Europe, much of the wheat sent forward being taken in response to offers by cable from this side of the Atlantic. Spot No. 2 closed at 87c, and No. 3 at 82⅝c for new. Seller October sold early at 87¼@87⅜c, receded to 87c, improved to 87⅛c, and closed at 87@87⅛c. Seller November sold at 87⅜@87⅞c, closing at 87⅜c. Seller the year sold at 86⅞@87c, and this month was quoted at 86⅞@87¼c, closing at 87c. Spot sales were reported of 116,000 bu No. 2 at 87@87⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 86⅞c; 67,000 bu No. 3 at 82½@83⅜c; 1,200 bu new rejected at 72@72⅛c; 1,600 bu old do at 65c; 12,000 bu by sample at 60@86c on track; and 4,000 bu do at 75@85½c free on board cars. Total, 206,800 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in good demand for shipment, and red advanced ⅝c, closing firm at 94c, while there was little change in other grades. Sales were reported of 39,000 bu Nos. 1 and 2 red at 93¼@94c; 4,000 bu No. 2 winter at 90c; 6,400 bu No. 3 at 88c in North Side and 89c in South Side houses; 2,400 bu by sample at 83@90c on track; and 400 bu No. 1 amber at 95c free on board car. Total, 52,200 bu. Also 5,000 bu red, seller October, at 94c.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were reported of 5,800 bu No. 2 Minnesota, in store; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 86c, on track; 2,000 bu mixed at 82@89c; and 10 tons screenings at $8.00 per ton.

CORN—Was in good demand and again stronger, advancing ⅜@½c, and closing ¼@⅜c above the latest prices of Friday. The British markets were strong, and New York was firmer in sympathy, while our receipts were slightly larger, and the stocks in store here appeared to have increased some 600,000 bu during the week. The very low temperature of the previous night had excited fears of frost damage to the growing crop, and this made futures stronger, chiefly on an improved demand for next month's delivery, and possibly called out some more shipping orders, as there was a brisk inquiry for spot corn. Some parties stated, however, that their orders could not be filled within 2½c of current quotations. Cash corn closed at 33⅝c for No. 2 and 33c for rejected. Seller October sold early at 34⅛@34¼c, afterwards at 34@34⅛c, and closed at 34⅛c. Seller November sold at 33⅝@33⅞c, the year at 32¼@32⅜c, May at 34½c, and September at 33⅛@33¾c, closing at 33⅝c. Spot sales were reported of 161,600 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 33¼@33⅜c; 5,400 bu white at 35@37c; 21,000 bu new mixed and rejected at 33c; 800 bu do at 32⅜c; 8,000 bu by sample at 32¼@37½c free on board cars; 4,000 bu do at 33⅜@34c on track, and 400 bu ears at 32c. Total, 201,200 bu.

OATS—Were active, advancing early ⅛@⅜c under an urgent demand from shorts and in sympathy with corn. The market weakened later, the advance on the longer futures being wiped out at the close, while September closed about ⅜@½c higher than on Friday, being wanted by the shorts. The receipts were fair, and sold freely by sample, and the weekly report seemed to show a considerable reduction in the stock in store. No. 2 sold at 22⅞@23½c, and closed at 22¾c. September sold at 22⅝@23c, and closed at 22¾@22⅞c. October sold at 23¼@23⅜c, and closed at 23⅛c. Seller November brought 23¾@24c, and closed at the inside. Seller the year sold at 33c. Samples were active and firmer. Cash sales were reported of 17,600 bu No. 2 at 22⅞@23½c; 15,600 bu by sample at 21@26c on track, and 27,600 bu at 22¼@22¾c for mixed, and 22@27c for white, all free on board. Total, 60,800 bu.

RYE—Was in active demand and firm at 49½@49¾c for No. 2, and rejected sold at 46c. September sold at 49½c, and in settlement at 49⅝c. October was firmly held at 50c, with 49½c bid. Cash sales were reported of 6,400 bu Nos. 1 and 2 at 49¼@49⅝c; 400 bu rejected at 46c; 2,400 bu by sample at 46½@49½c on track; and 1,900 bu at 46½@51c. Total, 11,100 bu.

BARLEY—Was in fair demand and about 2c higher. The trading was in the intermediate grades and samples. No. 2 was quiet. September and October were quoted early at 77c bid, and later with sellers at that figure. Extra 3 sold freely at 50@51c, No. 3 at 38@38½c, and feed at 28@31c. Samples were plenty, and the bright lots in fair request. Cash sales were reported of 200 bu (part car) of No. 2 at 73c; 4,400 bu extra 3 at 50@51c; 800 bu No. 3 at 38@38½c; 800 bu feed at 28@30c; 13,600 bu by sample at 37@80c on track; and 2,800 bu at 42@72½c free on board. Total, 22,600 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—3,000 brls at $8.40@8.45 for October. Lard—250 tcs at $5.40 for January. Short ribs—450,000 lbs at $4.55@4.57½ for October. Wheat—470,000 bu at 86⅞@86⅞c for September, 87@87⅛c for October, 86⅞@87c for the year; No. 3—10,000 bu at 82c for September. Corn—500,000 bu at 33⅜@33⅝c for September, 34⅛@34¼c for October, 32½c for the year, and 34⅜@34½c for May. Oats—10,000 bu at 23½c for October, and 23¾c for November.

LATEST.

Wheat sold Saturday evening at 87c for October, closing with sellers at that figure. October corn was quiet at 34c. In provisions, sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $8.40 seller October, and 50,000 lbs short ribs at $4.55 for October.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 9s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 8s 9d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 5d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 10d; old, No. 1, 4s; No. 2, 4s 8d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 48s. Lard, 31s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—COTTON—Hardening at 6 13-16@6 15-16d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 5,500 bales.

LARD—American, 31s 6d.

CHEESE—American, 32s 6d.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—SUGAR—Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96 degrees, 23s; Cuba Muscovado, fair refining, afloat, 20s.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 6⅛d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 6.—PETROLEUM—17⅞f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 9s 6d@11s 3d. Winter wheat, 9s@9s 2d; spring, 8s@8s 9d; white, 8s 6d@9s 6d; club, 9s 5d@10s. New corn, 4s 10d; old corn, 4s 8d@4s 9d. Pork, 48s. Lard, 31s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—1 p. m.—Flour—Extra State, 12s. Wheat—In fair demand and firm; red winter, 8s 11d; No. 2 spring, 8s 9d; No. 3 do, 8s 1d. Corn—Good market, prices tending up; American, 4s 9½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand. Corn in good demand. Pork—Western P. M., 48s. Lard in fair demand at 31s 3d. Bacon—Long clear, 25s 6d; short clear, 26s 3d.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm. Corn strong at 4s 9½d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet. Corn steady. There are less than five cargoes of corn off coast for sale.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—COTTON—Strong at 12¼@12⅜; futures firm; September, 12.38c; October, 11.08c; November, 10.58c; December, 10.48c; January, 10.55c; February, 10.66c; March, 10.77c; April, 10.88c.

FLOUR—In moderate demand; receipts, 23,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $3.60@4.00; common to choice extra, $4.20@4.50; good to choice, $4.50@6.25; white wheat extra, $4.75@5.25; extra Ohio, $4.25@5.75; St. Louis, $4.50@6.25; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@7.50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; receipts, 263,000 bu; No. 3 spring, 96½@97c; No. 2 do, $1.02; ungraded do, 96c; ungraded winter red, $1.01@1.10; No. 3 do, $1.08@1.09; No. 2 do, $1.10¼@1.10½; No. 1 do, $1.11; mixed winter, $1.09@1.09¼; ungraded amber, $1.07@1.11; No. 2 do, $1.10⅛@1.11; No. 1 do, $1.11@1.11½; ungraded white, $1.08@1.11; No. 2 do, $1.10½; No. 1 do (sales 29,000 bu), $1.11¼@1.11½; No. 2 red, September (sales 192,000 bu), $1.10⅛@1.10¾; October (sales 136,000 bu) $1.10½@1.10¾; November (sales 24,000 bu), $1.11. Rye firmer; No. 2 Western, 61½@65½c. Barley quiet. Malt steady. Corn moderately active; receipts, 50,000 bu; ungraded, 46@47c; No. 2, 46¼@46¾c; No. 2, September, 46⅝c bid, 46c asked; October, 47⅜c bid, 47½c asked asked; November, 47⅞c bid, 48½c asked. Oats—More demand; receipts, 35,000 bu; mixed Western, 29@32½c; white Western, 32½@37½c.

HAY—Firm.

HOPS—Steady with fair demand; yearlings, 4@10c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, 11¼@14¾c; job lots, 11½@16c. Sugar—Demand active and very strong; fair to good refining, 6¾@6⅞c. Molasses steady and unchanged. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Higher and strong; United, 66½c; crude, 5@5⅜c; refined, 6½c.

TALLOW—Steady with fair demand, at 5⅜@5⅝c.

RESIN—Quiet at $1.25@1.30.

TURPENTINE—Steady and unchanged.

EGGS—Firmer; Western, 15@15c.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, light, middle, and heavy weights, 20@23c.

WOOL—Demand active; domestic fleece, 33@43c; pulled, 18@40c; unwashed, 15@32c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess $8.90@9.00. Beef steady. Cut meats steady and unchanged. Lard a shade firmer; prime steam, $6.17½.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 12½@20c.

CHEESE—Firmer; Western, 3½@6c.

WHISKY—Nominal at $1.06 asked.

METALS—Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; ingot Lake, 16¼@16⅝c. Scotch pig-iron very firm at $22.00@24.00; American, $17.00@23.00; Russia sheeting, 12@12½c. Nails, horseshoe, No. 8, $2.75; clinch, $4.25@5.00.

ARMY REUNION.

The Hundred and Twenty-seventh.

The Association of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois held their tenth annual reunion at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon, about fifty of the survivors being present, and among them the following: Chaplain Jonathan C. Stoughton, Aurora; First-Lieut. Thomas Clark, Blackberry Station, Kane County; J. W. Hall, Gardner; J. R. Combs, Ottawa; F. W. Tourtelotte, Chicago; George Cleal, Ransom, LaSalle County; William I. Baker, Elgin; J. P. Trumbull, St. Charles; W. E. Dickinson, St. Charles; Michael Sarsfield, Gardner; Joseph Priller, Elgin; John Elleit, Orland; William Toomer, Chicago; J. S. Williams, Chicago; John Ludwig, Chicago; H. Haddock, Elgin; Daniel H. Hale, Chicago; George H. Knott, Elgin; Charles W. Guptill, Elgin; J. A. Means, Chicago; E. A. Cummings, Chicago; Robert Marsden, St. Charles; Sylvester Fielder, Bloomington; Richard Parkin, Elgin; Stephen J. Swinger, Compton, Kane County; Chris Beck, Plano; A. L. Clark, Elgin; George Wilcox, Elgin; Dow Shibley, Yorkville; Joseph Graff, Franklin Grove; Capt. J. F. Richmond, Chicago.

The Treasurer reported receipts of $49.17 and the expenditures, $54.56, leaving a balance of $5.39 due him.

An election for officers resulted as follows: President, J. Frank Richmond, Chicago; Vice-President, James R. Combs, Ottawa; Secretary and Treasurer, Robert Marsden, St. Charles; Assistant Secretary, George H. Knott, Elgin.

The Committee on the History of the Regiment made a brief report, and resolutions regarding the death of Lieut. Thomas W. Kellett were spread on the records.

DINNER.

At 2 o'clock the members sat down to a banquet, Nevans' band furnishing the music, and the following toasts being responded to as indicated: The Fifteenth Corps—forty rounds in your cartridge-box and sixty in your pocket—Dow Shibley, Yorkville; The Union Women of America—Capt. D. H. Hale, Chicago; The Field and Staff—Surgeon A. L. Clark, Elgin; The Memory of Our Fallen Comrades—E. A. Cummings, Chicago; The Rank and File—G. H. Knott, Elgin; The Absent Ones—Gen. H. S. Eldridge, Chicago.

No one can be sick if the stomach, blood, liver, and kidneys are well. Hop Bitters keeps them well.

MARINE NEWS.

Two Tugmen Badly Scalded by the Sudden Burst of Steam.

Recovery of the Dead Body of the Missing Mate of a Schooner.

Riotous Sailors and Grain-Trimmers.

Nautical Notes, Lake Freights, Etc.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 6.—The norther foreshadowed last night failed to come. Instead, a high northwest wind prevails, causing a heavy sea along the east shore. Regular line steamers suffered considerable detention in consequence, but no damage is reported.

Capt. Kirtland has at last got everything in readiness for active operations on the Allegheny, ashore north of Racine, and expects to have her afloat in a few days. The Leviathan was to have began pulling at her at daylight this morning. By means of screws and the pulling of the Leviathan it is thought that she will be moved six feet at a time until deep water is reached. After being lifted out of her present bed among the rocks, a sea would enable the wreckers to float her in a few hours. The difficulty thus far has been to get her out of the bed.

Messrs. Wolf & Davidson are making a new rudder for the stmr John A. Dix, which will be shipped on Monday.

The arrivals from below, up to 3 o'clock, have been the schrs G. C. Trumpff and Itasca.

Capt. James Porter has taken command of the tug S. S. Coe.

The expectation that the steam-barge Lincoln would be able to leave to-day with her consort Gibraltar has not been realized. A number of bad outside plank were found in the latter, which have had to be replaced in order to make her seaworthy. The Lincoln has also received new wale-strokes. The tow may get away to-morrow, possibly not till Monday.

Sheriffs is making a 6 feet 6 inches wheel for the New York Harbor tug Centurion.

A company consisting of Messrs. Miller, Doolittle, Bates, James Higgie, Ben Eyster, and O. B. Green, of Chicago, and Messrs. W. H. Wolf, David Vance, and James Sheriffs, of this city, has been organized to operate the old Bates dry-dock, on the South Branch, in Chicago. The dock is to be lengthened thirty feet, and put in first-class condition for business. Mr. Bates will have charge of the dock, as master mechanic. The scheme originated in Chicago, but the Milwaukee parties have a controlling interest in the stock. The dock will be operated under a six years lease. The cost of repairing and enlarging the dry dock will be about $16,000. Work is to be commenced within the next fortnight.

Late this afternoon the schrs Porter and Folger were chartered at 5c for wheat to Buffalo. Grain cargoes are so scarce that the steam-barge Egyptian and consort Pelican, due here to-night, will be ordered to Chicago.

The scow Planet was in dry-dock to-day to repair a leak.

Burnham Bros. have bought a half interest in the scow Frankie Wilcox for $1,300.

Cleared for below—Schr Leonard Hanna.

ACCIDENT ON A TUG.

An accident that came very nearly resulting seriously to two men occurred yesterday on the tug Van Schaick. The boat was lying some distance to the northward of Grosse Point waiting for tows, and the engineer, Nolan, and fireman, John Keyes, were engaged below in cleaning out the siphon pipe, when suddenly the steam burst out in a cloud, and with considerable force, at the port leg of the boiler, enveloping both men and scalding Keyes badly about the abdomen and hips, and Nolan on one side of his face and his right foot. A piece of coal was also blown against Nolan, and cut him on the forehead. Before going to work the injured men removed the ladder leading into the fire-hole, and when the steam burst over them they found difficulty in getting out. The Van Schaick being thus disabled, her Captain, Hammond, signaled the tug Black Ball, which was lying some distance off, but it was quite a long time before those on board the latter saw the signals, and, although the accident happened about noon, it was 4 o'clock before the disabled boat was towed in. Keyes was conveyed to his home, No. 105 Sedgwick street, and attended to by a physician, and Nolan also had his injuries attended to, and is able to be about. The cause of the accident is attributed to the rusting of the boiler-plate at the leg. The boiler was overhauled and repaired last winter, and was thought to be in sound condition. Repairs will be made to it, and the boat will be out again in a few days.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 6.—There is no change in the condition of the prop Avon. All her deck-load has been removed, and considerable of her grain. To-day an additional steam-pump was sent down, making three in all there. It will be several days before the channel will again be clear. The props Cuba, Dean Richmond, and Conestoga are here, being too deeply loaded to dare to make the attempt to get by. The prop Dean Richmond, now here, shows marks of the storm, but is not so badly injured as the dispatches in the Chicago papers indicate. Her arches have worked slightly, but none of the cargo is injured so far as can be learned, and her Captain says she does not make any water.

A *Post and Tribune* Sheboygan dispatch says the schr Floretta is at that port with 400 bu of her cargo of corn wet. She sprung a leak on Lake Michigan during the late storm.

The brig Starlight will probably be repaired here. To-day she commenced to leak some.

The Lake Superior transit prop India passed down to-night with Capt. Ben. Wilkins too ill to stand his watch. He will probably lay off the balance of the season. Capt. Wilkins is one of the ablest navigators on the lakes.

FOUND DROWNED.

Last evening, shortly after 6 o'clock, Capt. Weckler, of the tug Protection, discovered the body of a man floating in the river, between Wells and Franklin streets, and had it secured to the dock until an officer could be notified, and the remains carried to the Morgue. The body was soon identified as that of Edward Erickson, mate of the schr O. R. Johnson, who had been missing since Wednesday night. The position in which he was found, and the fact that his coat was left on the deck of the Johnson, showed that he had accidentally fallen overboard and drowned. Deceased was a single man about 35 years old. He was a member of the Chicago Branch of the Lake Seamen's Union, which organization will meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning at No. 99 West Randolph street to make arrangements for his burial.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Cleared—Prop Commodore (mdse), Chicago; schrs G. G. Houghton, (608 tons coal), D. A. Van Valkenburg (1,000 tons coal), Penokee (623 tons coal), George Maury (1,200 tons coal), Milwaukee; Hattie Wells (400 tons coal), Willie Keller, Miami Belle (600 brls salt), Toledo; B. Hanscome (600 tons coal), A. Contias, Gold Hunter (600 brls salt), Detroit; Stampede (500 tons coal), Sheboygan; M. R. Goffe, Saginaw; James Platt, J. E. Bailey, A. L. Andrews, Unadilla (750 tons coal), Ellen Spry (1,000 tons coal), W. S. Croswaithe (1,200 tons coal), Lake Forest; F. H. George, F. Danforth (1,100 tons coal), H. P. Baldwin, Chicago; barges Troy Favorite, S. L. Peck, E. F. Gould, Yankee, Mary Stockton, Leader, Little Jake, Saginaw, Saginaw.

Charters—Schrs Redwing, coal to Chicago, 50c; P. T. Marsh, coal Cleveland to Chicago, 75c.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 6.—Up—Props City of Toledo, St. Joseph, Empire, Porter, Chamberlain and consort, H. B. Tuttle and consort, S. Chamberlain and consort; stmr Keweenaw; schrs John F. Joy and E. T. Judd.

Down—Props Mary Mills, Toledo, Fountain City.

Wind—Southwest; fresh. Weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 6—10 p. m.—Passed up—Props Waverly, St. Louis, James S. Fay, Fayette Brown and consort; schrs Delaware, Adventure, A. Bradley.

Down—Props India, Buffalo, Starucca, Allegheny and barges, Huron City and barges, Bay City and barges, Mary Pringle and barges; schrs Fred A. Morse, A. H. Moss, Eagle Wing, George Worthington.

Wind—Southwest, gentle; weather fine.

SAILORS VERSUS TRIMMERS.

A row that assumed serious proportions occurred yesterday afternoon at the Illinois Central elevators. The mate of the schr J. W. Doane, which was lying in B slip, got into an altercation with a boss grain-trimmer, and gave the latter a severe thrashing, whereupon several trimmers beset the mariner and injured him some, but the crew of the Doane came to the aid of their shipmate and whipped and drove off the trimmers, according to the statement of a person who saw the fight. The affair created considerable excitement. No arrests were made.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

There was no particular change in the grain freight market yesterday. Rates remained firm at 4½c on corn and 5c on wheat to Buffalo. The following charters were made: To Buffalo—Schrs M. S. Bacon, Ida Keith, L. Ellsworth, and M. J. Cummings, props Idaho, Blanchard, and Egyptian, wheat at 5c; schr R. Winslow, corn, and prop Milwaukee, rye, at 4½c; prop Juniata, corn to Erie; schr E. J. McVey, flax-seed to Buffalo.

The rate on Muskegon lumber cargoes was advanced from $1.62½ yesterday to $1.75, and the schrs Trowbridge and Pauline were put in at the rise. There was no change in the rates from other ports. Vessels continued scarce and in urgent demand.

THE SHORTAGE QUESTION.

Apropos of the shortage question, a prominent proctor in Admiralty yesterday informed THE TRIBUNE marine reporter that the owners or masters of vessels could not be made to pay for shortages which did not occur through their agency, and if vessel men would carry such matters to the Courts rather than submit to them, they would soon put a stop to the unjust exaction of the elevator men in this matter of paying for shortages for which they are not really responsible. Of course freight money should be paid only on the amount of cargo delivered by a vessel.

A COLLISION.

The props Champlain and Blanchard, the former going down and the latter up the river, had a tilt in the north draw of Wells street bridge last evening, but nothing serious happened beyond the carrying-away of some fenders and slight damage to the vessels.

THE AVON'S CARGO-INSURANCE.

The Phœnix Company did not have any insurance on the Avon's wheat cargo. The amount of $4,000, credited to that concern, should have been set down to the Mercantile Mutual. The Great Western's risk was $16,000, Buffalo German and Rochester German $10,000 each, and Faneuil Hall $8,000.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 6.—Lake Michigan Report—Passed Up—Schr Mary Battle, Kingston to Chicago, light.

Down—Stmr T. S. Paxton, Chicago to Youngstown, light.

Wind—Southwest, fresh.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

The rebuilt schr Sunrise will be ready to load to-morrow, sure.

The new cargo-insurance rates of the pool companies take effect on the 10th inst.

The tug Anthony is again in dry-dock, this time for a new shoe. The schr Josephine Dresden is in Ben Eyster's dry-dock for minor repairs.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries, State street.
Prop Mike Groh, Muskegon, lumber, Mud Lake.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Prop Livingstone, Peshtigo, towing, Rush street.
Prop O. C. Williams, Saugatuck, sundries, State street.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries, Eighteenth street.
Prop Gen. Paine, Grand Haven, towing, Rush street.
Prop Champlain, Cleveland, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Sky Lark, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Blanchard, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.
Stmr Grummond, South Haven, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Schr E. T. Judd, Menominee, lumber, Mason's.
Schr Potomac, Jacksonport, posts, Main street.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr C O D, Grand Haven, lumber, C., B. & Q.
Schr C. Nilson, Escanaba, ore, Van Buren street.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, lumber, White Lake.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Melvina, Oconto, lumber, Market.
Schr Adriatic, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr O. Culver, Point Au Barques, wood, Rush street.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber, Rock Island Railroad.
Schr Telegraph, Muskegon, lumber, South Halsted street.
Schr Morning Star, Ford River, lumber, Market.
Schr G. C. Finney, Oswego, coal, North Branch.
Schr Laurina, Muskegon, wood, Rush street.
Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Gen. Paine, Grand Haven, towing.
Prop O. C. Williams, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, sundries.
Schr Windsor, Manistee, sundries.
Schr Guido Pfister, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Ann Maria, Muskegon, light.
Schr Duncan City, Duncan City, sundries.
Schr San Diego, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Thomas A. Scott, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Saveland, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, sundries.
Schr Orphan Boy, Point St. Ignace, light.
Schr Planet, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Ganges, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Telegraph, Muskegon, light.
Schr L. M. Mason, Muskegon, light.
Prop Lake Michigan, Montreal, sundries.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, light.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, light.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, light.
Schr Cossack, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Morley, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Paulina, Manistee, light.
Schr Mary Collins, Manistee, light.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. Harrison, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Marion Dixon, Grand Haven, light.
Schr White Cloud, Muskegon, light.
Schr Adriatic, White Lake, light.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, sundries.
Prop William Livingstone, Peshtigo, towing.
Schr Mantenee, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Ostrich, Suamico, light.
Prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, sundries.
Tug Gladiator, Buffalo, towing.
Schr I. H. Rutter, Buffalo, grain.
Schr J. W. Doane, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Champlain, Sarnia, sundries.
Schr Kate Gillett, Red River, light.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, grain.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, light.
Schr Nassau, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Helvetia, Buffalo, grain.
Schr John Schuette, Milwaukee to load.

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It has been reported that, by the opening of the Yale School for boys, the Park Institute will become a mixed school. This report is ENTIRELY ERRONEOUS. The two schools will be connected in No Way Whatever, except that some of the special teachers will give instruction in both schools, by which arrangement, it is believed, a more efficient board of teachers can be secured for each. The Park Institute is situated on Ashland-av., near Madison-st., and will open Sept. 10. The Yale School will occupy the elegant residence corner of Ashland-av. and Adams-st., and will open Sept. 8. For particulars address
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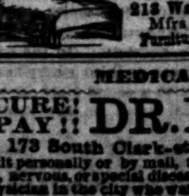

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SPORTING.

THE TURF.

THE RETIREMENT OF RARUS.

In view of the fact that Rarus—the greatest trotter the world ever knew—has been permanently retired from the turf by reason of his purchase by Robert Bonner, a brief summary of his performances during the six years he has been before the public will be of interest.

His first appearance was in August, 1874, and since that time he has trotted every season, each year seeing his record reduced, until, at Buffalo, last August, nearly four years to a day from the time of his first competition for public money, he placed on record his wonderful performance of a mile in 2:13¼. In 1876, the horse, who then had a record of 2:20¾, was placed in the hands of John Splan, a young and popular driver, who had previously trained and driven Kansas Chief and other noted trotters. In the spring of 1876, Splan drove Kansas Chief three races against Rarus, winning all of them; but, in spite of this fact, he believed Rarus to be by far the better horse of the two,—in fact, regarded him as the fastest and most reliable trotter in the world. At Cleveland that year Rarus was beaten in the 2:20 race by May Queen. He was then placed in Splan's stable, and from that time his career was one of uninterrupted success. He won all his races through the circuit that season, and then in November at Fleetwood Park met the first really formidable field that he was called upon to contest against. The race was free to all, and the starters included Lucille Golddust, Smuggler, Great Eastern, Judge Fullerton, Frank Reeves, and other noted flyers. A characteristic incident concerning "Pop" Conklin, the owner of Rarus, is told in connection with this race. During the season Mr. Conklin had traveled with the horse, and had of course accumulated considerable money by reason of his victories. Splan carried the "roll," which amounted to about $6,000. Through the circuit there had been little chance to win on Rarus, as his superiority over the other entries in the 2:20 class made his winning that race a matter of certainty. But at Fleetwood Park he met a large field of the best horses in the country, and Smuggler, Great Eastern, and Judge Fullerton sold over him in the pools. The race was on a cold, raw day, unfavorable for fast time. Judge Fullerton won the first heat in 2:22, and Great Eastern the second in 2:20¼. At the close of this heat Splan made up his mind that Rarus could win the race and resolved to bet the balance of the $6,000. $3,000 having already been played. He accordingly told "Dick" Conklin, a youthful son of the old gentleman, to hunt up his pa and apprise him of the fact that the balance of the season's winnings was to be played on a horse that had not yet won a heat. It would naturally be supposed that with so much at stake, not including the purse of $3,000 for which his horse was trotting, the owner of Rarus would be sufficiently interested in the result to keep awake, but such was not the case. After a long search "Dick" found the old man curled up in one corner of the grand stand, a shawl around his head, and enjoying the slumber which innocence alone can bring. In view of the fact that he was enjoying himself thoroughly he was not awakened, but the money was bet as intended. Rarus won the third heat in 2:21¼, the fourth in 2:23 (distancing Smuggler), and the next morning took the deciding heat and race in 2:20, the first half being trotted in 1:06.

The winter of 1876-'77 was spent in California, Rarus trotting and winning several good races. In the spring he started on a hippodroming tour with Goldsmith Maid, she beating him four races at San Jose, Los Angeles, and Chico. Returning to San Francisco, Rarus went in to win, and beat the old mare handily. In the summer he came East, and trotted fifteen races, winning them all. The following is a summary of those events, the places, beaten horses, and time of Rarus being given: Grand Rapids—Cozette, Little Fred, Slow Go, Lady Maud, Nettie; time, 2:21¾, 2:24¾, 2:23¾. Detroit—Nettie, Lady Maud, Slow Go, Cozette; 2:22¼, 2:25, 2:32½. Chicago—Nettie; 2:23¼, 2:28¾, 2:25½. Cleveland, Lucille Golddust, Cozette, Albemarle; 2:18¼, 2:18, 2:18¾. Buffalo—Lucille Golddust, Cozette, Albemarle; 2:24, 2:20, 2:19¾; Lucille Golddust, Nettie; 2:19¾, 2:18, 2:19¾. Rochester—Lucille Golddust, Cozette; 2:17½, 2:17½, 2:16. Utica—Lucille Golddust, Great Eastern; 2:19, 2:20, 2:17. Hartford—Hopeful, Nettie, Great Eastern; 2:21, 2:19¼, 2:22. Long Branch—Nettie, Hopeful; 2:25½, 2:25¼, 2:22¾. Fleetwood Park—Great Eastern (saddle); 2:33, 2:21, 2:27½; Hopeful, 2:17½, 2:16½, 2:19¾. Cleveland—Great Eastern, Hopeful; 2:21¼, 2:21, 2:22. Columbus—Great Eastern (saddle); 2:23, 2:17½, 2:21. Cincinnati—Great Eastern (saddle); 2:18, 2:25¼, 2:21½.

This is undoubtedly the best campaign ever made in genuine races against other horses. In 1878 Rarus was barred from everything except races against time. He succeeded on three different occasions in beating the 2:14 of Goldsmith Maid, which had stood unchallenged for years, and lowered the record to 2:13¼. He also trotted the three fastest heats on record—2:15, 2:13¼, 2:13¾—at Hartford. The 2:18 of Goldsmith Maid over a half-mile track he reduced to 2:16 at Toledo. Besides these performances he is credited with the fastest first, second, third, and fourth heats on record.

His performances are familiar to all, and his recent sale to Mr. Bonner for $36,000 closes the career of the fastest and best trotter the world has known.

A tabulated summary of his performances since his first race is appended:

Year.	Races won.	Races lost.	Heats won.	Heats better than 2:30.	Heats better than 2:20.	Best time.
1874	3	3	10	2	0	2:28½
1875	7	7	22	19	0	2:20¾
1876	9	5	27	26	0	2:20
1877	18	4	54	53	20	2:16
1878	11	6	33	51	39	2:13¼
1879	7	0	13	17	13	2:13¼
	55	25	1	168	72	......

SUMMARY.

Heats better than 2:19	51
Heats better than 2:18	41
Heats better than 2:17	28
Heats better than 2:16	18
Heats better than 2:15	7
Heats better than 2:14	4
Fastest mile	2:13¼
Fastest three consecutive heats 2:15; 2:13¼	2:13¾
Fastest first heat	2:14½
Fastest second heat	2:13½
Fastest third heat	2:13¾
Fastest fourth heat	2:13¾
Fastest heat over half-mile track	2:16
Fastest wagon time (not a record)	2:17

THE CHICAGO MEETING.

The entries for the fall trotting meeting of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club, to be held Sept. 16, 17, 18, and 19, closed last Friday night, and, from the number already received by Col. Conley, a successful meeting is assured. It was the original intention of the management to give a special purse of $2,500 for a race between Rarus, Sleepy Tom, and Darby, but the purchase of the first-named horse by Mr. Bonner put an end to the matter. It is, perhaps, just as well that such is the case, since special races are as likely as not to prove disappointments, and the Chicago public wants as little of that sort of thing as possible. The pacing race has also been stricken from the program, as the owners of the side-wheelers demanded a $2,500 purse for which to compete. The Chicago Club was the first to offer big money for the pacers, and last spring it hung up a $1,500 purse for them,—the largest up to that time they had ever had a chance to contend for. Through the Central Circuit the pacing purse was $1,000; but those interested in it have suddenly concluded that anything less than $2,500 is too insignificant for their notice. They have learned that Chicago is not to be run by a clique of horse-owners, and that when a program is offered here it will be rigidly adhered to.

The list of entries will be published in Tuesday's Tribune.

MORE SHIPMENTS ABROAD.

Last Sunday's Tribune contained a telegram from New York to the effect that the 3-year-old colt Falsetto, recently purchased by Mr. Pierre Lorillard, was shipped to England on the previous day. There were also several other blooded colts and fillies aboard the same vessel, part of them being the property of Mr. Lorillard, and the rest belonging to Mr. M. H. Sanford, whose American stable in England was founded four years ago, when Preakness, Mate, Brown Prince, and others were sent over. Mr. Lorillard's venture was made last year with Parole, Pappoose, Uncas, Geraldine, and others, and the present installment is intended as a reinforcement to a stable that has already done remarkably well when its size and the events that its members have contested in are considered. Besides Falsetto, there were eight others included in the shipment of a week ago by the steamer Erin. They are all yearlings, and came direct from Mr. Lorillard's farm in New Jersey to the boat that is bearing them across the Atlantic. The names of the youngsters are Santee, Iroquois, Passaic, Dacotah, colts, and Paw Paw, Mohawk, Wyandotte, and Seneca, fillies. Paw Paw is a sister of Parole, being by Leamington, out of Maiden, and Passaic is a brother to Harold, Mr. Lorillard's 3-year-old, that has run so well at Saratoga and Long Branch this year.

Of course Falsetto was the most notable of the lot, both on account of his fine appearance and recent victories over Spendthrift and other Eastern cracks. He was attended by his groom, Joe McCreery, who will sleep in the animal's stall during the passage. He occupied a double box-stall in the centre of the vessel. This stall is heavily padded with canvas sacks filled with hair, to prevent him from being hurt if he should be thrown against the sides of the stall by the pitching of the vessel. Sawdust was sprinkled several inches deep over the floor, feed was placed in his manger, and Falsetto was ready for the voyage. If the weather hold good, Falsetto will be given such exercise as the narrow limits of his stall will allow. In case of heavy weather and much pitching and rolling, his quarters will be reduced to a very narrow stall, the size of those of his thirteen associates. As fast as the other animals were led into the vessel, the ship's carpenters built stalls around them, reserving only space enough between them and the walls for the thick padding. In this standing position they will make the voyage. Nine grooms will attend them, and, as every precaution has been taken to insure their comfort, these aristocrats of the horse kingdom will doubtless land at the Liverpool dock without a scratch and in excellent condition. As soon as they arrive in England, the lot will be sent to Newmarket and placed in charge of Mr. Lorillard's trainer, "Billy" Brown.

The five yearlings owned by Mr. Sanford are broken, and have yet to make their names and records. They also go to Newmarket, where Mr. Sanford has a stable. They are in charge of James McCreery. Mr. George H. Bishop will superintend the transportation of the horses, and when he returns from England will bring with him Uncas and the Duke of Magenta. The latter is designed by Mr. Lorillard for stock-raising purposes.

THE BREEDERS' MEETING.

The following final payments, due the 27th inst., have been made in the stakes of the National Breeders' Association, which are to be trotted for on the grounds of the Prospect Park Association, Gravesend, L. I., Sept. 16, 17, and 18 next, The Tribune being the first paper to publish them:

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, SEPT. 16.

THE ANNUAL (DECLARATION) NURSERY STAKE, for foals of 1876; $50 entrance, $10 to accompany nomination, May 1, 1878; $15 additional on July 2, 1879, unless declared out on or before that day; and the remainder, $25, on or before Aug. 27, 1879, when the whole becomes play or pay; twenty-nine nominations:

1. J. C. Howland, Chester, N. Y., b. f. Katie Hayes, by Messenger Duroc—Lady McLellan.
2. Carl S. Burr, Comac, L. I., ch. g. Tunis, by Messenger Duroc—Mineola.
3. Charles Backman, Stony Ford, N. Y., ch. c. Mansfield, by Messenger Duroc—Green Mountain Maid.

DECLARATION STAKE

for foals of 1875, by stallions whose get have not trotted in 2:40 or better at 4 years old or under; closed May 1, 1879; otherwise conditions same as preceding stake; fourteen nominations:

1. A. H. Gilbert, Birmingham, Conn., b. h. Magnet, by Magnolia—Mischief.
2. C. M. Pond, Hartford, Conn., b. g. Clingstone, by Rysdyk—Gretchen.
3. Baker & Harrigan, Comstocks, N. Y., b. m. Bellone, by Stillson—Belle of Pawlet.
4. F. D. Norris, Brooklyn, N. Y., b. g. Stratagem, by Stilison, dam by Gen. Gifford.

STALLION STAKE

for stallions that have never beaten 2:26; $250 entrance; half forfeit to accompany nomination (May 1, 1879), and the remainder on or before Aug. 27, 1879, when the whole becomes play or pay; six nominations, of which one has since died:

1. J. P. Wiser, Prescott, Canada, b. h. Chestnut Hill, by Strathmore—Polly Barber.
2. M. S. Hare, Indianapolis, Ind., b. h. Hambrino, by Edward Everett, dam by Mambrino Chief.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

THE MALI (DECLARATION) STAKE.

for foals of 1876, by stallions whose get have not trotted in 2:45 or better at 3 years old or under; $50 entrance; $10 to accompany nomination, May 1, 1879; $15 additional July 2, 1879; and the remainder, $25, on or before Aug. 27, 1879, when the whole becomes play or pay; ten or more subscribers to fill; to this stake Mr. H. W. T. Mali adds $500; fifteen nominations:

1. H. E. Greene, Amsterdam, N. Y., ch. g. Eckford, by Dick Morgan, dam by Dan Underwood.
2. H. W. T. Mali, New York, b. f. Jeanie, by Sweepstakes, dam by Barclay's Post Boy.
3. W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky., blk. f. Rachel B., by Allie West, dam by a son of Ericsson.
4. Charles Stanford, Schenectady, N. Y., b. f. Ballot, by Electioneer—Young Lady Carrie.

DECLARATION STAKE.

for foals of 1874, by stallions whose get have not trotted in 2:25 or better at 5 years old or under; $50 entrance; closed May 1, 1879, otherwise conditions same as No. 1; seven nominations:

1. G. S. Moulton, Randolph, Vt., ch. m. Copenhagen, by Don Giovanni, dam by a son of Ethan Allen.
2. J. Van Patten, Schenectady, N. Y., b. h. Hambletonian Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief—Lady Morgan.
3. Baker & Harrigan, Comstocks, N. Y., b. m. Daisy Hamilton, by Blackstone; dam's pedigree untraced.

STALLION STAKE,

for stallions that have not beaten 2:40; $250 entrance; half forfeit to accompany nomination May 1, 1879, and the remainder on or before Aug. 27, 1879, when the whole becomes play or pay. This stake originally closed with two nominations, and was reopened to close July 2, 1879; conditions otherwise remaining the same; six nominations:

1. A. L. Goodbar & Co., Greencastle, Ind., br. h. Rescue, by Satellite—Lizzie.
2. S. Condit, Brooklyn, N. Y., b. h. Patrician, by Thomas Jefferson—Sylph.
3. Robert Steel, Philadelphia, Pa., b. h. Ellwood Medium, by Happy Medium—Blanche.
4. J. G. Wilkins, Middletown, N. Y., b. h. Sunrise, by Middletown, dam by Willis' Harry Clay.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, SEPT. 18.

STAKE FOR FOALS OF 1876;

$250 entrance; $50 forfeit to accompany nominations July 2, 1877, and the remainder on or before Sept. 8, 1879, when the whole becomes play or pay; thirty-one nominations.

STAKE FOR FOALS OF 1875.

Two hundred and fifty dollars entrance; half forfeit, to accompany nomination May 1, 1879, and the remainder on or before Aug. 27, 1879, when the whole becomes play or pay; two nominations:

1. C. M. Pond, Hartford, Conn., b. g. Clingstone, by Rysdyk—Gretchen.
2. Charles Kerner, New York, ch. m. Orient, by Cuyler—Eden Lassie.

STAKE FREE FOR ALL STALLIONS.

Five hundred dollars entrance; otherwise conditions same as the preceding stake; six nominations:

1. Edwin Thorne, Thorndale, N. Y., b. h. Thorndale, by Alexander's Abdallah—Dolly.
2. John E. Turner's ch. h. Hannis, by Mambrino Pilot—Lady Stewart.

All races to be best three in five in harness, except for 3-year-olds, which are to be mile heats in harness. The rules of the National Association to govern.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 6.—The trotting meeting was brought to a close to-day, with an attendance of 5,000 people, concluding what has proved a financial success, if not productive of anything of startling interest except the race in the 2:19 class, six heats of which were trotted yesterday. The horses were called on for the seventh heat at 2 o'clock to-day, and, while the track was in excellent condition, the air was cold and a strong wind blowing. Lew Scott led to the quarter in 0:36, and went down to the half-mile pole five or six lengths in the lead in 1:10¼. Scott's Thomas was in the second place, but a long way in the wake of Lew Scott. Katie Middleton went off her feet at the turn and dropped to fourth place, and did not recover herself and overhaul Mazo-Manie until the half-pole was reached. The mare was unable to keep her feet at such an extraordinary gait, and went up again, but recovered, and the three horses entered the home-stretch abreast and in the wake of Lew Scott. The speedy qualities of Katie on the home-stretch resulted in her capturing the heat by two lengths in 2:24, Lew Scott second, Mazo-Manie third, and Scott's Thomas fourth. Lucy did not start with the pacers to-day. After her three heats with Hopeful yesterday she was evidently sore. Rowdy Boy got the pole, Mattie second, and Sleepy Tom on the outside. Rowdy Boy did not yield the vantage throughout the race, pacing the three heats in magnificent style. Sleepy Tom acted badly, but was in a fair way of taking third heat when the three horses entered the home-stretch neck and neck, but the blind pacer went off his feet at the distance and fell to the rear.

SUMMARY.

Pacing class, purse of $2,000.

Rowdy Boy	1	1	1
Mattie Hunter	2	2	2
Sleepy Tom	3	3	3

Time—2:16¾; 2:18¼; 2:18¾.

The starters in the 2:21 were Little Gypsy, Doty, and Kate Hall, who were given positions in the order named. The race was without particular interest, Gypsy capturing three straight heats without trouble, Doty acting badly.

SUMMARY.

Little Gypsy	1	1	1
Doty	2	2	2
Kate Hall	3	3	3

Time—2:28¾; 2:28¼; 2:27.

Darby trotted two heats against time to-day with running mate, but accomplished nothing more than 2:24¾ and 2:21¼. The first heat was trotted faultlessly, but he went off his feet just before reaching the quarter in the second heat, but trotted home from that point in a 2:15 gait.

The Minneapolis Cup race for purse of $250, two and one-half miles dash, was won by Gov. Neptune in 2:45½. Florence Payne led the first mile, with Krupp Gun in second place, but finally yielded the lead to Neptune, who for the second time captured the Minneapolis Cup.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 6.—The last day of the Northern Ohio Fair had good weather and a large attendance.

Belle Brassfield won the 2:20 race, and Rienzi the 2:35 class.

SUMMARY.

2:20 class; purse, $600, divided:

Belle Brassfield	1	2	1	1
Deck Wright	2	1	2	2
Gray Salem	4	3	3	6
Gen. Garfield	3	5	5	3
Jessie Hayes	5	4	4	4
Dick Taylor	6	6	6	5
C. W. Wooley	7	7	7dr.	

Time—2:22¼; 2:23¼; 2:23¼; 2:24¾.

2:35 class; purse, $400, divided:

Rienzi	4	1	1	1
Billy Yeazell	1	3	0	3
Tom Medley	2	2	0	2
Willie Goldoust	3	4	4	4

Time—2:31¼; 2:31¼; 2:28; 2:28.

Running race, two mile dash:

Jack of Trumps	1
Conrad	2
Louise	3
Ella B	4

Time—3:38¼.

PROSPECT PARK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The Coney Island Jockey Club had an excellent day for the beginning of the meeting at the Prospect Park course. The track was in fine condition and the attendance good.

The dash of three-quarters of a mile was won easily by Luke Blackburn; Girofle second, Queen's Own third. Time, 1:17¼.

The heat race, mile and an eighth, was won by Chiquita, which took the first and third heats. Glenmore second. Time, 1:58¾, 1:59¼, 2:00.

The selling race, mile and a half, was won by Clemmie G, after a dead heat with Pilot; Una third. Time, dead heat, 2:41½; final heat, 2:43¼.

The Breaker handicap, two miles and an eighth, was won by Ferida; Clara D. second, Danicheff third. Time, 3:54.

The steeple-chase, about two miles, was won by Bertha; Trouble second, Redding third. Time, 3:57¾. Judith fell at the fourth jump, injuring the jockey, Little, somewhat.

BEACON PARK.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Beacon Park races, 2:25 class:

Emma B	3	1	2	1	2	1
Chestnut Hill	2	3	1	2	1	2
Lady Foxie	1	2	3	3	3	3
Star	4	4	4	4	r.o.	

Time—2:25¼; 2:25; 2:25; 2:25¾; 2:24¼; 2:23¼.

2:35 class:

Bertrace	2	2	1	1	1
Argonaut	1	1	2	3	3
Cream Pitcher	3	3	3	2	2
Hector	dis.				

Time—2:26¼; 2:26¼; 2:27½; 2:29¼; 2:30.

2:18 class:

Driver	2	2	3	3	1	1
Hannis	3	3	1	1	2	2
Dick Swiveller	1	1	2	2	3	3

Postponed on account of darkness. Time—2:20½; 2:20¼; 2:20; 2:22; 2:23¼; 2:23¼.

PEORIA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 6.—The pacing race at the Peoria, Ill., fair, between Sleepy Tom, Rowdy Boy, Mattie Hunter, and Lucy, will take place Tuesday, Sept. 23, instead of Friday, the 27th, as advertised. Hopeful and Midnight will trot for a special purse of $2,500 at the same fair later in the week, and Darby will trot with a running mate against time on Saturday, Sept. 27.

TRACK TALK.

Trotting at Quincy this week.

Lew Scott won his first race of the season at Minneapolis.

Comee, record 2:19¼, is reported to be in training for the fall campaign.

The attempted sale of Bonesetter to Mr. Foster Dewey, of New York, fell through.

Driver is coming West again, and will trot against Bonesetter at the Chicago meeting.

Joe Rea, who sold Katie Middleton to Mr. Pate, is driving the mare again, Splan having given her up.

Nancy Awful, the dam of Rarus, is still alive, and has a 3 months' colt by her side, by Fleet's Hambletonian.

Brigadier has had a hard campaign this year, and proved himself the best stallion of his age in the country.

Col. George B. Mansur, of this city, thinks he has the coming trotter in a 5-year-old filly, which he has named Lady Fullerton.

A fair picture of the California 6-year-old stallion Brigadier, owned by Mr. J. B. McDonald and driven by John Splan, appears in the last *Spirit*.

Lucille and Fleety Golddust have been bred to Princeps, the sire of Trinket. The cross should prove a good one, as Romance, record 2:29, by Princeps, is out of a Golddust mare.

It is reported that Mr. Hunt Reynolds, of Frankfort, Ky., has sold the fast 4-year-old colt Blue Eyes, by Inquirer, dam Buchu, by Planet; but the name of the purchaser has not been made public.

Gen. W. G. Harding, the well-known breeder of thoroughbred horses, and proprietor of the Belle Meade Stud, near Nashville, Tenn., lies in a critical condition at his home from the effects of a stroke of paralysis.

Bushwhacker, who struck himself early in the season, inflicting injuries supposed to be of so serious a character as to necessitate his permanent retirement from the turf, is again in training, and apparently as well as ever.

Dame Trot, that was campaigned so successfully by Charlie Green last year, acquiring a record of 2:22, has been bred to Kentucky Prince. She is sound, and as fast as ever, but her owner, being in Europe, preferred to breed her.

Commonwealth, record 2:22, and one of the best-known trotting stallions in the country, died Aug. 25, at the home of his owner, Mr. J. R. Farnum, Waltham, Mass. He was by Phil Sheridan, the sire of Adelaide, and one of the gamest horses that ever went on a track.

Hambrino, who won the 2:26 race at Hartford, taking second, third, and sixth heats, is about the only one of Edward Everett's get that would not quit. Judge Fullerton and Mountain Boy, the fastest descendants of Everett, were notable chiefly for their readiness to give it up when nearly home.

Mattie Hunter, the famous pacing mare, is one of the prettiest horses on the turf, and attracts attention everywhere by her beautiful form and airy way of going. When purchased by Mr. Pate she was presented by him to his wife, and he recently refused a large offer for the mare, knowing that Mrs. Pate would never consent to the sale of her pet.

After Mr. Ten Broeck's Saratoga had won the Runnymede Plate by a head, in England, on the 18th inst., she was bought by Mr. W. G. Stevens for 190 guineas,—a surplus of 140 over her entered selling price. Mr. Ten Broeck then claimed the filly by Fripponier out of Janeiro, who was third, beaten half a length, and carrying the same weight as Saratoga.

President Hayes now regrets that he did not enter at Minneapolis and Kansas City. Last year the contest between Rarus and the nation's head was very interesting, they being exhibited on different days. Had Mr. Hayes gone through the Western circuit this season, the purchase of Rarus by Bonner would have left the special purse at his mercy, as Hopeful is still out of condition.

The *Turf*, which is the organ of Robert Bonner, tried to be unusually smart when the sale of Rarus was announced, and printed the following editorial paragraph: "As we go to press a dispatch reaches us from Hartford stating that Mr. Conklin has sold Rarus to Mr. H. M. Whitehead for $36,000. A rumor was prevalent that Mr. Bonner was the real purchaser, but there was no foundation for it. Mr. Whitehead, doubtless, acted for Mr. Simmons." As the purchase was made for Mr. Bonner, and Rarus is now in that gentleman's stables, the *Turf* will be obliged to quit abusing the hero of 2:13¼, and live on a diet of crow for some time.

BASE-BALL.

ROCHESTER VS. DUBUQUE.

The Rochesters and Dubuques played before a fair-sized audience at the White-Stocking grounds yesterday afternoon, the first named team being victorious by a score of 15 to 3. The Dubuques were outplayed at every point, and in the first three innings the Rochesters scored nine runs, six of which were earned. Reis then took Radbourne's place as pitcher, and thereafter the hitting was not so hard, but two runs being earned off his delivery. The Rochester team is a fairly strong one,—Higham, Manning, Leonard, and Murnane being ex-League players. They go from here to Dubuque, and may take in other Western towns before returning to Rochester.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Rochester.							
Higham, l. f.	6	1	1	2	2	0	0
Manning, r. f.	6	1	2	2	3	0	0
Leonard, s. s.	6	3	3	3	2	3	1
Lewis, c. f.	5	2	3	4	1	0	0
Murnane, 1 b	5	1	3	3	12	0	0
McClure, c.	5	1	2	2	6	1	2
Leary, p.	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
Morrissey, 3 b.	5	2	3	4	0	3	1
Corey, 2 b	5	2	2	3	1	2	2
Total	49	15	19	23	27	15	6
Dubuque.							
J. Gleason, 3 b.	4	1	1	1	1	2	1
Radbourne, l f.	4	1	0	0	0	4	2
Loftus, r. f	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sullivan, c.	4	1	1	1	8	1	0
W. Gleason, s. s	4	0	0	0	1	0	2
Comiskey, 2 b	4	0	1	1	4	6	1
Alvaretta, c. f	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Lapham, 1 b.	3	0	0	0	10	0	1
Reis, p.	3	0	1	1	1	5	2
Total	34	3	4	4	27	20	9

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Rochester	4	0	5	2	0	0	3	0	1	—15
Dubuque	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 3

Runs earned—Rochester, 8.
Two-base hits—Higham, Lewis, Morrissey, Corey.
First base on errors—Rochester, 5; Dubuque, 2.
Bases on called balls—Higham, Reis.
Double plays—Leonard and Murnane, 1; Leonard, Corey, and Murnane, 1.
Passed balls—McClure, 3; Sullivan, 3.
Wild pitches—Reis, 2; Radbourne, 1.
Umpire—Cherokee Fisher.

PROVIDENCE VS. CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6.—Larkin was batted in all directions this afternoon in the closing Providence-Chicago contest, in the presence of 3,000 spectators. Mathews was gauged more fully than in Thursday's game, but the hits were straggling, and were not effective save in the last inning. Providence counted eleven tallies in two innings on Wright's home-run, double-baggers by York, O'Rourke, and Mathews, singles by O'Rourke, McGeary, Mathews, Hines, and York, and six errors, earning seven runs. Chicago sent fourteen men to first base; four were left. They averaged a single hit per inning, and scored five unearned runs on a double hit, five singles, and seven errors of the Grays. One of the largest crowds of the season was in attendance. Providence secured eighteen single, twenty-five total hits, and 8 errors, to twelve singles, thirteen totals, and nine errors for Chicago. The game was enlivened by the heavy hitting of O'Rourke and York, and active fielding by McGeary, Quest, Williamson, Peters, and York. Wright secured his opening home-run of the season.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	0	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	—11
Chicago	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	— 5

Home run—Wright.
Two-base hits—York, O'Rourke 2, Mathews, Brown.
Runs earned—Providence, 7.
First base on errors—Providence, 1; Chicago, 1.
Struck out—Gross, 2; Williamson, Brown, Larkin, Gore.
Double plays—Wright, McGeary, Start, Dalrymple, Williamson, Quest.
Passed balls—Gross, 2; Flint, 2.
Wild pitches—Mathews, 3.
Strikes called—Off Mathews, 23; off Larkin, 18.
Balls called—On Mathews, 104; on Larkin, 99.
Time—Two hours and thirty minutes.

CINCINNATI VS. SYRACUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The final game between the Stars and Cincinnatis resulted in an easy victory for the latter, who outplayed the crippled Stars at every point. The home team tried an amateur as catcher to-day, and he made a miserable failure of it. The Cincinnatis batted Purcell right and left, and from the outset had the game in hand. Kelly's two-baser and McVey's single in the first inning brought in the only earned run of the game. Two base hits and six errors gave the Cincinnatis two runs in the third, and two singles and two bad errors in the sixth added two more to the visitor's score. Base hits by Dickerson and Gerhardt and a wild pitch gave the Cincinnatis the sixth run in the eighth inning. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	—6
Stars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Runs earned—Cincinnati, 1.
Base hits—Cincinnati, 11; Stars, 4.
Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Stars, 15.
Umpire—Bradley.

BOSTON VS. BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 6.—The Boston-Buffalo game to-day was witnessed by less than 500 persons, who enjoyed the terrific batting of the Bostons and laughed at the wretched fielding of the Buffalos, whose single run was due to a bad error of Burdock. The Bostons played remarkably well, Bond especially covering himself with credit. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	—10
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	— 1

Earned runs—Boston, 5.
Three-base hit—Morrill.
Two-base hits—O'Rourke, Snyder.
Out on strikes—Boston, 2.
Out on fouls—Boston, 1; Buffalo, 3.
First on errors—Boston, 3; Buffalo, 1.
Double plays—Force and Walker, Fulmer and Walker.
Balls called—On Bond, 69; on Galvin, 97.
Strikes called—Off Bond, 20; off Galvin, 31.
Time—Two hours.
Umpire—Sioley, of Chicago.

TROY VS. CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The Clevelands were badly trounced by the Troys to-day. The game was a tie on the sixth inning, after which the Troys got the hang of McCormick, and batted for eight base-hits and nine runs. The Clevelands fielded badly the latter part of the game, being unable, in fact, to face the terrific batting of the Troys. Taylor and Hall made brilliant fly catches, as also did Riley, of the Clevelands. The score is as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	— 4
Troy	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	1	4	—13

Runs earned—Troy, 3; Cleveland, 1.
Two-base hits—Eden, Evans.
Bases on errors—Troy, 8; Cleveland, 4.
Base on balls—Troy, 3; Cleveland, 9.
Passed balls—Gilligan, 2; Caskins, 1.
Wild pitches—Salisbury, 1.
Balls called—On Salisbury, 121; on McCormick, 108.
Strikes—Off Salisbury, 38; off McCormick, 36.
Time of game—Two hours fifteen minutes.
Umpire—Powers.

DISBANDED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 6.—The Springfield Ball Club disbanded to-night because of lack of interest through disappointingly poor playing of the nine. The Association is a little behind in money, but the players will be paid in full. This will not affect the arrangement for next year, when undoubtedly there will be a strong club here.

HOLYOKES—NEW BEDFORDS.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 6.—Holyokes, 11; New Bedfords, 3.

WORCESTER—NATIONALS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—Worcesters, 8; Nationals, 4.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Fulmer heads the list of second basemen in batting,—also in muffing.

Gifford, late manager of the Albanys, is to be given a benefit by that team.

Larkin will probably pitch for the Whites during the games this week in Boston.

Brouthers, Troy's big first-baseman, who batted so well after joining that team, has been retired.

The Cincinnatis wanted Brown, late of Providence, badly, but Chicago got the first grip on the young man.

McClure, catcher of the Rochesters, strongly resembles Snyder, of the Bostons, both in personal appearance and style of play.

Cassidy, of last year's White Stockings, has signed for 1880 with the Springfields, his playing with that Club this year having impressed the management favorably.

During yesterday's game the third baseman of the Rochesters fumbled a ball batted to him, whereupon a "terrier" in the side seats loudly advised him to "take a board to it."

Al Spalding, Secretary of the Chicago Club, goes East to-morrow night, to be absent ten days. He will meet the boys in Boston, and see what can be done in the way of bracing them up.

President White, of the Syracuse Club, has resigned his position as a Director in the League on account of his approaching marriage and trip to California, in which State he will remain a year.

In a letter to President Hulbert, received yesterday, Flint says all the members of the White Stocking team are taking good care of themselves and behaving well. The boys are bound to be virtuous, even in defeat.

"Champion," the White-Stocking cat, is raising a large and eminently respectable family of kittens. The biggest of the lot has been christened "Pennant," and one little fellow, whose bad temper is displayed on every possible occasion, rejoices in the name of "Disaster."

AQUATIC.

SHERIDAN REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Sept. 6.—The sixth annual regatta for the Sheridan prize was sailed on Lake Geneva to-day. At an early hour this morning a fresh breeze sprung up from the west and with it the hopes of the yachtmen. A great interest has always been manifested in this annual race, but it has never reached before the excitement exhibited among the boatmen this morning. The prizes consist of $150 in cash and the Sheridan prize, which is a miniature silver yacht, presented to the Yacht Club of Lake Geneva by Lieut.-Gen. Phil Sheridan, at an expense of $200. The silver yacht has been sailed for by boats owned on the lake for the past five years, and has been held by the following yachts, whose names are engraved on the silver canvas of the prize: The Nettie, owned by J. S. Rumsey, was the winner for the first two years; then the Geneva, owned by Gen. A. C. Ducat, held it for one year, and the last two years it has been held by the Whisper, owned by N. K. Fairbank, Commodore of the Lake Geneva Yacht Club. The distance to be sailed, twenty miles, being twice around the buoys off Elgin Camp and South Park, the home buoy being in Geneva Bay. The following yachts entered for the race:

Zouave, Capt. William Allen.
Geneva, Capt. A. E. Lytle.
Nettie, Capt. George Manson.
Whisper, Capt. A. Colson.
Magnolia, Capt. J. B. Simmons.
Fearless, Capt. C. Walters.
Boneta, Capt. A. C. Ducat, Jr.

The Whisper is one of the favorites on the lake; she was brought here three years ago by N. K. Fairbank from Williamsburg, N. Y., where she was known as the Mary Emma. She was built by James Fitz Patrick in Brooklyn. Out of twenty-three races that she sailed in New York waters, she won twenty-one, and since she has been on Lake Geneva she has won the annual Sheridan race twice out of three years. The Geneva also has many friends here. She was built in Brooklyn, and known as the Blossom. Gen. A. C. Ducat put her in Lake Geneva waters four years ago with as good a record as any of the boats on the lake could show. Gen. Ducat also brought the Boneta from Brooklyn, where she had won a reputation as a fast sailer. The Nettie was built in Chicago for J. S. Rumsey, and took part in the first Sheridan regatta, where she won the prize. The Zouave, Magnolia, and Fearless were built by Capt. William Napper here in Geneva, and have proven themselves to be good sailers, the Fearless having won several prizes here, and took first money at the Madison regatta two years ago. At 11 o'clock most of the yachts were out in the bay ready for the start. The breeze had increased until, at the starting time, it was blowing almost a gale. At 11:30 a. m. the steam-yacht Gertie gave the signal for the start, and the boats got ready for the send-off, and passed the stake-boat in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.
Fearless	11	36	15
Whisper	11	37	02
Geneva	11	37	14
Magnolia	11	37	55
Zouave	11	39	00
Nettie	11	39	31
Boneta	11	42	34

The Whisper took the lead almost at once, closely followed by the Geneva, with the Nettie and Fearless some distance in the rear. The Magnolia, after standing the weather for a short time, thought the wind and waves too much for her, and came about and withdrew from the race. The Zouave, not having much ballast, found the breeze too heavy, and, after one or two fresh ones, she went over, precipitating the crew into the lake. The Whisper gained slowly on the Geneva until she reached the narrows, and within about one mile of the upper buoy off Elgin Camp. The wind, which was very high and unsteady, at this point proved too much for her, and she went under. Luckily for her crew, the steamer Blanche was within a few rods, and came at once to the rescue and took off the shivering yachtsmen. This left the race between the Geneva, Fearless, and Nettie, the Boneta having put in to shore after a two-mile run. The Geneva being so far ahead of the two remaining boats, the race now settled down between the Nettie and Fearless for second and third money. The Fearless gradually took the lead, and held it until the Nettie, after sailing over one-half the distance of the entire race, was carried over by a heavy flaw, and the steamer Gertie went to her aid and picked up the crew. The Geneva, having stood the weather, rounded the home buoy at 2:21 p. m., winning the Sheridan prize in 2 hours 44 minutes and 46 seconds. The Fearless reached the home buoy in safety in 3 hours 26 minute and 47 seconds, taking second prize of $25. As there were no third and fourth boats to take the purses, the amount was held by the Yacht Club of Lake Geneva as prize money to be sailed for at some later date.

PEDESTRIANISM.

ENNIS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The John Ennis 75-hour go-as-you-please walking-match closed to-night, with the largest attendance ever known in Music Hall on an occasion of the kind. All the men were in good condition at the close with the exception of O'Connor, who won fourth money, and who had to be carried from the platform after the presentation of the prizes. Lacouse won the first money, $200, and "The Ennis Medal." He left the track at 11:10, making 281 miles. Hanson won second money, $150, making 272 miles. Colston, the "Big Swede," won third money, $100, making 255 miles and 14 laps. O'Connor won fourth money, $50, making 252 miles and 16 laps. The aggregate attendance exceeded 25,000 for three days.

In Allston Hall, the Campana-Hughes match closed with a score of 275 miles 1 lap by Hughes; Campana, 271 miles. The attendance throughout the contest was good. Both men appear badly used up.

ANOTHER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 6.—W. N. Lake, a pedestrian, to-day began an effort to walk 1,000 quarter miles in 1,000 quarter hours.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

BASE-BALL.

J. E. D., CHICAGO.—Had Eden or Phillips the best batting average up to Aug. 27? *Ans.*—Eden.

G. A. L., LEE CENTER, Ia.—There will be no games in this city during the present week. When the White Stockings return they will play some exhibition games, of which notice will be given in THE TRIBUNE.

GAS-HOUSE, JANESVILLE, WIS.—1. Is a passed ball by a catcher always an error? 2. If not an error in certain cases, state when not so. 3. If an error sometimes, state when. *Ans.*—1. According to League rules, a passed ball should always be scored as an error. THE TRIBUNE does not so score it.

C. E. C., CHICAGO.—A batter knocks the ball to the short-stop, who picks it up and throws it to first. It bounces out of the first baseman's hands and the runner reaches the base while the ball is in the air, but the baseman again catches the ball before it reaches the ground. Is the runner out or not? *Ans.*—The runner is not out.

THE TURF.

J. R., CHICAGO.—Will you please inform me what constitutes a horse's record. We had quite an argument on the subject and agreed to leave the matter to your decision. *Ans.*—The record of a horse is the time made by him in any contest for purse, premium, stake, or wager, on any course, and in the presence of a judge or judges. Time made on any track, whether short or not, shall constitute a record, the same as if made over a track that was full measurement.

PEDESTRIANISM.

M. W. K., CHICAGO.—Please state, to decide a wager, how many times O'Leary won the Astley belt; also, when and where? He won it once, last year, in England.

His Last Drink.

Rambe said said to Walserfer, in a barroom at Princeton, Ind.: "Let's tip glasses, for this is your last drink on earth." Walserfer thought it was a joke, although they had once been open enemies, and laughed as the glasses clinked together; but Rambe was in deadly earnest, and instantly killed him.

"Brown's Household Panacea" will stop any pain or ache, or heel any fresh wound. Trial size, 25 cents. Avoid counterfeits.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Work Accomplished by That Body in Its Session About Closing.

Subjects Discussed During the Meeting, and Action Taken Thereon.

Prominent American Divines Who Took Part in the Proceedings.

By Cable to New York Herald.

BASLE, Switzerland, Sept. 6.—The regular session of the General Conference of Christians of all nations has just closed. To-morrow (Sunday) there will be service at the Cathedral, and farewell service of the Conference will be held in the evening in the great hall Vereinhaus, but to-day concluded the real work of the gathering. During the week the churches and halls have been constantly filled with auditors from all parts of Europe and from America. Pastor Ecklin, on behalf of the City of Basle, welcomed the guests in the great hall of the Vereinhaus. Dr. Philip Schaff, of New York, represented the Anglo-Americans, and Prof. Vignet spoke for the French delegates. Councilor Sarasin, a layman of Basle, was elected President of the Conference. The Vice-Presidents were elected from various countries.

The first day of the gathering was devoted to addresses on the religious state of Protestantism in various countries. Dr. Von Oosterzee spoke for Holland, Dr. Schaff for the United States, that Dr. Godit, of Neufchatel, for Switzerland, and Dr. Schaff spoke at length of

THE VITALITY OF PROTESTANTISM IN AMERICA,

and called especial attention to the fact that the American Church was firm in its adherence to a strict observance of the Sabbath. Dr. Schaff also touched on the Mormon question. He said that Mormonism, now under legal restrictions, would go to ruin but for the constant immigration of its followers from Europe. Dr. Schaff also called the attention of the audience to the voluntary principles at work in the American Church, which, he said were faithfully applied to the support of all religious institutions.

In the course of the Conference there were so many speakers and so much said that I can only give you a brief outline of the heads of the subjects treated. The Rev. Dr. Washburn, of New York, spoke at some length on the nature and dangers of Socialism. He regarded Christianity as

THE ONLY SOURCE OF RELIEF

for Socialistic vagaries and disorders. Dr. T. D. Anderson, of New York, at the Anglo-American meeting, delivered an address on Sunday-schools, showing their importance in regard to the general development of the life of the Church.

The reports on religious toleration elicited an animated discussion. Exposures were made of the persecutions of Protestants in several European countries.

The Rev. John Stoughton, of London, delivered an address on the first Protestants o Basle, and Prof. Von Orelli spoke on current infidelity.

Dr. De Pressense, of Paris, discussed the Christian and anti-Christian influence of the press on national life. The distinguished theologian claimed that the press must be free in order to fulfill its mission.

Dr. Arthur, of London, and Dr. Christ Lieb, of the University of Bonn, spoke of the mission of Young Men's Christian Associations, and the subject was further discussed by M. Fernand, of Geneva.

Dr. Plitt, of Germany, and Pastor Fallot, of Paris, spoke on the Christian Union, taking for his text the words of the official program, "What saith the Apostolic injunction to the members of the Evangelical Alliance endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace?—Ephesians, iv., 3.

The Rev. Dr. Hurst, President of the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J.,

DELIVERED THE CLOSING ADDRESS

on the subject of "Christian Union as a Necessary Factor of Religious Progress and Defense."

Communion service will be celebrated at the Cathedral to-morrow (Sunday), and a sermon preached by Dr. Stockmeyer, of Basle. In the evening there will be a farewell service in the great hall of the "Vereinhaus," when the Conference will be officially over.

The delegates have received a generous hospitality from many of the leading citizens of Basle. Delegates from the remotest parts of Europe have mingled pleasantly at these social gatherings. Herr Sarasin, the President, has been unwearying in his courtesies. On Wednesday he invited the entire Alliance to his villa at Richen. A special train conveyed the delegates there, where refreshments were served in the extensive gardens.

Among the Americans present were Drs. Washburn, Schaff, Tiffany, E. S. Forter, J. F. Hurst, T. D. Anderson, and Bishop Cheney.

The most important action of the Alliance was the appointment of a delegation consisting of a President and Vice-Presidents for the purpose of soliciting the Austrian Government to afford relief to

THE PROTESTANTS OF BOHEMIA.

who are at present suffering under severe disabilities. Count Bismarck Bohlen, one of Kaiser Wilhelm's personal Adjutants, is one of the Vice-Presidents, and was elected to serve on the Deputation. Dr. J. P. Thompson represents the United States.

I should not forget to mention that on Friday evening a grand organ concert was given in the Minster, where all the members of the Alliance were invited. President Sarasin took the opportunity of expressing to the audience the great pleasure felt by the people of Basle in entertaining and listening to the addresses.

A railroad company, it should be mentioned, issued return tickets from London to Basle at half fare, and Prince Bismarck gave orders that all delegates leaving Basle before the 20th of September should be carried free of charge on all railroad lines in Alsace-Lorraine.

FIRE IN QUINCY.

The Academy of Music and Several Other Buildings Burned—Loss Estimated at $125,000.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY DEPOT, Ill., Sept. 6.—A great fire broke out at 11:30, and there is now no prospect of getting it under control. The Academy of Music, Sweet & Follansbee's stables, and a large brick block in which the telegraph office is located, are burned. The Mayor has telegraphed to Keokuk and Hannibal for assistance.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY DEPOT, Ill., Sept. 7—3 a. m.—The fire to-night originated in the livery-stable of Sweet & Follasbee, on Main and Fourth streets, which was entirely destroyed. The Academy of Music, adjoining, then took fire, and was completely burned, including all the scenery, the wardrobes of the performers, and furniture. During the night the front wall of the Academy fell out into the street, carrying down the telegraph-poles and wires, and killing a man named Henry Laake.

On the west of the Academy a large brick block occupied by J. W. Stewart, commission merchant, James E. Woodruff, baking power manufacturer, and others, was also burned, and the packing-house of Adams & Sawyer, on Third street, besides half a dozen sheds and stables near by.

The fire also extended to the large four-story brick block on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, which was entirely gutted. In this were located the telegraph office, the Board of Trade, and private offices, and in the upper story the Masonic Hall. All of the occupants were compelled to remove, the merchants on the ground floor removing their goods.

The fire is still burning furiously, but it is believed is under control. It is impossible to get particulars of losses and insurances. The total loss will probably reach $125,000, partially covered by insurance.

The Western Union Telegraph suffers considerably, as all of the wires are down, and the instruments were removed to other rooms temporarily.

Several accidents of a serious nature occurred during the fire.

LOCAL CRIME.

SAILORS IN TROUBLE.

At an early hour yesterday morning Patrick McAvoy, a sailor from Oswego, N. Y., was found in Charles Rietz's lumber-yard, at No. 23 North Canal street, suffering from numerous contusions and stabs about the head, arms, and body. He was taken to the West Madison Street Station, whence Dr. Dunne ordered his removal to the County Hospital. McAvoy stated in a roundabout manner that he had been sailing on the lakes for about three months, and received his pay only about a week ago. He then went on a spree. Friday night, while he yet had in his possession about $8 cash, he says two men enticed him into the lumber-yard where he was found, and beat and robbed him. It was found at the Hospital that his left eye had been gouged out and the ball split, and that he had been severely cut about the face, neck, and arms with some weapon about the size and shape of a pocket-knife. This story was not believed by the police, but none other could be elicited from him. About an hour later a couple of policemen found another man, almost the counterpart of McAvoy, owing to the injuries which he had received, seated on the sidewalk at the corner of Canal and Lake streets. He was placed in an express-wagon and conveyed first to the station and thence to the Hospital. He gave the name of John Kain, and claimed to be a sailor living at No. 384 Emerald avenue. His story was to the effect that he had been out upon a spree, and in this condition had been assaulted at the west end of the Washington street tunnel by two highwaymen, who robbed him of about $7 cash. Kain's nose was badly bitten, his under lip also, and he had a severe cut in the right groin, and another on the left hip. From the fact that both men were intoxicated, were sailors by occupation, and had been together in several saloons in the neighborhood, it is thought that they got into a fight and fought bit, and cut each other, until thoroughly exhausted. This theory is further strengthened by the various stories which both men told, and from the nature of their injuries, McAvoy's being all upon the left side. The injuries of both men are serious, and, though they were resting comfortably enough last night at the County Hospital, their recovery is by no means certain.

POLICE IMPERTINENCE.

Harry Jackson, horse-dealer, is in a warlike mood. Every one who knows Harry knows that he is a keen one in a horse-trade. He makes a living at it, and does an average good business. Some few weeks ago one M. Hayes, a soda-water manufacturer, and a fighting-cock fancier, went to Jackson's stable to trade horses. He took a liking to a chestnut mare, and ultimately a contract was drawn up and signed by which Hayes was to give Jackson his horse and $75 cash for the chestnut mare. Later in the day Hayes concluded that the mare was not what he wanted, and he wanted the trade annulled. Jackson refused. After several attempts to replevin the horse, which he had turned over to Jackson, Hayes accepted the next best thing, which was the return of his horse and $10 cash out of the $75. Now, Hayes is a man of influence, and he got his friend Mayor Harrison and his other friends Supt. O'Donnell and Capt. Ebersold to put their heads together on his behalf, and so for the past two days Officer Halloran, of the Armory force, has been doing duty at Jackson's barn, warning all who come that way that Jackson is a confidence man, a swindler, and a villain of the deepest dye. At a late hour Friday night Jackson objected to such close police surveillance, and was arrested by the policeman. Yesterday, before Justice Wallace, he was discharged, the Justice and Prosecuting Attorney characterizing the affair as an outrage, and advising Jackson to seek the effective remedy which he had in the law.

Yesterday, however, the policeman was still on duty at Jackson's barn. It is not known when the police ceased their warfare upon the thieves and gamblers in town to place an officer at the doors of business places. A common-sense view of the affair would be for the police to mind their own affairs. There is a remedy in the courts if Jackson gets the best of any one illegally.

ARRESTS.

At 8 o'clock last evening Officer Dillon, of the West Lake Street Station, arrested a known thief named Joe Harris, who was caught attempting to rob the till of Charles Hale's store, at No. 888 West Madison street.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer John Cramer, while patrolling his post, saw a colored man run through an alley in the rear of No. 775 West Van Buren street. He ordered the fellow to halt, but he began to run the faster, whereupon the officer pursued and fired three shots at him, which had the effect of scaring him into halting. At the West Lake Street Station the negro registered as Ben Thomas. He had his shoes in his hands, and told very contradictory stories as to his business in that part of the city at such an unseemly hour. During the night attempts were made to enter two residences in that immediate vicinity, and it is quite probable that Thomas can be proven guilty of an attempt to commit a burglary.

Minor arrests: J. H. Brown, charged with the theft from time to time of a lot of horse brushes from his employer, Charles J. Santer, of No. 176 Randolph street; George Munger, who does nothing for the support of his family, brought in for vagrancy by Officers Wiley and Duffy; Tip Farrell, the notorious confidence swindler, brought in for vagrancy by the same officers; "Touch" McCarthy, the notorious, brought in for being in a row in a West Division bagnio; Mary McKay, larceny of $10 from Edward Callaghan; John Williams, a light-haired gentleman of leisure, brought in by Detectives Londergan and Swanson, who are desirous of making his acquaintance.

THE JUSTICES.

Edward Joubert and William Leonard were discharged from their work for intoxication. They got even by arising in the night and going through their boarding-house at No. 782 Clybourn avenue and helping themselves to the cash and clothing of their fellow-workmen. They were arrested and held by Justice Kaufmann in $500 each to the 12th.

Casper Ellenborn, who works for Hennessey, the contractor, was brought before Justice Robinson yesterday on complaint of Lizzie Cornelius, a servant at No. 120 Superior street, who swore that he was the father of her baby. He asked for time,—possibly to "settle" with the girl,—and was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing ten days hence. Ellenborn was recently married, and is worried at this additional burden.

Among those arraigned yesterday morning before Justice Wallace was the notorious ex-convict John Herzog, who had been found prowling about in the Cottage Grove avenue district, and taken in for vagrancy by Officers Crowe and Koehler. As there was no warrant in the case the prisoner was discharged. He was at once rearrested upon a warrant sworn out in proper shape, and while waiting to be booked he darted and ran through the station, and escaped by jumping through an open window and out into the alley. Pursuit was given, and near the corner of Fourth avenue and Van Buren streets Herzog was recaptured. He sprained his ankle very badly in making the jump.

Justice Walsh: Lizzie Pickartz and Phoebe Daniels, two erring young women, sent to the House of the Good Shepherd; Fenton Lawler, a bar-tender in a saloon at No. 25 West Randolph street, who was accused of stabbing W. H. Watson nearly to death in a saloon-brawl at that place two weeks ago, discharged for lack of prosecution; James Barrett, alias Riley, found in possession of a lot of stable goods for which an owner is wanted, $300 to the 12th; Henry Fickel, charged with attempting to poison chickens, cats, and dogs belonging to Mrs. Augusta Specht, $10 fine.

Justice Wallace: John and James Bolander and James Farrell, small boys, charged with stealing about $10 worth of brasses from the Illinois Central Railroad, $200 to the 8th; John Griffin, abusing his family, $100 fine; Leon Andrews, the pawnbroker, charged with complicity in the Freidberg brick swindle, continued to the 11th; George Lewis, charged with swindling O. E. Hamilton out of $150 at poker, discharged; Charles Rhinzmuth, assaulting H. Preitz, $100 to the Criminal Court.

All for Love.

Capt. Vandure, of the Dutch army, was engaged to marry Miss Hastings, an English girl who was visiting in Holland; but he become jealous in consequence of the rivalry of Capt. File, an officer in his own regiment, and broke his promise. Thereupon File, although his own chances were bettered by the change, offered Vandure the alternative of marrying the girl or fighting a duel. Vandure chose a duel, and disfigured File seriously by a sword-cut across the face.

Rhythmic Life.

When the blood, free from impurities, makes rhythmic melody in man's life, he cannot suffer from troubles with the kidneys or liver, and piles will not trouble him. Kidney-Wort is an unfailing cure for these evils. It also aids digestion.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

O. J. Dodds, of Cincinnati, is at the Pacific.

W. H. Valleau, Decorah, Ia., is a guest of the Sherman.

J. S. McDonald, of Fond du Lac, is at the Sherman.

F. Barkwell, Yazee City, Miss., is registered at the Palmer.

John Mason, Batavia, Ill., is among the guests of the Tremont.

Judge T. D. Murphy, Woodstock, is sojourning at the Pacific.

Capt. W. D. O'Toole, Fort Keogh, M. T., is located at the Palmer.

C. K. Reifsnider, of the St. Louis *Journal of Commerce*, is stopping at the Tremont.

J. O. Robinson, Brantford, and Sheldon Amos, London, Eng., are domiciled at the Tremont.

John C. Gault, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is at the Pacific.

L. A. Emerson, General Superintendent of the Fond du Lac & Sheboygan Railroad, is at the Tremont.

Dr. Walter Ray, who practiced in this city from 1866 to 1875, in which year he removed to Dubuque, has returned to Chicago, and will resume practice here.

The first Douglas Park concert will be given this afternoon by the same band—Mr. Rosenbecker, leader—which played at the South Park last Sunday. The Ogden avenue cars run directly to the park.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 59 degrees; 10 a. m., 64; 12 m., 68; 3 p. m., 70; 8 p. m., 65. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.52; 8 p. m., 29.55.

With its issue of Sept. 5 the *Editor's Eye*, the South Side newspaper, came out enlarged to eight pages, and improved in many respects. It was a handsome specimen of typography, and represents the interests of the South Side in a very creditable manner.

The bazar of the managers of the Home for the Friendless at the Exposition is proving a grand success. The statue of Cleopatra, by Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptress, many articles of beauty and utility, and the choicest of candies, are among the attractions.

The night station-keeper at Central Police Station, Mr. George W. Sanford, recently took a vacation of about ten days, in which time he improved an opportunity, and visited his old home at Dixon, in this State. He brought back with him a bride, and finds his new life so happy that he advises all the bachelors on the police force to go and do likewise.

A. M. Jones, Penitentiary Commissioner, is pressing his old friend, S. C. Hayes, whom he tried to have elected Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward not long ago, for the position of Deputy Warden of the Penitentiary, made vacant by Mayhew's death, and which Jailer Currier is also seeking. Mr. Hayes has been in the real-estate business and other callings, all perfectly respectable but not calculated to give one experience in the art of dealing with the most desperate characters in Illinois. Jailer Currier's qualifications are known.

At 10 o'clock Monday morning the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will hold their annual convention in the Appellate Court room at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The speech of welcome will be made by Mayor Harrison, and addresses will also be delivered by other gentlemen of equal prominence, including city dignitaries and officers of the Order. The Convention, which will be a private one, after these opening exercises are over, will last for several days, and will bring to the city a large number of the intelligent and trustworthy men who compose this influential Society.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

A new era has dawned on this institution. Although it is without endowment and is in debt, yet, through the efforts of President Anderson, it met every dollar of its expenses during the past year, and also wiped out a part of its floating debt. The prospects for the coming year are cheering. Mr. Riggs, who has already proved himself to be a successful teacher, takes charge of the Preparatory Department. Prof. Stuart, educated in the University of Glasgow, fills the Chair of Latin. He is a true gentleman as well as a scholar, and his being a good Presbyterian does not hurt him. The course of instruction in the University is equal to the best courses in the best colleges. The examinations are thorough. The fall term opens Wednesday of this week, and the prospect of a good attendance is flattering.

THE WEST TOWN BOARD

met last evening, Supervisor Ward in the chair, and present Justices Eberhardt, Scully, Walsh, Ingersoll, Demars, and Matson, and Clerk Chladek.

Justice Ingersoll was put on the Finance Committee in place of Justice Walsh, who resigned because he was pressed for time.

A bill was received from J. K. Boyesen for services in the Moore and Hallanin cases amounting to $660.35. It was referred to the Finance Committee, being considered excessive.

Another legal bill—that of Moran, English & Wolf, for services in the Hoffman case—for $250 was likewise disposed of, as was a third, of D. J. Avery of $100 for an opinion as to the liability of Hallanin for the 2 per cent commission on collections.

Several more attorney's bills for small amounts were received and sent to the Committee.

Justice Ingersoll said he wouldn't want any better position than attorney for the Board.

Justice Scully suggested that a young man be set to studying law,—the town might as well employ a lawyer by the year.

Supervisor Ward stated that $21,805 of the $22,400 town coupons had been paid.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday evening, the 16th.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Fire Department was paid in cash yesterday.

The receipts from the Collector yesterday were $200, and from the Comptroller $133.

Five of the sewerage contractors received estimates yesterday for August work, amounting to about $4,900.

The water and sewerage pay-rolls for August were audited yesterday. The employes will be paid during the coming week.

Mayor Harrison donned his badge again yesterday. He has ceased, however, to claim that he is "the best," but says, notwithstanding his badge, that he is doing all he can to make "as good a Mayor as Chicago ever had."

Some two years ago Thomas Gough commenced suit against the City Physician, charging him with malpractice, etc. The suit has dragged along ever since, but it promises to come to trial to-morrow. The subpœnas for the witnesses were out yesterday, and the case is the first on the call before Judge McAllister, and promises to attract considerable attention from the medical fraternity.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: To William Mayne, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 156 Huron street, to cost $2,500; to J. A. Roche, to erect a two-story dwelling, corner of Warren avenue and Oakley street, to cost $1,500; and to G. A. Basse to erect a three-story dwelling and store, "northeast corner of North Clark street," to cost $8,500.

John Eliber, who has been making charges against Commissioner DeWolf periodically, received a severe tongue-lashing yesterday. Officer Merki met him, and told him his opinion of him, which was not the best. He even went so far as to accuse him publicly of having misbehaved while in the city's employ, and the strangest part of it was, he took it kindly. Eliber has never appeared when wanted to sustain the charges, and is in decidedly bad odor around the Health Department.

A communication was laid before the Mayor yesterday asking the removal of Police Officers Brennan and Householder, who figured in the Turner Hall Socialistic troubles a few years ago. The document came through Ald. Altpeter, and the demand was based upon the decision of Judge McAllister, in which he said that the officers had committed an illegal act. The document will, no doubt, be turned over to Austin Doyle for his consideration.

Dr. J. N. Moss was the only one of the Inspectors who reported to the Health Department yesterday. She has been very faithful in her volunteer labors, and her reports show that she has given a great deal of time to the work. The report in question covered twenty-eight cases in the Seventh Ward, but none of them were of any special interest. She is one of the few volunteers who is not seeking a place on the Medical Board, and the report in question lacked interest, no doubt, because of the thoroughness with which the sanitary work has been pushed in that locality since the adoption of the volunteer system.

For the week ending yesterday Mayor Harrison granted sixteen Bridewell pardons, and some of them were for very hard citizens. Justices Wallace and Kaufmann got one each, and Ald. Lawler and Sanders one each, and the others were granted through the influence of "friends." This is a very high rate,—the largest number for any week of the year,—and abundantly confirms the charge that his Honor is more liberal in such matters than his predecessor was.

Mrs. Maggie Rogan, of Cleveland, wrote the Health Department yesterday inquiring for her husband, John Rogan, whom she has not heard from in some time. She supposes he was on a train coming to this city from the South some time ago, and fears he was killed in an accident occurring about the time he ought to have reached Chicago. She does not know what road he was on, but describes him as being tall, with dark hair and eyes, and having a scar above his nose. The Department has no information on the subject.

Notwithstanding the various "orders" intended to drive the thieves out of town, several robberies in the tunnels have occurred, and this fact induced the Mayor to summon Lieut. Hayes yesterday for a conference on the subject. That the "orders" had not been worth the paper they were written on was conceded, and the result of the interview was—that no more tunnel robberies should occur—it was agreed to detail four policemen for day duty at the tunnels in the future. They were assigned during the day, and now the thieves will seek a new field of operation.

PETRIE MUST GO.

The Mayor yesterday accosted a TRIBUNE reporter to know who it was that was in possession of the draft of the letter Fire-Marshal Shay had written him recommending the discharge of certain firemen. He was informed that an Alderman had first given publicity to the fact that some one beside his Honor had a copy of that document, and that that some one was said to be Marshal Petrie; whereupon he assumed the air of injured innocence and went to Marshal Swenie and asked him to demand of Mr. Petrie the surrender of the letter. The demand will be made to-day, no doubt, and the Mayor says that if it is not acceded to Mr. Petrie will be bounced. His right to make any such demand is questionable, of course, and in bad taste, but he is anxious to make some changes in the Fire Department, and anything will serve as a pretext. He already has a copy of the letter, and if Mr. Petrie happens to have another copy and should surrender it he will be greatly disappointed. He wants to carry out his plans to convert the Department into a political machine,—but does not know how to go about it, evidently.

SEWERAGE AND VENTILATION.

The Committee on Health and County Relations met yesterday afternoon to consider references. Among the matters before them was a proposition to so change the sewerage system of the city that the sewage matter could be concentrated at some point and used for fertilizing purposes. The Committee regarded the proposition as unfeasible, but agreed to refer the whole question to the Sewerage Department for an opinion as to the practicability of the project. An ordinance was before them providing for the better ventilation of factories, etc., which it was agreed to report in favor of. The ordinance comes from some of the labor organizations, and makes it the duty of the Police Department to enforce it, and fixes a penalty of not less than $50 nor more than $200 for violating it.

THE LAKE-FRONT PROPERTY.

Comptroller Gurney was to have met the Exposition Board of Directors yesterday afternoon to settle the question of the further occupancy of the Lake-Front property. Some weeks ago he began to agitate the question of the Exposition folks paying rent for the ground occupied, and the result was the calling of a meeting of the Directors yesterday, but owing to some informality in the call the meeting was not held. The Directors, however, are understood to be willing to pay a reasonable rental, provided they are given a lease for a term of years, and the city does not seem to object, so there is not much chance for a quarrel, unless it is as to the price to be paid. Another meeting has been called for the 22d, and it is believed that the question will then be settled.

A WINDY PROJECT.

The Committee on Fire and Water had before them yesterday afternoon an ordinance proposing to grant to one Gasper Beazelie the right to lay pipes in the streets of the city with which to introduce compressed air as a motive power in driving light machinery. The Committee knew nothing of the scheme, and were divided as to the advisability of making any recommendations in the matter. Some of the interested parties, however, were present, representing that they had money to spend, and were only too anxious to invest it under the ordinance in question, and finally it was agreed to submit two reports on the question. One will recommend the passage of the ordinance, conditional upon the concern being limited in its experiments to the territory lying between Van Buren street and the river on the north and the lake and the river on the west; and the other will recommend the ordinance being placed on file. The former will be signed by Alds. Ballard and Thompson, and the latter by Alds. McCormick and Purcell.

UNCLE SAM.

Colt. Grimeson left the city last night for Washington, where he will receive his assignment to Philadelphia as Revenue Agent.

The United States Sub-Treasury redeemed $5,000 of subsidiary silver coin yesterday, and paid out $4,000 of the standard pattern.

Collector Smith returned from Grand Haven yesterday, and Assistant Treasurer Gilbert is expected to return from his Vermont vacation during the early part of the week.

The total receipts from internal revenue at Collector Harvey's office were unusually large yesterday, the aggregate running up to $41,481. Of this amount $36,381 was for tax-paid spirits, $4,088 for tobacco and cigars, and $971 for beer.

The new District-Attorney, Gen. Leake, is getting into his official harness and becoming used to the set of it. The District Court will commence its sessions Oct. 1, and in the meantime he will be busy in preparing cases for trial. Naturally, therefore, his office is exceedingly non-productive at present in the matter of news, and promises to be so for some little time to come.

The contractors who are putting in the heating apparatus in the new Custom-House have gotten so far along with the work that it has become necessary to build the heaters in the basement. These come in the lobby of the present Post-Office and seriously interfere with the accommodations, but as the work must go on, there is no help for it. The nine boilers are expected here next week and will be placed in position as soon as possible thereafter, so that the building may be heated and the work go on during the winter.

It appears that the contractors who figured so low on the plastering contract for the new Custom-House were induced to do so under the impression that there would be the usual "extras" on which they could get even. Supt. McDowell says, however, that the specifications have been made so close that there will be no extras of any kind whatever. As the lowest bidders have just about covered the cost of the material, it remains to be seen whether they will stand up to their proposals. The successful bidder will be put under heavy bonds to finish the work within three months.

JULIA NEWBERRY.

THE MOTHER RENOUNCES UNDER THE WILL.

The litigation over the estates of Julia Rosa and Mary L. Newberry was brought to a close yesterday before Judge Knickerbocker, in the Probate Court, sitting in chambers.

The final account in the estate of Mary L. Newberry was filed and approved. This shows the total assets of the estate to be $88,538, after paying the proved claims and expenses, amounting to $9,639.09. To Mrs. Julia Butler Newberry, the mother of the deceased, was paid $59,025.97, to Miss Julia Rosa Newberry, sister of the deceased, $15,086, and to her administrator, after the death of Julia Rosa Newberry, $14,426.

E. W. Blatchford, as executor of the estate of Julia Rosa Newberry, deceased, presented another final report, which was also approved. This shows in this estate receipts since May 1, 1879, of $15,951.63, making the total assets $116,862. For legal services there have been paid to Isham & Lincoln $1,790, and the executor retained as his compensation $4,915.91, leaving the present value of the estate at $107.883.

Under the first clause of the will of Julia Rosa Newberry, her mother, Mrs. Julia Butler Newberry, was made the devisee in case she should survive her daughter, on a precedent condition to the effect that before she should inherit she should make a will leaving such of the property as should remain at her death to such a charitable institution for women as she should direct. All other heirs-at-law have since died, and yesterday Mrs. Newberry filed the following:

I, Julia Butler Newberry, the mother of Julia Rosa Newberry, deceased, and the sole devisee and legatee of the said Julia Rosa Newberry in and by her last will and testament, admitted to probate July 18, 1876, in the County Court of Cook County, hereby refuse to and decline to perform the condition precedent mentioned in the first clause of said will, which condition is to be performed by executing the will therein specified and required, and do claim and insist that the estate and property of the said Julia Rosa Newberry should be distributed and paid by the executor of said will, as an intestate estate, to me as the sole heir and next of kin of said Julia Rosa Newberry.

The effect of this declination and refusal is, as stated in the document to be, to make the estate as if the deceased died intestate and the will null and void.

The Judge accordingly entered an order requiring the order of distribution as requested, thus giving to Mrs. Newberry the whole control of an estate worth, as above shown, $107,883. The proof of heirship was made, showing her to be the sole heir, the final account approved, and the estate declared settled.

This effectually bars the original intention of Miss Julia Rosa Newerry to leave some of her estate to some charitable institution for women, the particular one to be selected by her mother.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF WARDEN MILLS, of the County Hospital, will be submitted to the County Board Monday, and from it the following figures are taken. The expenses during the different quarters were:

First quarter—Groceries and provisions, $7,643.12; clothing, bedding, and dry goods, $1,023.74; drugs and medicines, $1,674.54; surgical instruments and appliances, $343.08; liquors, $1,177.43; fuel, $654.76; miscellaneous, $1,615.84; pay-roll, $3,027; extra pay-roll, $452. Total, $17,611.51.

Second quarter—Groceries and provisions, $6,030.06; clothing, bedding, and dry goods, $1,558.82; drugs and medicines, $2,452.33; surgical instruments and appliances, $234.81; liquors, $327.10; fuel, $4,707.27; ice, $835.25; miscellaneous, $2,284.43; pay-roll, $2,707.83; extra pay-roll, $757.75. Total, $21,953.57.

Third quarter—Groceries and provisions, $4,808.97; clothing, bedding, and dry goods, $1,076.55; drugs and medicines, $501.53; surgical instruments and appliances, $354.40; liquors, $296.50; fuel, $1,468.52; miscellaneous, $3,015.55; pay-roll, $2,839.40; extra pay-roll, $576.80. Total, $14,669.12.

Fourth quarter—Groceries and provisions, $4,530.42; clothing, bedding, and dry goods, $834.48; drugs and medicines, $502.51; surgical instruments and appliances, $137.41; liquors, $185.50; fuel, $1,075.95; miscellaneous, $1,297.75; pay-roll, $2,852; extra pay-roll, $642. Total, $12,074.42.

The total of each item for the year were: Groceries and provisions, $23,021.44; clothing, bedding, and dry goods, $4,493.59; drugs and medicines, $5,130.91; surgical instruments and appliances, $800.70; liquors, $1,906.53; fuel, $7,899.50; ice, $835.25; miscellaneous, $8,217.57; pay-roll, $11,486.80; extra pay-roll, $2,429.35. Grand total, $66,301.72.

The expenditures for the same articles last year were: Groceries and provisions, $27,856.90; clothing, bedding, and dry goods, $3,272.39; drugs and medicines, $5,168.36; surgical instruments and appliances, $722.70; liquors, $2,556.84; fuel, $12,239.04; miscellaneous, $9,926.47; pay-roll, $12,080.55; extra pay-roll, $1,607.50. Total, $75,430.45, a difference in favor of the present Administration of $9,123.73, which was effected within eight months, Warden Mills taking charge Jan. 1.

The consumption of meat, fish, and lard during the year was in September, 14,092 pounds; October, 15,516; November, 17,629; December, 17,128; January, 8,351; February, 7,943; March, 8,887; April, 7,785; May, 7,792; June, 8,428; July, 9,391; August, 8,883. Total, 132,735 pounds.

The consumption of milk averaged about 2,000 gallons per month, against 2,400 gallons formerly.

The quantity of coal burned was in September 35 tons, October 101, November 69, December 479, January 583, February 353, March 255, April 162, May and June 199, July 42, August 68. Total, 2,346 tons.

During the first quarter 954 patients were received and on hand, and 735 discharged; second quarter, 784 received and on hand, 528 discharged; third quarter, 815 received and on hand, and 626 discharged; fourth quarter, 900 received and on hand, and 713 discharged.

During the quarter ending with May the cost of feeding patients was six cents per meal. Including clothing, the cost of boarding patients was 49 cents each per day.

CITY FINANCES.

THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

The Comptroller yesterday prepared a statement of the condition of the city's finances at the closing of the books Aug. 30, which will be laid before the Council to-morrow evening. It is as follows:

Amount of money actually in the City Treasury, at close of books Aug. 30, 1879	$1,439,016
Less warrants drawn and payable on demand, not yet presented	28,111
Net balance	$1,410,904
Which I apportion and credit as follows, viz.:	
Water Fund	$ 300,346
Special assessments	133,213
City-Hall Fund, old account	2,883
Jonathan Burr Fund	18,018
Police Life and Health-Insurance Fund	161
School Funds	1,182
General Sinking Fund	462
River Improvement Sinking Fund	1,103
Sewerage Sinking Fund	836
School Sinking Fund	425
General Fund, old account	20,912
General taxes, 1873	157
General taxes, 1874	3,135
Water-Tax Fund, old account	2,832
Sewerage Fund, old account	1,833
Sewerage-Tax Fund, old account	2,522
School-Tax Fund, old account	26,299
Police Fund, old account	3,883
Public-Library Fund, old account	146
General Fund, 1877	5,406
Department Public Works, 1876	10,648
School-Tax Fund, 1876	5,099
Forfeitures, 1873-'74	28,000
General Fund, 1877	5,406
Fire Department, 1877	9,926
Sewerage-Tax Fund, 1877	7,149
Department Public Works, 1877	54,477
School-Tax Fund, 1877	32,007
Street Lamp Fund, 1877	10,006
Indebtedness Fund, 1877	1,875
General Fund, 1878	140,531
Fire Department Fund, 1878	97
Sewerage-Fund, 1878	86,910
Department Public Works Appropriation Fund, 1878	50,260
Street Lamp Fund, 1878	45,734
School-Tax Fund, 1878	35,096
Contingent Fund, 1878	70,877
Public Library Fund, 1878	837
Sewerage-Tax Fund, 1878	4,161
City-Hall Fund, 1878	26,131
General Fund, 1879	102,961
Fire Department Fund, 1879	32,427
Sewerage Fund, 1879	7,343
Sewerage-Tax Fund, 1879	2,265
Department Public Works, 1879	52,911
School-Tax Fund, 1879	96
Police Fund, 1879	55,821
Public Library Fund, 1879	499
Total	$1,410,904

Amount of warrants drawn against the several appropriations for the current fiscal year during the month of August, 1879:

General Fund, 1879	$ 26,413
Fire-Department Fund, 1[illegible]	37,760
Sewerage Fund, 1879	6,965
Department Public Works, 1879	30,020
Police Fund, 1879	38,833
Public Library Fund, 1879	4,056
Sewerage-Tax Fund, 1879	6,945
School-Tax Fund, 1879	13,759
Street Lamp Fund, 1879	654
City-Hall Fund, 1879	330
	$165,738
Warrants issued the year previous, or in former years, redeemed during August, 1879	203,341
Amount warrants outstanding Aug. 30, and payable on demand	28,111
Payable out of tax of 1878	395,114
Payable out of tax of 1879	788,630

ACCIDENTS.

David Williams, 13 years of age, while climbing upon the rear end of a box-wagon on Ashland avenue, near the corner of Thirty-ninth street, fell and broke his left arm in two places between the elbow and wrist. He was taken to his home, No. 939 Archer avenue.

Late Friday evening a horse attached to a buggy, in which were seated A. Johnson and lady, ran away at the corner of Hubbard and Halsted streets. Both occupants were thrown out, but escaped with slight injuries. The horse ran to the corner of Indiana and Green streets, and badly wrecked the buggy. The rig was owned by Judd & Hayes, livery keepers at No. 186 North Sangamon street.

A small boy named Clarence Murray, living with his parents at the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, was yesterday afternoon run down at the corner of the above-mentioned streets by a horse and express-wagon, owned and driven by John Barsoe. The boy was knocked down by the horse, and would have been run over had it not been for the prompt action of Officer Bruton in dragging him from beneath the wheels.

At 2:30 yesterday afternoon Officer James Lennon, of the day squad, was notified that the crew of the tugboat Protection had picked up the body of a man floating in the river near Wells street bridge. On the person of the deceased was found a badge marked Chicago Seamen's Union, No. 206, from which it was thought that the body was that of Edward Erickson, mate of the schooner O. R. Johnson, who had been missing since the 3d inst. The body was taken to the Morgue, and was there positively identified as that of Erickson. It is not known how he fell into the water, but from the condition of his clothing when found, and from the fact that no marks of violence were upon his person, it is thought that he fell overboard at night and was drowned.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A young lady on West Adams street boasts that she has received and rejected five offers of marriage. She must be the original of Byron's "Maid of Askings."

The only people in the land of the free who get as big salaries as the President are first-class variety actors and star cornet-players.

The immense business which has grown up in Bethesda Water and Dr. Ridge's Infants' Food has induced Messrs. Gale & Blocki, the sole agents for these articles, to have a very neat and handsome delivery wagon built for the express purpose of carrying the goods free of charge to all parts of the city. They are also making a special feature of filling prescriptions received by telephone and delivering the same free of charge, thus saving much precious time, and securing to their patrons the best quality of drugs and chemicals.

Joaquin Miller says: "If you were to take a newspaper in your hand and crumple it up, and then spread it out again, the creases in it might fairly represent the streets, and lanes, and alleys of London, so angular, so awkward, and irregular is this, the greatest of all cities of the world." If you were afterwards to turn it upside down and read it backwards, it would fairly represent some of Joaquin's poetry.

Piano dealers all marvel at the wonderful patronage accorded to the house of Pelton & Pomeroy, but the intelligent public are not slow in discriminating, and usually bestow their favors where they are merited. The courteous treatment always extended, and the extremely low prices at which the best quality of instruments are offered, is securing for the above mentioned house a trade in pianos and organs never equaled in the West. At their music rooms, 150 and 152 State street, they are showing one of the finest assortments of first-class upright and square pianos to be found in the country.

Some regulators caught a horse-thief in Colorado the other day, and gave him his choice of hanging or joining a new "Pinafore" company. The doomed man bowed his head in deep thought a few minutes, looked up with an expression of calm resignation on his face, and silently pointed to his neck. They hoisted him.

The Ladies' Oyster and Beer Parlors,—The Fashion,—52 Madison, is the most popular place in town for families, being the only oyster-house for ladies on the ground floor.

"What is the gender of Venus?" the Professor asked the new boy. "Nuder," replied the boy, with never a smile. The Professor looked at him long and earnestly. The new boy looked back at him with trustful eyes of innocent blue, and the Professor told him to scan the next eight lines and construe "ubi perventum."

An exposition that is even more interesting in its way than the Lake-Front show is the collection of incomparable photographs by Joshua Smith's instantaneous process at his studio, 206 North Clark street. No visitor to the city should miss seeing these marvels of photographic art.

"A pretty style of hair-dressing for the morning," says a fashionable journal, "is to wave all the hair." We agree with the above. In the morning it is not only a pretty but a useful fashion for women to snatch all their hair off the back of the chair, where it has reposed during the night, and wave it around the room to chase out the flies.

Housekeepers all say, and they are pretty good authority on such matters, that the Vienna and milk bread manufactured by Heissler & Junge, bakers and confectioners, 349 State street, are the purest and most wholesome articles of food ever used.

Although the tax was taken off tobacco, the cabbage crop is so short in some sections that we presume cigars won't be any cheaper until next year.

Parties on the West Side desiring fine family groceries, will do well to call upon F. A. White, 684 West Madison street.

Ladies, visit Thomes' Hair Bazaar, 157 State. New goods and new styles every day.

It seems that if circumstances can't be toned up to the individual, the individual must be toned down to circumstances.

It is said that Mississippi has no National banks, but she partly makes up for it by a five-legged colt and a man who has murdered three wives.

WEST MADISON STREET.

Advantages Enjoyed by Residents of the West Side Over Those Living in Other Parts of the City—Leading Business Houses.

Two-thirds of the people of Chicago reside on the West Side. As in the country the principal towns and cities are located on the chief lines of railroad, so in the city the largest and most prosperous stores are on the principal thoroughfares. West Madison street is to the West Side what the Union Pacific is to the Great West. Throughout its entire length, this street is lined with every variety of stores, where goods of all kinds can be bought at the lowest prices. It is impossible for dealers to pay the enormous rents demanded in the business portion of the South Side and still sell goods at such low rates as prevail on the West Side. Moreover, most of the dealers on this street own their stores, taxation is less, and other expenses much lower. It is, therefore, not wise to spend time and car-fare and suffer inconveniences in making purchases down-town, when the same articles can be obtained at any of the following places at a saving of fully 25 per cent:

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 381 & 383 W. Mad.
P. & J. Casey, 38 and 40 West Madison.
Ulick Bourke, 92 West Madison.
N. Barsaloux, 58 to 62 West Madison.
J. M. Smyth, 132 to 136 West Madison.
Coggswell's West End Furniture Co., 278 W. Mad.
M. M. Jones, 378 West Madison.

DRY GOODS.

New York Store, 284 and 286 West Madison.
Haire & O'Connell's (People's Store), 218 W. Mad.
Louis Katz, 767 West Madison.
Carson, Pirie & Co., Madison and Peoria.

MERCHANT TAILORS—GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

William Curran, 35 West Madison.
Meyer Bros., 84 West Madison.
W. B. Graham, 196 West Madison.

GROCERIES AND TEAS.

John Freeman, 278 West Madison.
Alfred E. Dore, 532 West Madison.
J. L. & J. C. O'Brien, 823 West Madison.

MILLINERY.

Horner's Vienna Millinery House, 316 W. Mad.
Mrs. E. E. Varry, manager. 235 West Madison.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Sommerfield's Boston Shoe Store, 200 W. Mad.
J. C. Pond, 89 West Madison.

ICE-CREAM AND CONFECTIONERY.

John Berry, 241 West Madison.

HARDWARE, STOVES, AND TINWARE.

H. D. Luf, 211 West Madison.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Henry Saunders, 215 West Madison.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE.

E. Kirchberg, 267 West Madison.

BOARD OF TRADE MEAT-MARKET.

J. H. Winters, 996 West Madison.

GASFITTER AND PLUMBER.

J. J. Wade, 568 West Madison.

TOYS AND NOTIONS.

E. Cotter, 269 West Madison.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY (WEST SIDE LIBRARY).

J. W. Kennedy, 239 West Madison.

TRUNKS AND SATCHELS.

E. Semple, 290 West Madison.

HATS AND CAPS.

Novelty Hat Store, 293 West Madison.

CLOTHING AND MERCHANT TAILORING.

Alexander Bros., 77 and 79 West Madison.

CLOTHES-WRINGERS AND WRINGER REPAIRS.

The Chicago Wringer Repairing Company, 541 West Madison, keep a full line of wringers. Repairing of all kind of wringers a specialty.

BRAINARD'S MUSICAL WORLD FOR SEPTEMBER is out, and filled with choice new music and interesting musical reading. A biography and excellent portrait of H. Clarence Eddy is given in this number, and all the musical news of the day. Each number of the *Musical World* contains $2 worth of music, and can be obtained by sending 15 cents to the publishers, S. Brainard's Sons, No. 158 State street, Chicago.

OPEN SUNDAYS.

Dr. Sherwood's office will be open on Sundays for the treatment and extraction of aching teeth painlessly, from 8 a. m. until 12 m.

Buck & Rayner's "Mars Cologne" emits a fragrance that is exceedingly rare.

It pays! What pays? Buying candy, cigars, and pastry at Dawson's, 211 State street.

WASHINGTON.

Another Queer Decision Relative to the Silver Dollar.

The Treasury Refuses to Receive the Coin from National Banks.

How the Ten-Dollar Certificates Were Promptly Disposed Of.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

GETTING THINGS MIXED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—There is a new development in the silver dollar policy of the Treasury Department. The 10 per cent order by which silver dollars are to be forced out of the Treasury into circulation is maintained, but within a day or two the officers of one of the National banks of this District, which is also a United States depository, say that a policy has been adopted which will enable the Treasury itself to refuse to receive silver dollars in payment of dues from the National banks to the Government. The case was this: A National bank which was a depository presented to the Treasury in the process of transferring its account a quantity of silver cerficates. The bank was asked by the Treasury officials whether these silver dollars or silver certificates were received in its capacity as a Government depository from any Government officer. A negative answer was returned. The Treasury officers then

REFUSED TO RECEIVE THE SILVER CERTIFICATES.

The theory of the Treasury appears to be that a National bank might buy the silver certificates at a discount and deposit them in its regular account with the Government, making a profit. This will not be allowed. The Treasury will also decline to receive silver dollars or silver certificates from National banks on account of the 5 per cent redemption fund. This is done on the ground that the laws authorizing the issue of National Bank notes requires that these notes shall be redeemed in legal-tender notes.

The Treasury officers maintain that nothing in the Silver-Dollar act

REPEALS THE PROVISION

as to the 5 per cent redemption fund providing for the redemption in legal-tenders. The friends of the silver dollar will, however, be likely to reply that the Silver-Dollar act in its language and intent conferred upon the silver dollar the full legal-tender quality, and that there can be no distinction between the United States notes and gold and silver dollars. That moreover the Silver-Dollar act itself expressly declares that any laws or parts of laws prior thereto inconsistent with such language and theory were repealed by the Silver-Dollar act itself. The point undoubtedly will be made that the provision as to the redemption of National-bank notes requiring that they be redeemed in United States notes only, was by the Silver-Dollar act repealed, and they may be redeemed in silver dollars; that consequently the Government

CANNOT REFUSE TO TAKE THE SILVER DOLLARS

from the banks on account of the 5 per cent fund. The fact, meanwhile, is, that silver dollars and silver certificates are to be refused from National banks on account of the 5 per cent fund, or on account of any indebtedness whatever due from the banks to the Government except the indebtedness shall have been a deposit in kind by some disbursing officer in a National bank as a United States depository.

THE TREASURY.

THE TEN-DOLLAR CERTIFICATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—Of the $10 refunding certificates there were sold by the Treasury Department $40,012,750. For the purpose of making the sale, 799 Government officers, mostly Postmasters, were designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories. But 509 of that number, however, qualified by filing a bond, and through whom sales were made to the amount of $28,569,200. One hundred and eighty-four National banks were designated for the purpose, but only seventy-six qualified, selling $1,197,670. The balance, $10,245,880, were sold by the United States Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer. The accounts of all the depositories have been closed, and the entire proceeds of the certificates sold by them been deposited in the Treasury without the loss of a single cent. There have been $35,860,750 refunding certificates presented for conversion into 4 per cent bonds to date.

THE GOLD SUPPLY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The Assistant Treasurer here writes the Treasury Department: "There has been no change in the movement of gold. It still continues to accumulate in our vaults, whilst the amount of certificates outstanding remains nearly stationary. There is really no demand for gold, and, as it is less convenient than notes to handle, not only the annual production, but the imports, which are likely to be very large this fall, will naturally take the same direction. This accumulation in the stock of coin in the Treasury, in view of the fact that the customs duties are now largely paid in United States notes and silver certificates, is conclusive evidence of the general belief in the equality of these notes, and in the permanency of resumption. It will soon be necessary to use a portion of the silver vault for the storage of gold."

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE VACANT RUSSIAN MISSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—Marshall Jewell, ex-Governor and ex-Postmaster-General, had an interview with the President to-day. One purpose of his visit was to urge the immediate appointment of a Minister to Russia, where Jewell was himself once Minister. Mr. Jewell, who has just returned from Russia, says that the business interests of Americans demand that this country shall not be left without representation. He recommended Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, now Consul-General at Paris, or Courtland Parker, of New Jersey.

In private conversation, Gov. Jewell says that Gen. Grant, by his European trip, has done a good deal for the United States, and that the Americans in Europe,

IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY, FAVOR HIS NOMINATION

for the Presidency. Gov. Jewell himself is for Blaine. Gov. Jewell met Gen. Grant frequently while in Europe, and is convinced that he would accept the Presidential nomination if it should come to him as a practical desire of the Republican Convention, but that he would not seek the place. Gen. Grant stands in relation to the Presidency now as he did at the first nomination. If the party wants him he would not refuse, but he does not seek the place. Gen. Grant said in Europe that he never was successful in any position which he sought. He did not seek his first appointment as Colonel of a regiment, but told Gov. Yates, of Illinois, that he must appoint him at his own risk. Every office he has held since that time has sought him, and not the contrary. Gov. Jewell thinks Gen. Grant looks with this same spirit upon the next Presidential Convention, and he does not consider that any of his recent statements are in contradiction to this position.

GOV. FENTON

still remains here, and the fact that he is a supporter of the bi-metallic theory gives color to the rumor that his name is under consideration as Minister to England.

A gentleman who has recently conversed with the President on the subject of the contribution of clerks for political purposes, and on civil service generally, makes the following statement: The President does not regret

THE CONCILIATORY POLICY PURSUED TOWARD THE SOUTH.

It was a matter of conviction and principle with him, but he thinks, in the face of the pledges and promises made, there has been but very little done to merit a continuance of this policy. Having no political ambition to subserve during his Presidential term, he had hoped to foster in the Southern States such ideas of a national regard as would make the political rights of all persons duly respected. While he does not change his views, it becomes a serious question with him whether the experiment can be continued. According to the sentiment expressed in his inaugural, "He serves his party best who serves his country best."

APPOINTMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—The President has decided to appoint Gen. William H. Hayes, of Springfield, Ky., United States District Judge for the District of Kentucky, vice Judge Ballard, deceased. Gen. Hayes succeeded Judge Harlan in the Colonelcy of a Kentucky regiment in the late War.

MARRIAGES.

WRIGHT—TURNER—The marriage of Miss Emma Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Wright, and Mr. A. De Vere Turner was solemnized Wednesday evening, Sept. 3, at the home of the bride, 449 Idaho-st., the Rev. J. E. Goodhue, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, officiating. The bride and groom left the same evening for a tour through Wisconsin. Will be "at home" Wednesdays after Sept. 17, at 449 Idaho-st.

HARRISON—PIERCE—At Camp Collie, Geneva Lake, Wis., Aug. 30, by the Rev. J. Collie, Percy Harrison and Nellie S. Pierce, of Chicago.

BARRETT—HALEY—On Sunday, 31st ult., by the Rev. T. J. Murphy, at the Catholic Church, Grand Haven, Mich., Mr. John F. Barrett, of this city, and Miss Lizzie A. Haley, of Manistee, Mich.

LEDBETTER—KARASEN—Sept. 4, at Salisbury, N. C., Mr. J. C. Ledbetter, of Otter Creek, N. C., and Miss Rose A. Karasen, of Chicago.

BERGEN—MOTT—In Somerville, N. J., Aug. 28, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. H. G. Wagoner, by the Rev. Dr. Wesler, W. L. Bergen, of Batavia, Ill., and R. Jeanette Mott, of Chicago.

DEATHS.

MONHEIMER—The funeral of the late Leonard Monheimer will take place from the residence of C. H. Schwab, No. 618 Michigan-av., Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

PALMER—Sept. 4, at his residence, 115 Sholto-st., Samuel J. Palmer, of valvular disease of the heart, aged 32 years.
Funeral on Sunday, Sept. 7, at 11 o'clock a. m. by cars to Calvary.

FLIGHT—Sept. 5, Sophia Flight, aged 85 years 9 months and 18 days.
Funeral Sunday at 12:30 p. m. from her late residence 318 West Van Buren-st., by carriages to Rosehill.
☞ Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

ARNOLD—At Providence, R. I., Sept. 6, James W. Arnold, of this city. Remains will be brought to Chicago for interment.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

QUEAL—Saturday morning, Sept. 6, at Cawker City, Kas., Hedding H. Queal, of Chicago.

JOHNSON—On Wednesday, Sept. 3, at his late residence, 1607 South Dearborn-st., of typho-malarial fever, Marvin M. Johnson, aged 59 years.
☞ Bucyrus (O.) papers please copy.

KASTRUP—Sept. 6, Minnie Louise Borchsenius, infant daughter of Otto F. M. and Hilda Kastrup, aged 1 year 3 months and 22 days.
Funeral Monday, Sept. 8, at 2 p. m., from 579 West Superior-st., by carriages to Graceland.
☞ Sheridan (Ill.) papers please copy.

VAN SCHAICK—The funeral of the late Charles A. Van Schaick will take place at Grace Episcopal Church, Wabash-av., to-day at 2 o'clock p. m. The remains will be taken to Milwaukee by special train from the Milwaukee & St. Paul Depot.

DORSETT—Suddenly, Sept. 6, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. J. E. Kimball, 1347 Prairie-av., Edward C. Dorsett, aged 27 years.
Funeral at 1 p. m., 7th inst. Friends invited.

MADDEN—Sept. 6, at 7 o'clock, at his late residence, 513 South Morgan-st., Patrick Madden, aged 52 years.
His remains will be taken by carriages to the Church of the Holy Family, then by cars to Calvary Cemetery, Tuesday, Sept. 9. Friends are invited to attend.

KENMOUTH—At Englewood, Sept. 6, James W. Kenmouth.
Funeral from his late residence on Arnold-st., near Sixty-first, Sunday, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock p. m.
☞ Lindsay (Can.) papers please copy.

CONWAY—At his residence, 518 Thirtieth-st., Patrick Conway, 61 years of age.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONGREGATION BNAI SHOLOM, MICHIGAN-AV. Temple—Parties desiring to rent pews or single seats for the ensuing holidays can procure the same of L. HEFTER, 155 South Clark-st.

DR. WALTER HAY HAS RESUMED PRACTICE in the city. Office and residence, No. 902 Wabash-av. Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m.

GRAND EXCURSION, SEPT. 20, TO THE DELLS of the Wisconsin. Tickets for the round trip, $7, to be had of C. E. ROLLINS, 181 LaSalle-st.

MRS. A. B. SCOTT'S FROEBEL KINDERGARTEN and school will reopen at 61 Twenty-second-st., corner Prairie-av., Monday, Sept. 8, 1879. A class for the instruction of Kindergartens will be formed early in October.

THE CHICAGO UNION VETERAN CLUB WILL hold their regular monthly meeting at their rooms (Grand Pacific Hotel), to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

THE SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet at 573 State-st., Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE SEVENTH Ward Republican Club for the purpose of electing officers, on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock sharp, at 335½ Blue Island-av. All good Republicans are invited to attend.

CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT

Cuticura

REMEDIES

Have achieved the most noted success of any Medicines of Modern Times.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter have never doubted the specific properties of CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and CUTICURA SOAP for the speedy, permanent, and economical cure of Humors of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp. They are, however, astonished at their universal success, for it was to be expected that in the hands of some they would fail solely from spasmodic or ignorant use of them.

They are enabled to say without fear of contradiction that no remedies ever achieved in the short space of one year the number of wonderful cures performed by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

SALT RHEUM

Covering the Body for Ten Years, Permanently Cured.

LAW OFFICE OF CHAS. HOUGHTON,
17 Congress-st., Boston, Feb. 28, 1878.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: I feel it a duty to inform you, and through you all who are interested to know the fact, that a most disagreeable and obstinate case of Salt Rheum, or Eczema, which has been under my personal observation from its first appearance to the present time,—about ten (10) years,—covering the greater portion of the patient's body and limbs with its peculiar irritating and itching scab, and to which all the known methods of treating such disease had been applied without benefit, has completely disappeared, leaving a clean and healthy skin, under a few days of profuse application of CUTICURA.

I can and do heartily advise all similarly afflicted to try the remedy which has been so effectual in this case. Very truly yours,
CHAS. HOUGHTON.

LIVER COMPLAINT

And Dyspepsia Treated by the Resolvent, Gains 5 1-2 pounds on One Bottle.

GENTLEMEN: I have had Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, with running sores on the side of my neck, for ten years. Doctors did me no good. I have been spending for eight years, and it did no good. Everything I ate distressed me. I got reduced from 179 to 132 pounds. At last I tried the RESOLVENT, and it helped me right off, and on one bottle I gained five and one-half pounds. It is doing the business, and I am going for it strong.
Yours truly, JOHN H. ROY.
414 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill., Nov. 15, 1878.

NOTE.—CUTICURA is admirably assisted in cases of extreme physical weakness, or when the virus of Scrofula is known to lurk in the system, by the internal use of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, without doubt the most powerful blood purifier and liver stimulant in the world.

CUTICURA SOAP is an elegant toilet and medicinal assistant to CUTICURA in the treatment of all external ailments. For chapped hands, rough skin and tan, sunburn, and the lesser skin troubles, it is indispensable; as a soap for the toilet, the nursery, and bath, it is the most elegant, refreshing, and healing before the public.

These great remedies succeed, where all others heretofore in use fail, because they possess new and original properties never before successfully combined in medicine.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, Boston, and sold by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

In the Annihilation of Pain and Inflammation, in the Vitalization of Weak, Paralyzed, and Painful Nervous Parts and Organs, in the Curing of Chronic Weakness of the Lungs, Heart, and Kidneys, in the Absorption of Poisons from the Blood through the Pores, and the Prevention of Fever and Ague, Liver Complaints, Malarial and Contagious Diseases, they are wonderful. Get the genuine.

CADET SCHOOL.

CHICAGO CADET SCHOOL.

For Military Drill and Discipline for Boys and Young Men from 12 to 18 years of age. Drill hours from 2 to 5 p. m. School year to commence Sept. 15, 1879.
Refer by permission to
Lt.-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, U. S. A.
Maj.-Gen. A. C. DUCAT.
Brig.-Gen. J. T. TORRENCE.
Col. E. D. SWAIN, 1st Regiment I. N. G.
Lt.-Col. W. H. THOMPSON, 6th Bat. I. N. G.,
And other prominent officers and citizens.
LICENSED BY GOV. CULLOM.
Circulars sent on application.
RICHARD ROBINS,
Late Captain U. S. A., Principal.
Office at Armory 6th Bat., 274 Wabash-av.

SHIRTS.

SHIRT

PERFECT FITTING
Our specialty; skilled help and ONLY best material. It PAYS to "climb" for Low Prices!
S. F. CONE.
No. 202 Wabash-av.

SUITS.

THE PARISIAN SUIT CO.

WILL OFFER On Monday Morning, Sept. 8, THE FOLLOWING

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS! IN Black Cashmere SUITS.

50 Black Cashmere Walking Suits, trimmed with Satin and Ribbons, made very pretty and stylish, only $12.00.

100 elegantly trimmed Suits, made from a very fine quality of all-wool Black Cashmere, for the unprecedented low price of $18.00.

A few Camel's Hair Suits, beautifully trimmed, for $35.00.

We also have in stock, and will offer at very low prices, a full assortment of Stuff Goods Suits, ranging in price from $10 to $40.

CLOAKS AND WRAPS

In great variety, in all the new STYLES and SHAPES.

PARISIAN SUIT CO.,
Cor. State and Monroe-sts.,
Under Palmer House.

HUNT'S REMEDY.

"OH! MY BACK!"

Do you have a Pain in your Back, Loins, or Side? If so, your Kidneys are diseased. Do not delay, try at once HUNT'S REMEDY, the Great Kidney and Liver Medicine. It is prepared EXPRESSLY for the cure of Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Liver, and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence and Retention of Urine, and Female Weakness. HUNT'S REMEDY has never been known to fail.

From the Rev. E. G. Taylor, D. D., Pastor First Baptist Church:
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8, 1879.—I can testify to the virtue of HUNT'S REMEDY in Kidney Diseases from actual trial, having been greatly benefited by its use.
E. G. TAYLOR.

From a retired minister of the M. E. Church:
809 North Seventeenth-st., Philadelphia, Pa., April 16, 1878.—WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir: HUNT'S REMEDY has cured my wife of Dropsy in its worst form. All hope had left us for [illegible] months. [illegible] miracle. Water had dropped from her right limb for months. Forty-eight hours had taken all the water from the system. All other means had been tried. None succeeded but HUNT'S REMEDY.
ANTHONY ATWOOD.

HUNT'S REMEDY has cured hundreds who have been given up by Physicians. It cleanses, purifies, and strengthens the whole system. All who use it enjoy good health. One trial will convince you. Send for Pamphlet to
WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

HUNT'S REMEDY

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SHOES.

DO NOT BUY YOUR FINE SHOES FOR FALL

Until You Have Seen the Extra Fine and Large Assortment of the Very LATEST STYLES at

M. Wheeler & Co's
74 East Madison-st.,
Two doors east of McVicker's Theatre.

WATCHES.

A GOOD AMERICAN Stem Winding watch, in coin silver hunting case, guaranteed the BEST ever offered for the money.

WATCH FOR $10

Hamilton Shourds & Co.
66 State St.
Cor. Randolph.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR

Waves, Wigs, Coquettes, Pinafore Frizettes, Switches and Curls, Combs and Ornaments, Dark and Light Hair Wash, at THOMES' HAIR BAZAAR, 157 State-st., near Monroe. Wholesale House, 144 and 146 Wabash-av.

HAIR

Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted.
292 E. BURNHAM, Madison St., Chicago.

CANDIES.

CANDY

CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upwards at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

TRUNKS.

TRUNK

Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should buy of CHAS. T. WILT, For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. No. 144 State-st.

RELIGIOUS.

Pope Leo's Encyclical Letter to the Faithful.

He Defines the Place of Philosophy in Science, Theology, and Politics,

And Instructs Clergy and Laity to Accept the Doctrine of Thomas Aquinas.

Is the Old Catholic Movement a Failure—Decrease in Numbers.

German Indifferentism to Religion—Prof. Schulte's Views on the Situation.

General Notes, Personals, Sunday Salad—Services To-Day.

LEO'S ENCYCLICAL.

THE FAITHFUL INSTRUCTED TO ADOPT THE DOCTRINE OF THOMAS AQUINAS.

THE TRIBUNE of last Sunday contained a very brief synopsis of the Pope's last Encyclical on the place of Philosophy in Science, Theology, and Politics. Since then the full text of the document has been received, making nearly a whole page of THE TRIBUNE. Its most essential points are contained in the following abstract:

It is the duty of philosophic science religiously to sustain truths divinely revealed, and boldly to resist those who attack them. That assuredly is a glorious title of honor for philosophy, which can thus make of itself the bulwark of faith and the firm stronghold of religion. "Doubtless it is true," as Clement of Alexandria expresses himself, "that the Savior, being the strength and the wisdom of God, His doctrine is perfect of itself, and needs the aid of nobody. Thus Greek philosophy by its assistance adds nothing to the power of the truth, but as it shows the weakness of the arguments opposed to truth by the sophists, and exposes the ambushes laid for it, it may be likened to the paling with which the vine is safeguarded." Thus, while the enemies of the Catholic name, in their struggles against religion, borrow from philosophy the most of the weapons they employ, it is equally in the arsenal of philosophy that the champions of the divine sciences obtain the means of vindicating revealed dogmas.

From the cradle of the Church Catholic doctrine encountered implacable adversaries, who, turning Christian dogmas and institutions into derision, affirmed that there were several gods, that the material world had neither beginning nor cause, and that the course of things was not regulated by the counsel of Divine Providence, but that it was moved by some unexplainable blind force and fatal necessity. In opposition to these fomenters of insensate doctrines seasonably rose up learned men, known under the name of "Apologists," who, guided by the faith and by means of arguments borrowed at need from human wisdom, proved that adoration was due to only one God, endowed to the highest point with all kinds of perfection; that all things emerged from chaos by His omnipotence; that they exist by His wisdom, and that by those powers and qualities they are directed and controlled, each toward its proper end. In the first rank of these apologists we find Justin the Martyr. After having traversed, as if by way of experiment, the most celebrated of the Greek schools, and having been convinced, according to his own avowal, that the entire truth could only be drawn from the revealed doctrines, he devoted himself to these last with all the ardor of his soul; he justified them against the calumnies leveled at them; he defended them before the Roman Emperor with as much vigor as abundance, and demonstrated the accord which often existed between them and the ideas of the Pagan philosophers. At the same period Quadrat and Aristides, Hermias and Athenagoras successfully followed in the same path. That cause had not a less illustrious defender in the person of the great martyr Irenæus, Pontiff of the Church of Lyons, who, in refuting valiantly the perverse opinions brought from the East by the Gnostics and disseminated by them throughout the whole extent of the Empire, "explained at the same time," as St. Jerome says, "the origin of all the heresies, and discovered in the writings of the philosophers the sources from which they emanated."

Every one is aware of the controversies sustained by Clement of Alexandria, with respect to which St. Jerome cries out with admiration, "Can we find anything unlearned in this? What is there in it which does not come from the very bowels of philosophy?" Clement left on an incredible variety of subjects a quantity of works of the most useful kind, whether for the history of philosophy, the art or exercise of dialectics, or the establishment of accord between faith and reason. After him came Origen. This illustrious master of the Alexandrian school, well acquainted with the doctrines of the Greeks and the Orientals, published a variety of books, as numerous as learned, and which are of a marvelous usefulness in the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures and the explanation of the sacred dogmas. Although those works (such of them as remain with us) are not entirely free from errors, they contain, nevertheless, a large number of maxims which serve at the same time to propagate and confirm natural truths. To the heretics Tertullian opposed the authority of the Holy Writing; with the philosophers he changed his armor and opposed to them philosophy. He refuted these latter with so much subtlety and erudition that he did not fear to throw in their faces the defiance, "In matters of science as in point of doctrine, whatever you may think of it, you are not my equals."

Arnobius in his books against the Gentiles, and Lactantius, principally in his "Divine Institutions," both bring to the aid of their zeal an equal eloquence of vigor to inculcate in the people the dogmas and precepts of Catholic wisdom, not in ruining philosophy, as do the academicians, but in making use of it to convince, sometimes with their own arms, sometimes with those given to them by the intestine quarrels of the philosophers. The writings which the great Athanasius and Chrysostom, the prince of orators, have left us on the human soul, the divine attributes, and other questions of sovereign importance,—those writings, in the judgment of all, are of such perfection that it would seem as if nothing more profound or mature could be desired. Without wishing to lengthen beyond measure this list of great minds, we will add, however, to those we have named Basil the Great, as well as the two Gregories. All those three came from Athens, that home of civilization, amply stored with all the resources of philosophy; and those treasures of science which each of them had conquered by the flames of his zeal were dispensed in the refutation of heretics and the instruction of Christians.

But the palm among all seems to belong to Saint Augustine, that powerful genius, who, having penetrated to the bottom of all the sciences, human and divine, armed with an absorbing faith and a not less great doctrine, fought without truce against the errors of his time. What point of philosophy has he not touched,—nay, more, what point has he not mastered, either while he unfolded to the faithful the highest mysteries of the faith and defended them against the furious assaults of the enemy or, in reducing to naught the fictions of the academicans and the Manicheans, he assured the foundations of human science or sought the reason, the origin, and the causes of the evils under the burden of which humanity groaned? With what abundance and with what penetration has he not treated of the angels, of the soul, of the human mind, of the will and its arbitrary freedom, of religion and of a happy life, of time and eternity, and even of the nature of substances subject to change? Later on, in the East, John of Damascus, in the steps of Basil and Gregory of Nazianzen; in the West, Boetius and Anselm, disciples of Augustine, enriched in their turn the patrimony of philosophy.

But among all the scholastic doctors there shines with a brilliance without parallel the prince and master of all, Thomas Aquinas, who as Cajetan remarked, "from having profoundly venerated the holy doctors who preceded him has inherited in some sort the intelligence of all of them." It is well known that almost all the founders and directors of religious orders have given orders to their brethren to study the doctrine of St. Thomas and to maintain it religiously, and that they have arranged in advance that none of them shall be permitted to vary with impunity even on the least point from the path traced out by that great man. Without speaking of the Dominicans, who claim that illustrious master as one who belongs to themselves more especially, the Benedictines, the Carmelites, the Augustines, the Jesuits, and many other religious orders have submitted to that law, as is shown by their respective statutes.

And here it is with real pleasure that the heart flies to those celebrated and whilom flourishing schools and academies of Paris, Salamanca, Alcala, Douai, Toulouse, Louvain, Padua, Bologna, Naples, Coimbra, and others in great number. Every one knows that the glory of these academies grew in some measure with their age, and that in the consultations asked of them in the most important affairs they were universally regarded as possessing the greatest authority. It is equally well known that in these noble asylums of human wisdom Thomas reigned like a prince in his own empire, and that all minds, masters as well as auditors, entirely harmonized in an admirable concord with the teaching and authority of the Angelic Doctor. But there is still more. The Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors, have honored the wisdom of St. Thomas Aquinas with the most special eulogiums and the most ample attestations. Clement VI., Nicholas V., Benedict XIII., and others bear testimony to the renown which his admirable doctrine gave to the Universal Church. St. Pius V. acknowledged that this same doctrine dissipated heresies after having confounded and refuted them, and that each day it freed the entire world from pestilential errors; others, with Clement XI., affirm that abundant advantages have arisen from his writings on the Universal Church, and that to his person were due the honors and the homage which the Church renders to its greatest doctors, Gregory, Ambrose, Augustine, and Jerome, and, finally, others have not hesitated to propose St. Thomas to the academies and to the great schools as a model and a master whom they could follow with an assured tread. In reference to this the words of the blessed Urban V. to the University of Toulouse deserve to be recalled here: "We desire, and by these presents we enjoin, that you should follow the doctrine of the blessed Thomas as being genuine and Catholic, and that with all your energy you should apply yourself to develop it." Following the example of Urban V., Innocent XII. imposed the same prescriptions on the University of Louvain, and Benedict XIV. on the Dionysian College of Grenada. To conclude those praises of the Sovereign Pontiffs on the merits of St. Thomas Aquinas, we will add the testimony of Innocent VI.: "The doctrine of St. Thomas has, above all others, the canonical doctrine excepted, purity of terms, propriety of expression, and verity of proportions in such a manner that those who follow it are never surprised outside the path of truth, and whoever attacks it has always been suspected of error."

Assuredly both of them will enjoy a more perfect peace and security, if in the academies and the schools there was taught a healthier doctrine and one more conformable with the teachings of the Church,—a doctrine such as is found in the works of St. Thomas Aquinas,—that which St. Thomas teaches us as to the true nature of freedom, which in our times degenerates into license—as to the divine origin of all authority—as to the laws and their power, as to the paternal and just government of sovereigns—as to the obedience due to our superiors—as to the mutual charity which ought to reign between all men. What he says on these subjects and others of the same kind has an immense force which is invincible for the overwhelming of the principles of the new claims of privileges which are so dangerous to good order and the public safety. In fact, all the human sciences have a right to hope for real progress, and ought to look for an effectual aid in the restoration which we have just proposed of the philosophic sciences. The beaux arts ask of philosophy, as a moderating science, their rules and their methods, and draw from it as from a common source of life the spirit which animates them. Facts and experience show us that the liberal arts flourish, especially when philosophy retains it honor safe, its judgment straightforward; and that, on the contrary, they fade away, neglected and almost forgotten, when philosophy inclines toward error or is embarrassed with doubt.

Let masters designated by your enlightened choice labor to possess their disciples with the spirit of the doctrine of St. Thomas Aquinas, and be zealous to bring into relief the boldness with which he carries away the palm from all others in solidity and excellence.

Let the academies which you have instituted, or will in the future institute, explain this doctrine, defend it and employ it for the refutation of prevailing errors. But to avoid the danger of drinking adulterated water instead of pure, a water that is troubled instead of that which is clear, be watchful that the wisdom of St. Thomas is drawn from its true source, or, at least, from those rivulets which, branching from the source itself, still flow fresh and limpid according to the assured and unanimous testimony of the fathers. But on, the other hand, take special care that the spirit of youth is not corrupted by drinking at streams which affect to be derived from the source, but in reality are swollen by strange and unhealthy waters.

But we know that all our efforts will be in vain if our common enterprise, venerable brethren, is not seconded by Him who is called in the divine writings the "God of all knowledge." It is they also which warn us that "Every best gift and every perfect gift is from above, coming down from the Father of Light," and, again, that "If any of you want wisdom, let him ask of God, who gives to all men abundantly and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him." Let us also follow the example of the Angelic Doctor, who never applied himself to study or composition until he had propitiated God by prayer, and who candidly avowed that he owed all he knew less to study and his own perseverance than to divine illumination.

Let us all, then, join in beseeching the Almighty, with a humble spirit and a unanimous heart, that He will spread over the children of His Church the spirit of knowledge and intelligence, and that He will open their minds so that they may perceive wisdom. And in order to obtain in greater abundance the fruits of Divine goodness let us implore the very powerful patronage at the throne of God of the blessed Virgin Mary, who is called the Seat of Wisdom, and have recourse at the same time to the intercession of St. Joseph, the chaste spouse of the Virgin, as well as that of the great Apostles Peter and Paul, who renewed by truth the earth, corrupt by the contagions of error, and filled it with the splendor of celestial wisdom.

In fine, sustained by the hope of divine aid and confidence in your pastoral zeal, we give you all, venerable brethren, from the bottom of our heart, as well as your clergy, and the people committed to your care, the apostolic benediction, as a pledge of heavenly gifts and a proof of our special solicitude.

OLD CATHOLICISM.

IS THE DOLLINGER MOVEMENT A FAILURE?

New York Times.

It is nine years ago since Dr. Dollinger and other influential Catholics raised the standard of revolt in a protest against the decree of Papal infallibility. It is six years since the revolt took the form of an organized movement, and it is not too soon, therefore, to inquire whether that movement has been successful or unsuccessful.

The Old Catholic movement started with brilliant prospects. The Catholic culture of Germany was represented in the opposition to the famous dogma of infallibility. Forty-four Professors of the University of Munich, fifteen of Freiburg, nine of Breslau, and many more of other universities, issued a protest against the new article of faith, and a meeting of theological Professors declared the Vatican Council not an Ecumenical Council, and the decree of infallibility null and void. Moreover, the opposition to the decree was not confined to the Catholic theologians of Germany. A powerful Austrian Bishop and other influential Catholics held similar views, and certainly the sympathy of the non-Catholic world was given in no stinted measure. Those who felt disposed to resist the decree had plenty of encouragement from several sources to do so. At first the protestants evidently had no thought of forming a new communion. They doubtless supposed that such a formidable opposition would frighten the Pope, so that the dogma would not be forced on the Catholic conscience with the alternative of an anathema. Pius IX. was not a man to be easily scared or thwarted. Having demanded the decree at the hands of the Council, he was not to be deterred from making it effective. When signs of a gathering storm at the Vatican were seen, it was the turn of some of the protestants to become frightened, and they submitted without a murmur. Dollinger and Michelis and others sturdily refused to yield, and were excommunicated. Calling themselves Old Catholics, they held a congress in September, 1871, and indicated a scheme of reforms which has since been carried out. At first the movement was grounded exclusively on opposition to the Papal infallibility dogma. Upon this platform the protestants divided, part returning Romeward and the rest moving further from Rome. The present position of Old Catholicism does not at all correspond with what Dr. Dollinger and others had in mind at the beginning of the revolt. They have not halted where they meant to have halted. There were not many priests in the first congress, but Herr Von Lutz, the Prussian Minister of Public Worship, was favorable to the movement, and ready to help it to obtain a status, when it was expected that there would be plenty of secessions from the Church of Rome.

From the beginning to the present time the Old Catholics have had powerful aid from the German Government. The bitter conflict between the State and the Vatican, while bringing disasters on the Church, brought spoils to the Old Catholics, and they throve. Congregations sprang up from the ruins of parishes which had been deprived of their priests. Episcopal consecration and order was received from the Jansenist Bishops, and the great Anglican communion gave not only words of sympathy, but more substantial help. At the same time the Swiss branch of Old Catholicism had the similar advantages flowing from State laws hostile to the Roman Catholic Church. The Bishops were in exile, and the faithful were forbidden to participate in elections for parish priests, as ordered by the Government. Wherever a few Old Catholics could be mustered, Old Catholic priests were elected by default of the majority. The movement advanced rapidly. It found itself in possession of churches and congregations without having to adopt the tedious process of building the one or gathering the other. At this point the movement lost the sympathy and active co-operation of its eloquent leader, Father Hyacinthe. He abhorred the spoils system. His voice was powerless against it. So he quietly dropped out of the ranks. In Germany and Switzerland is to be found all the Old Catholicism that is worthy of consideration, so we may pass over Austria and France. The period of prosperity enjoyed by the Old Catholic body in Germany and Switzerland has now about come to an end, and we anticipate a decline rather than an increase in the future. Last year the German Synod abolished compulsory celibacy of the priesthood, and lost thereby the support and co-operation of such of its leaders as Dr. Dollinger and Profs. Reusch, Langen, and Menzel, as well as of other stanch Old Catholics. This step, while it brought the body more definitly on Protestant ground, removed it beyond the sympathy of liberal Catholics who might have joined it, and its effects, together with strong indications of decline, are seen this year: first, in the attendance at the Synod, which was reduced to twelve priests and forty-six laymen; second, in the failure to report statistics, and the admission of Bishop Reinkens that there has been no increase; third, in the resolution to hold no Synod next year, and the fact that the business of this year was all transacted in one day; fourth, in the lack of theological students. In Switzerland the Old Catholics are losing their parishes as rapidly as they gained them. There is peace now between the State and the Church of Rome. The Bishops have returned to their flocks, and Roman Catholics, in accordance with the liberal policy of the Pope, are taking part in parish elections. As the Old Catholics are in the minority in most of the parishes which they obtained by the abstention of the Catholic voters, they will lose those parishes when the next election occurs. Some of the parishes hold elections this year. The Old Catholics will have to abandon entirely many villages or support services without the aid of the State, which it will be very difficult for them to do. In the Bernese Jura, which is their stronghold, there are very few of the thirty-two parishes they now hold in which they are not in a minority. The Roman Catholics have already captured the Cantonal Synod, and they will doubtless get eight of the parishes this year and more of them next year.

The whole number of old Catholic priests now is about 122, against 134 a year ago. This indicates progress in the wrong direction. Nor is the prospect of an increase at all encouraging. With the change of the policy of the German State toward the Church of Rome, the Old Catholics of that country will have to rely chiefly on their own resources, which, if they be not greater than the enthusiasm of the body, will not justify very many demands upon them. On the whole, the outlook of the Old Catholic body is a gloomy one. The movement which Dr. Dollinger believed at the beginning would draw "hundreds of priests and millions of the laity" from the Roman Church is exhibiting signs of decay before it has completed its first decade. Whatever injury it may have inflicted on the Church of Rome, the present Pope, with his liberal policy, is rapidly repairing. It has not helped Protestantism appreciably; it has had no influence in bringing about reforms in the parent Church, but its career affords another illustration of the power of the Roman Church over its communicants, and seems to confirm the assertion sometimes made that there is no tenable middle ground between Catholicism and Protestantism.

RELIGION IN GERMANY.

PROF. SCHULTE'S VIEWS ON ITS PRESENT STATUS.

Saturday Review.

Prof. Schulte is well known to be the most eminent among the lay adherents of the Old Catholic body in Germany. He was formerly what he would now call an Ultramontane, and held the post of Professor of Canon Law at Prague, but he joined the Old Catholics after the Vatican Council, and now occupies a chair at Berlin. We turned, therefore, with considerable interest to his article in the *Contemporary Review* of this month on the "Religious Condition of Germany," and must confess ourselves to have been a good deal disappointed. It contains, indeed, much interesting matter and literally bristles with statistics, but on the points where we had specially looked for some fresh information or guidance from the author, he tells us hardly anything, while the tone throughout is so discouraging as to be little short of pessimist. All that Dr. Schulte cares to say about the Old Catholics is comprised in a few lines, from which we should infer that their cause is certainly not advancing, as their entire number in all Germany is stated to be only about 60,000. And all he has to tell of the hopes or prospects of the future is that atheism and indifferentism are rapidly growing on all sides, that everybody is dissatisfied and lays the blame on everybody else, and that "there is but one reasonable way to mend matters," which is, in plain words, to do nothing, or, as the author puts it, "to cease the present system of experimenting,"—does this refer to the Old Catholics?—"to allow existing institutions quietly to work out their own issues, and leave it to time to prove what is true and lasting, and what must be abandoned as injurious and false." Prof. Schulte evidently thinks very badly of the Catholics, which term he generally uses as synonymous with "Ultramontanes," though it is sometimes taken to include the Old Catholics and "State Catholics" also, the latter designation being apparently applied not to any separate organization, but to what we should call the Erastian party in the Church. But neither, as will appear presently, has he much good to say of the Protestants in a religious sense. Of Old Catholic principles, which are his own, he, of course, speaks with commendation, but of any influence the nascent community may be expected to exercise on the religious life of Germany he says not a word. The statistics, however, which he puts before us are important and in some respects startling, though they will hardly be new to those who are at all conversant with the subject. His comments have also the interest derived from an extensive acquaintance with the facts, but they ought to be received with some caution. The zeal of converts is proverbial, and Prof. Schulte shook the dust from off his feet when he left the Church of his former allegiance. What he has since written about the existing results of clerical celibacy would at once prove, what might be inferred from his present strictures, that he is not free from the temptation of suffering his religious antipathies to color his estimate of the situation. It is rather in his statement than in his explanation of the actual facts that the main significance of the present paper must be sought. To those who are interested in the religious phenomena of Germany it will suggest matter for very grave reflection, whether or not they agree with the views propounded by the writer.

It appears that the proportion of Catholics to Protestants in Germany is that of 36 per cent to 62 per cent,—the remaining fraction of the population being made up of some small sects and of the Jews. Austria, which, however, does not fall directly within the purview of the present inquiry, is "almost entirely Catholic, for the 400,000 Protestants are lost among the 21,500,000 Catholics." But the proportion of Catholic to Protestant students in the Gymnasia and Realschulen of Germany—which last are explained to be "schools where languages, and arts, and sciences are taught"—does not correspond to the relative numbers of the population. In the Gymnasia there are 68 per cent Protestants to 21 per cent Catholics and 9 per cent Jews; in the Realschulen 79 Protestants to 11 Catholics and 8 Jews; and in both classes of schools the Jewish scholars are steadily increasing. When it is remembered that every one must have passed through a Gymnasium or Realschule before he can hold any responsible office, it seems clear that the offices of the State, as well as the learned professions, industry, and trade, are passing more and more into the hands of the Jews, and out of the hands of the Catholics. Prof. Schulte's explanation is that the hierarchy does not desire superior mental culture in its clergy, and still less, of course, in the laity; the former are mostly educated from an early age in Catholic gymnasia or academies where they associate exclusively with their coreligionists, and even the minority who attend the universities have been isolated of late years, through the formation of Studenten-Vereine, from intercourse with Protestants. If we turn to the education of girls, it appears that here again the Protestant schools are far more numerous and efficient, so that "it is a rare thing for Protestant girls to attend the Catholic schools, while Catholic girls belonging to the middle class, and still more frequently those of higher social grades, are found attending the Protestant schools," from whence it follows that, while "Protestant women of the higher classes generally hold fast their religion, the Catholics frequently grow up mere indifferentists."

From the educational Prof. Schulte proceeds to the more directly religious aspects of the question. The external observance of Sunday, so far as closing of shops is concerned, has been more strictly inforced by police regulations since the attempt on the Emperor's life last year, but the day is kept by the masses, much like our bank holidays, as one of popular enjoyment, and there are always numerous excursion trains. Dr. Schulte thinks the Protestants on the whole are more observant of Sunday rest than the Catholics, but he ascribes this to the fact, "First, that the Protestant population belongs for the most part to the colder and quieter branches of the German family; and second, that the Protestant worship is not at all exciting to the senses, and is peculiarly sombre as compared with the Catholic ritual." This last reason strikes us as rather far-fetched, the more so as Dr. Schulte himself confirms the general test of many foreign observers to the effect that "throughout Germany a larger proportion of Catholics than of Protestants attend church." The author of "German Home Life" goes further and says that among Protestants the men never think of attending church, as a rule, after they are confirmed, while in Berlin, out of a population of over a million, mainly Protestant, the average attendance of public worship on Sundays is computed to range from 30,000 to 40,000 only. Nor does this neglect appear to be compensated by any regular observance of domestic religion. The use of family prayers and grace before and after meals is the exception, not the rule; even at Court it is not the fashion to say grace at table, though the German Princes are ex-officio at the head of the Protestant Churches of their country. "In thousands and thousands of families the influence of home-life upon the religious education of the children is absolutely nil; they see no religious act, they hear no religious word, . . . there is an entire lack in Germany of religious home-culture."

But if they are comparatively indifferent about education, the Catholics are evidently far more active and zealous than their rivals in promoting religious societies, literature, and the like. There are vast associations extending over the Empire, such as the "Borromæus-Verein" for the dissemination of good books, the "Bonifacius-Verein" for the advancement of Catholicism in Protestant Germany, the "Franz-Xaverius-Verein" for foreign missions, and several others. And if we turn to the press, there are no less than 267 Ultromontane organs in Germany, nearly all of them started during the last ten or twelve years. The Protestants have nothing corresponding to show, either in the way of societies or of the religious press. The old Catholics have two ably-conducted weekly journals, the *Deutsche Merker* and the *Altkatholische Bote*, but "there is no longer any Catholic paper which scientifically opposes Ultramontanism." The absence of all such religious agencies among the Protestants point to "the mistake of a systematic negation or indifference to the religious aspect of things,"—a mistake which Prof. Schulte seems to regret chiefly because "both socially and politically it helps the cause of the Jesuits."

The last point noticed is that of ecclesiastical organization, and here, as might be expected, the Roman Catholic Church is far more strongly and uniformly compacted than any of its rivals. Among its members the Ultramontanes comprehend the great mass and include the majority of the nobility. Of the "State Catholics" the writer speaks with contempt, of the Old Catholics with respect and sympathy, but with little confidence in their destinies. What he has to say of the Protestant Church shall be given in his own words. It is neither flattering nor hopeful:

> The Protestant Church presents a completely different picture. In Prussia the Established Church has two branches under the King as head. The control of the one is vested in the Protestant Oberkirchenrath, of the other in the Minister of Worship. In Bavaria it is the same. Each of the other twenty-four States has its own Established Church. Thus there are twenty-six different Churches, besides the Old Lutheran, and a number of sects not belonging to the National Church. There is neither unity nor willingness to unite for practical purposes. When, in January, 1876, Prussia succeeded in drawing up for the eight old provinces a united constitution with a general synod as its organ, it might have been thought that there would have been an eager attempt made by all parties to hold fast that which had been gained with so much difficulty, and that they would have appreciated the value of such an organization for the sake of the position and power of the Church. Instead of this it was soon found that the Constitution was too liberal for the orthodox, and too orthodox for the liberal. The former are doing all in their power to pull down the scarcely-completed edifice. They are making every effort to banish again the liberal element, and to restore creeds and confessions. On the other hand, the Protestanten-Verein is endeavoring to get rid of all dogmatic confessions. The choice of a free-thinking preacher is magnified by the orthodox, and its non-ratification is magnified by the liberals, into a matter of the first importance to the State; and the appointment of this or that orthodox Court preacher is declared by the highest ecclesiastical authority in Prussia to be a Cabinet question. The religious literature and Church periodicals all take up the same strain; indeed, it is almost as much the case with the Protestants as with the Ultramontanes that the stronger ecclesiastical bias forms a social barrier and becomes the shibboleth of a political party. If this continues, we can form no hopeful augury for the Protestant Church.
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> The signs of the times are not to be mistaken. Orthodoxy has already begun to hold out a hand to Ultramontanism. There is a large class of the Protestant clergy who long for the same sort of power which the Romish clergy possess. There are very many Conservatives who earnestly desire a more rigid ecclesiastical constitution, because they think this would give them that firm support of authority which seems to them so imposing in the Church of Rome, and would enable them to hold in check the Social Democrats, and to remedy all other social, political, and domestic evils.

The upshot of the whole matter appears to be that Prof. Schulte despairs of German Catholicism, augurs nothing good from German Protestantism, and has so little faith in the future of the Old Catholic movement, which he himself helped to originate, that he thinks the only "reasonable" policy is to leave things to take their course, while he at the same time more than hints that it is tending rapidly to the triumph of anarchy and atheism. He must permit us to hope that his anticipations will prove less accurate than his statistics.

THE FIRST SIN,

AS RECORDED IN THE BIBLE AND IN ANCIENT ORIENTAL TRADITION.

From the British Contemporary Review for September.

BY FRANCIS LENORMANT.

The idea of the Paradisiacal happiness of the earliest human beings consitutes one of the most universal of traditions. According to the Egyptians, the terrestrial reign of the God Ra, by which the existence of the world and of humanity was inaugurated, was an age of gold, to which Egyptians ever recurred regretfully; so that in order to convey the idea of any given thing trandscending imagination, they were in the habit of affirming that "nothing had ever been seen like unto it since the days of the God Ra."

This belief in an age of innocence and bliss, by which the career of humanity began, is also to be met with amongst all peoples of Aryan or Japhetic race, and was theirs anterior to their separation, the learned having long agreed that this is one of the points on which Aryan traditions are most plainly derivable from one common source with those of the Semitic race, of which last Genesis affords us the expression. But with Aryan nations belief was closely linked with a conception specially their own—that, namely, of four successive ages of the world; and we find this conception attain to fullest development in India. Created things, and among them humanity, are destined to endure for 12,000 divine years, each of which contains 360 years as reckoned by men. This enormous period of time is divided into four ages or epochs: the age of perfection, or Kritayuga; the age of the threefold sacrifice—that is, the perfect accomplishment of all religious duties, or Tretayuga; the age of doubt or of the obscuration of religious notions, Dvaparayuga; finally, the age of perdition, or Kaliyuga, which is the present age, only to be brought to a close by the destruction of the world. The Works and Days of Hesiod show us that precisely the same succession of ages was held by the Greeks, but without their duration being calculated by years, and with the supposition of a new humanity being produced at the beginning of each; the gradual degeneracy, however, which marks this succession of ages is expressed by the metals after which they are named,—gold, silver, brass, and iron. Our present humanity belongs to the age of iron, and is the worst of all, although it began with the heroes. Zoroastrian Mazdeism also admits this theory of the four ages, and we find it expressed in the *Bundehesh*, but under a form less nearly akin to the Indian conception than was Hesiod's, and without the same spirit of crushing fatalism. Here the duration of the universe is fixed at 12,000 years, divided into four periods of 3,000. In the first all is pure; the good God *Ahuramazda* reigns over his creation, in which as yet evil has not appeared; in the second, the evil spirit Angromainyus issues from the darkness in which he had up to this time remained inert, and declares war against Ahuramazda, and then begins their conflict of 9,000 years, which occupies three of the world's ages. During the first 3,000 years Angromainyus has but little power; during the second, the success of the two principles remains pretty evenly balanced; finally, during the last age, which is that of historic times, evil prevails, but this age is to terminate with the final defeat of Angromainyus, to be followed by the resurrection of the dead and the beatitude of the risen just. The advent of the prophet of Iran, of Zarakhustra (Zoroaster) is placed at the close of the third age, or exactly in the middle of that period of 6,000 years which is assigned to the duration of the human race under their actual conditions.

Certain learned authorities—as, for instance, Ewald and M. Maury—have striven to discover in the general order of Biblical history traces of this system of the four ages. But impartial criticism must admit that they have not made out their case; the foundations on which they have tried to establish their demonstration are so entirely artificial, so opposed to the spirit of the Scripture narrative, that they break down of themselves. And, indeed, M. Maury is the first to allow that there is a fundamental opposition between the Biblical tradition and the legend of Brahminical India or of Hesiod. In this last, as he himself remarks, we see "no trace of a predisposition to sin transmitted by inheritance from the first man to his descendants,—no vestige of original sin."

Zoroastrianism was unlike other pagan religions in this, that it could not fail to admit and preserve the ancient tradition of a first sin. Rather would it have been forced to construct for itself an analogical myth, had it not found such in the primitive memories that it bent to its own doctrines. The tradition squared, indeed, but too well with its system of a dualism having a spiritual basis, although as yet but imperfectly freed from confusion between the physical and moral worlds. It explained quite naturally how man, a creature of the good God, and consequently originally perfect, should have fallen under the power of the evil spirit, thus contracting a taint which in the moral order subjected him to sin, in the material to death, and to all the miseries that poison earthly existence. Thus the notion of the sin of the first authors of humanity, the heritage of which weighs constantly on their descendants, is a fundamental one in Mazdean books. The modification of legends relative to the first man even resulted in the mythic conceptions of the later periods of Zoroastrianism, in attaching a rather singular repetition of this first transgression to several successive generations in the initial ages of humanity.

Originally—and this is at present one of the points most solidly established by science—originally in those legends common to Oriental Aryans before their separation into two branches, the first man was the personage that the Iranians call Yima, and the Indians Yama. A son of Heaven and not of man, Yima united the characteristics that Genesis divides between Adam and Noah, fathers both, the one of antediluvian, the other of postdiluvian humanity. Later, he appears as merely the first King of the Iranians, but a King whose existence, as well as that of his subjects, is passed in the midst of Edenic beatitude in the paradise of Airyana-Vædja, the dwelling-place of the earliest men. But after a time when life was pure and spotless, Yima committed the sin which weighs on his descendants, and in consequence of that sin lost his power, was cast out of Paradise, and given up to the dominion of the serpent, the evil spirit Angromainyus, who finally brought about Yima's death by horrible torments. It is an echo of the tradition about the loss of Paradise ensuing upon a transgression prompted by the evil spirit that we find in what is incontestably one of the oldest portions of the Sacred Scriptures of Zoroastrianism. "I created the first and the best of dwelling-places. I who am Ahuramazda; the Airyana-Vædja is of excellent nature. But against it Angromainyus, the murderer, created a thing inimical, the serpent out of the river and the winter, the work of the Dœvas." And it is this scourge, caused by the power of the serpent, which occasions the departure forever from the paradisiacal region.

Later, Yima appears as no longer the first man, or even the first King. The period of a thousand years assigned to his existence in Eden is now divided between several successive generations, occupying the same space of time, from the moment when Gayomaritan, the type of humanity, began to find himself struggling against the hostility of the Evil Spirit up to the death of Yima. This is the system adopted by the Bundehesh. The history of the sin which made Yima lose his primal happiness, and subjected him to the power of the adversary, still remains connected with the name of that hero. But this transgression is no longer the original sin; and in order to be able to attribute it to the ancestors whence all humanity springs, its story is again told here (subserving a double purpose) in connection with the first pair whose existence was completely terrestrial and similar to that of other human beings—Masha and Mashyana. "Man was; the father of the world was. Heaven was destined to be his on condition of his being humble in heart, and doing with humility the work of the law, of his being pure in thought, pure in word, pure in deed, and of his never invoking the Dœvas. Under these conditions man and woman were reciprocally to make each other's happiness. They drew near and became man and wife. At first they spoke these words: 'It is Ahuramazda who has given the water, the earth, the trees, the beasts, and the stars, the moon and the sun, and all the blessings which spring from a pure root and pure fruit.' Later, falsehood ran through their thoughts, perverted their disposition, and said to them: 'It is Angromainyus who has given the water, earth, trees, beasts, and all above-named things.' Thus, it was that in the beginning Angromainyus deceived them concerning the Dœvas, and to the end this cruel one has only sought to seduce them. By believing this lie, both became like unto demons, and their souls will be in Hell until the renewal of bodies."

"They ate during thirty days; they clothed themselves in black raiment. After these thirty days they went hunting; a white goat presented itself; with their mouths they drew milk from her udder, and nourished themselves with that milk which delighted them. . . .

"The Dœva who told the lie grew more bold, and presented himself a second time, and brought them fruits which they ate, and by so doing of the hundred advantages they enjoyed there remained to them only one.

"After thirty days and thirty nights a fat white sheep appeared; they cut off his left ear. Instructed by the celestial Yazata they brought fire from the tree Konar, by rubbing it with a piece of wood. Both set fire to the tree; they blew up the fire with their mouths; they first burnt the branches of the tree Konar, next of the date-tree and the myrtle. . . . They roasted the sheep, dividing it into three parts. . . . Having eaten of the flesh of the dog they covered themselves with the skin of that animal. Then they gave themselves up to the chase, and made themselves garments of the hair of wild beasts."

We may here observe that in Genesis, also, vegetable food is the only one made use of by the first man in his state of bliss and purity; the only one promised him by God. Animal food does not become lawful till after the Flood. It is also after the Fall that Adam and Havah first clothe themselves with coats of skin made for them by Yahveh himself.

The late lamented George Smith believed that amongst the fragments of the Chaldean Genesis, discovered by him, one might be interpreted as relating to the fall of the first man, and that it contained the curse pronounced upon him by the God Ea, after his transgression. But this was an illusion, which a more profound study of the cuneiform document has dispelled. Smith's translation, which was too hasty, immature, and, moreover, hardly intelligible, turns out erroneous from beginning to end. Since then Mr. Oppert has given us an entirely different version of the same text, the first possesssing a really scientific character, in which the general meaning becomes tolerably clear, though there are still many obscure and uncertain details. One thing at least is now quite established: the fragment has no kind of reference to original sin and the curse of man. We must, therefore, leave it entirely outside the sphere of our present researches; endeavoring, however, to convey a warning to such as may be tempted, in dependence on the celebrated Assyriologist, to make use of it in a Commentary on the Bible.

Thus, then, we have no formal and direct proof that the tradition of the original transgression, as told in our Holy Scriptures, formed part of the cycle of the records of Babylon and Chaldea, respecting the origin of the world and of man. Neither do we find any allusion to the subject in the fragments of Berosus. But, despite this silence, a similarity between Chaldean and Hebrew traditions on this point, as upon others, has so great a probability in its favor as almost to amount to a certainty. Farther on we shall return to certain very valid proofs of the existence of myths relating to a terrestrial paradise in the sacred traditions of the lower basin of the Euphrates and Tigris. But it behooves us to dwell for a few moments on the representations of the sacred and mysterious plant, guarded by celestial genii, that Assyrian bas-reliefs so often display. Up to the present time no text has been found to elucidate the meaning of the symbol, and we have to deplore a want that no doubt will one of these days be met by the discovery of new documents. But the study of these figured monuments alone renders it impossible to doubt the high importance of this representation of the sacred plant. Whether it appear alone, or, as sometimes happens, worshiped by royal figures, or, as I have just said, guarded by genii in an attitude of adoration, it is incontrovertibly one of the loftiest of religious emblems; and what places this character beyond doubt is, that we often see above the plant the symbolic image of the Supreme God, the winged disk—surmounted or not by a human bust. The cylinders of Babylonian or Assyrian workmanship present this emblem no less frequently than the bas-reliefs of Assyrian palaces, and always under the same conditions, and evidently attributing to it an equal importance.

It is very difficult to avoid comparing this mysterious plant, in which everything points out a religious symbol of the first order, with that famous tree of life and knowledge which plays so prominent a part in the narrative of the earliest transgression. All paradisiacal traditions make mention of it; the tradition in Genesis, which sometimes seems to admit of two trees, one of life and one of knowledge, sometimes of one tree only combining both attributes, and standing in the midst of the garden; the Indian tradition, which supposes four plants on the four counterforts of Mount Meru; and, lastly, that of the Iranians, which sometimes treats of a single tree springing from the very middle of the holy spring of water, Ardvi-cura, in Airyana-Vædja, and sometimes of two, corresponding exactly to those of the Biblical Eden. This similarity is so much the more natural that we find the Sabians or Mendaites, an almost pagan sect, dwelling in the environs of Bussorah, who retain a great number of Babylonian religious traditions, to be also conversant with the tree of life, which they designate in their Scriptures as Setarvan, "that which shades." The most ancient name of Babylon in the idiom of the Ante-Semitic population, Tin-tir-ki, signifies "the place of the tree of life." Finally, the representation of the sacred plant which we assimilate with that of the Edenic traditions, appears as a symbol of life eternal on those curious sarcophagi, in enameled clay, belonging to the latest period of Chaldean civilization, after Alexander the Great, which have been discovered at Warkah, the ancient Uruk.

The manner of representing this sacred plant varies in Assyrian bas-reliefs and exhibits different degrees of complexity. It is, however, invariably a plant of moderate size, of pyramidal form, having a straight stem from which spring numerous branches, and a cluster of large leaves at its base. In one example only is the plant represented with sufficient accuracy to enable us to classify it as the Asclepias acida or Sarcostemma vinimalis, the plant known as the Soma to the Aryans of India, the Haoma to the Iranians, the crushed branches of which afford the intoxicating liquor offered as a libation to the gods, and identified with the celestial beverage of life and immortality. More generally, however, the plant has a conventional and decorative aspect, not answering exactly to any natural type, and it is this purely conventional form which the Persians have borrowed from Assyro-Babylonian art, and which represents the Haoma on gems, cylinders, or cones of Persian workmanship in the era of the Achemenides.

Such an adoption of the sacred plant of the Chaldeans and Assyrians by the Persians, in order to represent their own Haoma,—although the conventional bore no similarity to the real plant,—proves that they recognized a certain analogy in the conception of the two emblems. In point of fact the Persians have shown great discernment in their borrowing and adapting; and where they took Chaldeo-Assyrian art for model and for teaching, they only adopted such of those religious symbols common in the basin of the Euphrates and Tigris as might be rendered applicable to their own peculiar doctrines, and even to a very pure Mazdeism. The adoption of the image of the divine plant of the Chaldeo-Assyrians in order to represent the Haoma is, therefore, a conclusive sign that an assimilation of the symbols had taken place, and we find in it a new proof in support of the close connection between the plant guarded by genii on Assyrian or Babylonian monuments and the tree of life of paradisiacal tradition. Indeed, if Indians vary in opinion as to the nature of the mysterious trees of their earthly paradise of Menu, even generally admitting of four different species, and if the Bundehesh-pehlevi, in bestowing on the tree of Airyana-Væda the name of Knembe, appears to have had in view one of the plants placed by Indians on the counterforts of Meru,—i. e., the Panelea orientalis, which in Sanscrit is called Kadamba; it is the "white Haoma," the Haoma type that is almost always found in the sacred books of Mazdeans springing from the middle of the fountain Ardvi-cura, and distilling the beverage of immortality. The Aryans of India connected a similar idea with their Soma, for the fermented liquor that they produced by pounding its branches in a mortar, and offered as a libation to their gods, is named by them Amritam, "ambrosia draught that renders immortal." The Haoma and its sacred juice is also called "that which keeps off death," in the ninth chapter of the Yacna of the Zoroastrians. It is for this reason that, both with the Indians and the Iranians, the personification of the sacred plant and its juice, the god Soma, or Haoma, prototype of the Greek Dionysius, becomes a lunar divinity, inasmuch as he is the guardian of the ambrosia stored by the gods in the moon. And here we have another similarity forced upon us when we stand before Assyrian bas-reliefs, where the sacred plant is guarded by winged genii, having heads of eagles or peripterous vultures. These symbolic beings present, indeed, a singular analogy with the Garuda, or rather the Garsudas of Indian Aryans, genii, half men, half eagles. Now, in the Indian myths, more particularly in the beautiful story of the *Astika-parva* of the Mahabharata, it is Garuda who reconquers the ambrosia *Amritam*—that is, the sacred juice of the Soma, used for libations, that had been stolen by demons, and who restores it to the celestial god, himself remaining its guardian. The part played by him and by the eagle-headed genii of the Assyrian monuments, with regard to the tree of life, is consequently the same as that which we find in Genesis assigned to *Kerubin*, armed with flaming swords, who were placed by God at the gate of Eden after the expulsion of the first human pair, to prevent the entrance into Paradise, and to guard its tree of life.

In one part at least of Chaldea properly so called, to the south of Babylon, it appears as though it were no longer the type we have just been considering that was employed to represent the tree of life. It was the palm, the tree that furnished the majority of the inhabitants of the district with food, and with fruit from which they distilled a fermented and intoxicating liquor,—a kind of wine; the tree to which they were wont to attribute in a popular song as many benefits as there are days in the year; this plan it was that was there considered the sacred, the paradisiacal tree. We have the proof of this in cylinders that show us the palm surmounted by the emblem of the Supreme God, and guarded by two eagle-headed genii. Moreover, the essential character of the tree of life lies in its fruits affording an intoxicating juice, the beverage of immortality; and accordingly the books of the Sabians or Mendaites associate it with the tree Setarvan, "the perfumed vine," Sam Gufro, above which hovers "the Supreme Life" in the same way as does the emblematic image of divinity in its highest and most abstract form above the plant of life in the monumental representations of Babylon and Assyria.

And, further, the fact that in the cosmogonic traditions of the Chaldeans and Babylonians respecting the tree of life and paradisiacal fruit, there was contained a dramatic myth, closely resembling in form the Biblical narrative of the Temptation, appears to be as positively established as may be in the absence of written texts, by a cylinder of hard stone preserved in the British Museum. There we actually see a man and woman, the former wearing on his head the kind of turban peculiar to Bablyonians, seated opposite each other on either side of a tree, from whose spreading branches two big fruits hang,—one in front of each of the figures who are stretching out their hands to gather it. A serpent is rearing himself behind the woman. This representative might serve as a direct illustration of the narrative in Genesis, nor as M. Friedrich Delitzsch has observed, can it lend itself to any other interpretation.

M. Renan has no hesitation in agreeing with ancient commentators in [illegible] a vestige of the same traditions [illegible] the Phenicians in the fragments of the Book of Sanchoniathon, translated into Greek by Philo of Byblos. In point of fact it is there told, in connection with the first human pair, that Aion—which seems a rendering of Havah—"invented feeding on the fruits of the tree." The learned academician even thinks he discovers in this passage an echo of some type of Phenician figured representation, retracing a scene such as that recorded in Genesis, and visible on the Babylonian cylinder. Certain it is that, at the epoch of the great influx of Oriental traditions into the classic world, we see a representation of the kind figure on several Roman sarcophagi, where it indicates positively the introduction of a legend analagous to the narrative of Genesis, and associated with the myth of the formation of man by Prometheus. One famous sarcophagus in the Capitol Museum displays in the neighborhood of the Titan, son of Japetos, who is performing his work as modeler—a pair—man and woman—in the nudity of primeval days, standing at the foot of a tree, the man's gesture showing that he means to gather its fruit. We meet with the same group in a bas-relief built into the wall of the small garden of the Villa Albani in Rome, only here it is in still closer conformity with the Hebrew tradition, as a huge serpent is coiled round the trunk of the tree beneath which the two mortals are standing. It is this plastic type that was imitated and reproduced by the earliest Christian authors when they attempted the representation of the fall of our first parents, which formed so favorit a subject with them, both in sculpture and painting.

There we actually see a leafy tree, from the branches of which hang two large clusters of fruit, while a great serpent is advancing with undulating movements toward the tree, and rearing itself to seize hold of the fruit.

Now, we are justified in doubting that in Chaldea, and still more in Phenicia, a tradition parallel to the Biblical account of the fall ever assumed a significance as exclusively spiritual as it does in Genesis, or that it contained the moral lesson also to be found in the story as given in the Zoroastrian Scriptures. The spirit of grossly materialistic Pantheism in the religion of those lands rendered this impossible. Nevertheless, we may remark that among the Chaldeans, and their disciples the Assyrians, at all events from a given epoch, the notion of the nature of sin and the necessity of repentance was to be found more precisely formed than amongst the majority of ancient peoples, and consequently it is difficult to believe that the Chaldean priesthood did not, in their profound speculations on religious philosophy, seek for some solution of the problem of the origin of evil and sin.

With the foregoing reservation, it is, indeed, probable that the Chaldean and Phenician legend of the fruit of the tree of Paradise was nearly akin in spirit to the cycles of ancient myths common to all the branches of the Aryan race. To the study of these M. Adalbert Kuhn has contributed a book of the highest interest. He deals with such as refer to the invention of fire, and to the beverage of life. These are to be found in their most ancient form in the Vedas, and they then passed over, more or less modified by the course of time, to the Greeks, Romans, Slavs, as well as the Iranians and Indians. The fundamental conception of these myths, which are only to be found complete in their oldest forms, is of the universe as an immense tree, whose roots embrace the earth, and whose branches form the vault of heaven. The fruit of this tree is fire,—indispensable to human existence, and the material symbol of intelligence; and the leaves distil the Elixir of Life. The gods had reserved to themselves the possession of fire, which sometimes, indeed, descends on earth in the form of lightning, but which men were not themselves to produce. He who—like the Prometheus of the Greeks—discovers the method of artificially kindling a flame, and communicates this discovery to other men, is impious, has stolen the forbidden fruit from the sacred tree, is accursed, and the wrath of the gods pursues him and his race.

The analogy between these myths and the Bible narrative is striking indeed. They are, really, one and the same tradition, only bearing a quite different sense, symbolizing an invention of a material order, instead of dwelling on the fundamental fact of the moral order, and disfigured further by the monstrous conception, too frequent in Paganism, of the Divinity as a formidable and adverse power, jealous of the happiness and progress of man. The spirit of error among the Gentiles has distorted the mysterious symbolic memory of the events by which the fate of humanity was decided. The inspired author of Genesis took it up under the formed that it had evidently retained among the Hebrews, as among the other nations where it had acquired a material meaning, but he restored it to its true significance, and made it the occasion of a solemn lesson.

Some remarks are still needed regarding the animal form assumed by the tempter in Bible story, that serpent who, as figured monuments have shown us, played the same part in the legends of Chaldea and Phenicia.

The serpent, or, more correctly speaking, different kinds of serpents, held a very considerable place in the religious symbolism of the peoples of antiquity. These creatures figure therein with most opposite meanings, and it would be contrary to the laws of criticism to group together confusedly, as some learned scholars were once wont to do, the contradictory notions linked in old myths with different serpents, so as to form out of them one vast Ophiological system, referred to a single source, and brought into relation with the narrative in Genesis. But by the side of divine serpents, essentially benign in character, protective, prophetic, linked with gods of health, life, and healing, we do find in all mythologies a gigantic serpent, who personifies a hostile and nocturnal power, a wicked principle, material darkness, and moral evil.

Among the Egyptians we meet with the serpent, Assap, who fights against the sun and moon, and whom Horus pierces with his weapon. Among the Chaldeo-Assyrians we find mention made of a great serpent called the "enemy of the gods," *aiub-ilani*. We need not introduce here the myth of the great cosmogonic struggle between Tiamat, the personification of chaos, and the god Masuduk, related in a portion of the epic fragments, in cuneiform character, discovered by George Smith. Tiamat assumes the form of a monster often repeated on monuments, but this form is not that of a serpent. We are distinctly told that it was from Phenician mythology that Pherecides of Syros borrowed his account of the Titan Ophion, the man-serpent precipitated into Tartarus, together with his companions, by the god Kronos (El), who triumphed over him at the beginning of things, a story strikingly similar to that of the defeat of the "old serpent, who is the accuser and Satan," repulsed and imprisoned in the abyss, which story does not, indeed, occur in the Old Testament, but existed among the oral traditions of the Hebrews, and makes its appearance in Chaps. xii. and xx. of the Apocalypse of St. John.

Mazdeism is the only religion in whose symbolism the serpent never plays any but an evil part, for even in that of the Bible it sometimes wears a benign aspect, as, for instance, in the story of the brazen serpent. The reason is, that in the dualistic conception of Zoroastrianism the animal itself belonged to the impure and fatal creation of the evil principle. Thus, it was under the form of a great serpent that Angromainyus, after having tried to corrupt Heaven, leaped upon the earth; it was under this form that Mithra, god of the pure sky, fought with him; and, finally, it is under this form that he is eventually to be conquered and chained for 3,000 years, and at the end of the world burned up with molten metals.

In these Zoroastrian records, Angromainyus, under the form of a serpent, is the emblem of evil and personification of the wicked spirit as definitively as is the serpent of Genesis, and this in an almost equally spiritual sense. In the Vedas, on the contrary, the same myth of the conflict with the serpent has a purely naturalistic character, evidently describing an atmospheric phenomenon. The idea most frequently repeated in the ancient hymns of the Aryans of India, at their primitive epoch, is that of the struggle between Indra, the god of the bright sky and the azure, and Ahi, the serpent, or Vritra, the personification of the storm-cloud that lengthens out crawling in the air. Indra overthrows Ahi, strikes him with his lightnings, and by tearing him asunder sets free the fertilizing streams that he contained. Never in the Vedas does the myth rise above this purely physical reality, never does it pass from the representation of the warring atmospherical elements to that of the moral conflict between good and evil, as it does in Mazdeism.

According to a certain school of modern mythologists, of which M. Adalbert Kuhn is the most prominent representative in Germany, this storm-myth is the pivot on which hinges a universal explanation of all ancient religions whatever. And in particular the fundamental source, origin, and true significance of the traditions we have been reviewing, including the Biblical account of the Fall, are all, according to him, to be looked for in this naturalistic fable of the Vedas. No doubt the allegory which served as starting-point to this myth was not unknown to the Hebrews. We find it distinctly expressed in a verse of the Book of Job (Chap. xxvi., 13), where it is said of God, "By His Spirit He hath garnished the heavens; His hand hath formed the crooked serpent." Here, indeed, by the parallelism of the two clauses of the verse, the former determines the meaning of the latter. But the Vedic myth is only one of the applications of a symbolic statement, of which the source does not lie among the Aryans; but must be sought much further back in the primitive thought of humanity, anterior to the ethnical separation of the ancestors of Egyptians, Semites, and Aryans, of the three great races represented by the three sons of Noah; for it is common to all. The pastoral tribes, whence sprung the Vedic hymns, only connected it with an idea exclusively naturalistic, almost childish, and especially drawn from the phenomena that most interested their simple existence, to which all advanced civilization, whether material or intellectual, was still foreign. But among the Egyptians the same metaphor appear with a far more general and elevated significance. The serpent Assap is no longer the storm-cloud but the personification of darkness, which the sun, under the form of Ra or Horus, encounters during his nocturnal passage through the lower hemisphere, and has to triumph over before he appears in the east. Thus, the conflict between Horus and Assap is daily renewed at the seventh hour of the night, a little before the rising of the sun, and the "Book of the Dead" shows that this strife between light and darkness was taken by the Egyptians as the emblem of the moral strife between good and evil. Neither is the serpent the mere storm-cloud in those paradisiac legends of Chaldea and Phenicia in which we have been able to discern a relation in form to the record in Genesis. The aspect of the cloud lengthening out in the sky may, indeed (I could not positively deny it without more positive certainty), have furnished the first germ of the idea of constituting the serpent the visible image of the adverse power, combining the intimately-associated ideas of darkness and of evil,—a notion from which, by a confusion of the physical and moral orders, no ancient religion, not even Mazdeism, was entirely able to free itself, unless it were that of the Hebrews. But with all the highly-civilized peoples whose traditions we have scrutinized, the great serpent symbolizes that dark and evil power in its widest significance.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Illinois Wesleyan Conference meets at Wheaton on the 17th inst.

There are now in Syria 500 girls attending evangelical churches. Twenty of them have learned the Westminster Catechism by heart.

Parties in Minneapolis are inquiring for one Rev. John Atkins, who wheedled them into loaning him several sums of money. He claimed to be collecting in aid of a church at Warren, Minn.

The seventy-second General Conference of the New Jerusalem Church of Great Britain has been held in London. The President's 80th birthday was celebrated, and he received a purse of $1,000.

The Centennial Baptist Church, at the corner of Lincoln and Jackson streets, has called the Rev. A. K. Parker, of Poughkeepsie, to take charge of its pulpit for a time. He is said to be a fine preacher.

The scenes that were enacted at the Desplaines camp-meeting last week, in the presence and under the direction of Presiding Elder Willing, were a disgrace to the Methodist denomination.—*Alliance.*

The total of contributions of the Church of Scotland for benevolent purposes was last year $1,911,670. The Northern Presbyterian Church in this country, with but a few more communicants, raised nearly $2,000,000.

On the 25th of June, 1556, eleven men and two women were burned at the stake at Stratford, England, under the direction of the Roman Catholic Bishop Bonner. It is now proposed to erect a monument to these martyrs, and a meeting has recently been held to discuss the ways and means.

"Rink Religion" is the appropriate name given those religious gatherings which are held in theatres, tents and the like. Mr. Moody gave this sort of thing a great stimulus, but he seems now to have reached the conclusion that the church is the best place for religious services.—*New Covenant.*

The latest fact in the Macrae heresy case is that the Presbytery of Greenock is preparing for a resort to legal measures to prevent the Gourock congregation from taking with them, if they withdraw from the Synod, the church property, and from allowing Mr. Macrae to occupy the pulpit Sept. 1.

The session of the Universalist General Convention for the year 1879 will be held in Minneapolis, Oct. 22. Only those delegates certified before the meeting to the Secretary by the several State Secretaries are permitted by the rules to take part in the organization of the Convention. The Occasional Sermon will be delivered on the morning of meeting by the Rev. A. J. Patterson, D. D., of Massachusetts.

A Congregational minister in St. Paul, having succeeded in raising a large debt which rested on his church, then called the Trustees to the platform and propounded to them this question: "Do you promise this people that you will never again, so long as you are Trustee, allow this church to get into debt; that you will close the doors before you will permit such a thing?" They answered in the affirmative and returned to their seats.

Last week the Desplaines camp-meeting closed, amid scenes that for absurdity, superstition, and folly equaled some of the camp-meetings on the borders of civilization fifty years ago, and was only ever surpassed among the ignorant negroes of the South. The sentiments and language employed by the leader, Harrison, and the gross behavior of ministers and converts, were wholly discreditable, if not utterly disgraceful.—*New Covenant.*

Mr. Harrison [the revivalist at the latest Desplaines camp-meeting] claims that he has already saved 12,000 souls! There is not only no good in the performance of such men, but a great deal of positive evil. It is a monstrous caricature of the Christian religion, and brings the most holy and solemn act of the soul into public contempt. Those who are misled into emotional excesses of the kind very soon react, and are apt to hold all religion in contempt.—*Interior.*

The Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania reports the following statistics: Number of parishes, 134; clergy, 201; candidates for orders, 28; baptisms during the last conventional year, 4,590, of which 549 were adult; confirmations, 1,559; communicants added, 1,386; removed or died, 937; present number of communicants, 23,387; Sunday-school teachers, 2,683; Sunday-school scholars, 25,231; teachers of Bible-classes, 210; scholars in Bible-classes, 5,964; number of churches and chapels, 137, containing 64,265 sittings.

Those of the Methodist Conferences which meet in the first half of the year—some thirty-six—show some gains. They have 4,925 traveling preachers; increase, 84; communicants, 78,442; increase, 2,776; local preachers, 5,438; increase, 60; Sunday-schools, 8,013; increase, 156; Sunday-school scholars, 692,457; increase, 14,161. There was a decrease of 997 baptisms of children and 6,070 of adults. The churches have increased by 162. The collection for missions amounted to $240,801, showing a decrease of nearly $17,000.

Brother Groves' new sect in Texas continues to exist under the name of "The Tabernacle of the Coming Lord." Groves is an ex-Presbyterian minister, whose hobbies in expounding the Book of Revelations became so unbearable that the other brethren had to put him out. With him went another brother bearing the ominous name of Goodnight. Brother Goodnight is just as zealous as Brother Groves, and quite as full of hobbies. These brethren have kindly withheld from the excitable Texans the whole scheme of their doctrines, but have let out enough to have it plainly understood that they believe in an impending and desperate struggle between the forces of Romanism and Protestantism. The battle of Armageddon and the end of the world are somehow mixed up in this connection. The whole scheme is probably not more contradictory than were the utterances of the speakers who composed the great Advent Conference which met some time ago in New York. It is a peculiarity of the expounders of Second Advent and Millenarian doctrines that hardly any two of them think alike.

The Philadelphia Tax Collector endeavored to sell the building of the Young Men's Christian Association for taxes, when the Association brought suit to prevent him. It was contended on behalf of the Tax Collector that such associations are not institutions of public charity, because their object is to promote only evangelical religion; but the Court held that any one who holds the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith is, in a legal sense, evangelical. The Collector claimed that the money of the Association being partly invested in a block of stores to be rented, the property was liable to and could not escape taxation, because the income inured to the benefit of a philanthropic society, and that, dues being charged for membership, the society could not be regarded as strictly philanthropic. The Court held that the charging of dues did not affect the general character and purpose of the Society, and decided that so much of the property as was invested in stores and offices yielding an income should pay a tax, while so much of it as was invested in the library, reading-rooms, and other appurtenances of the Society proper was exempt from taxation.

UNIVERSALISTS.

The forty-second annual session of the Illinois Universalist Convention will be held at Sycamore Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week. The chief features of the program are as follows:

Wednesday a. m.—8 to 9, praise meeting. 9 to 9:30, Convention business. 9:30 to 11, addresses by the Rev. Sumner Ellis, of Chicago, and the Rev. George P. Stocking, of Lansing, Mich., on the theme, "The New Testament Doctrine of Punishment and Forgiveness"; followed by others. 11 to 12, allotted to the Universalist Women's Association of Illinois; address by the President, Mrs. H. B. Manford, of Chicago.

2 p. m.—Convention business. 3 to 4, allotted to the Women's Centennial Association of Illinois; addresses by the President, Mrs. W. S. Brookins, of Downer's Grove, and Mrs. George B. Marsh, of Chicago.

4 p. m.—Address by the Rev. Charles Fluhrer, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

4:30 p. m.—Address by the Rev. A. H. Laing, of Joliet. Subject: "The Perils of Thinking and of Not Thinking."

Evening—Occasional sermon by the Rev. B. N. Wiles, of Macomb.

Thursday, a. m.—8 to 9, praise meeting. 9, Convention business. 10:30, address by the Rev. Charles E. Tucker, of Aurora, followed by the Communion service.

2 p. m.—Address by the Rev. W. S. Balch, of Dubuque, Ia. Subject: "Universalism Fifty Years Ago and Now."

2:30 p. m.—Address by the Rev. Florence Kallock, of Blue Island. Subject: "Shall Our Preaching Partake of a Positive Doctrinal Character?"

PERSONALS.

Rabbi Wise has turned a quarter century in the Jewish ministry.

Dr. Isaac Schwab has been chosen minister of the Congregation Adath Joseph, in St. Joseph, Mo.

The Rev. John W. Allen, formerly pastor of the Christian Church of Jacksonville, Ill., will preach this morning and evening in the South Side Christian Church, Oakwood boulevard, near Cottage Grove avenue.

A daughter of the Rev. J. M. Manning, of Boston, is to join the Presbyterian Mission in Syria this fall.

Dr. Thomas has returned from his vacation, and will preach to-day, morning and evening, at Centenary M. E. Church.

The Rev. Dr. Paddock, of Brooklyn, is favorably mentioned as the successor to the late Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey.

The Rev. W. A. Salter, of Leamington, England, one of the writers of the notes of the "Annotated Paragraph Bible," is dead.

The Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, of Syracuse, N. Y., formerly of this city, has been compelled to resign his pastorate on account of overwork.

Abbot Martin Marty, O. S. B., the founder of the Abbey of St. Meinrods in Southern Indiana, has been named Vicar Apostolic of Dakota.

The Rev. G. H. Peake, of this city, has been supplying the pulpit of the Congregational Church at Methuen, Mass., during vacation.

Bishop Elder, of Natchez, will be hereafter known as the Bishop of Avara, in partibus infidelium, and Administrator Bishop of Natchez.

The Rev. Ezra Tinker, of Yonkers, N. Y., who seceded from the Methodist fold some years ago, has signified his intention to return to his first love.

Talmage writes that he has "delivered sixty-three sermons and lectures in England." And his picture still adorns the dead walls and fences of Chicago.

The Rev. Robert Allison, the veteran Baptist preacher in this city, has resigned the pastorate of the North Star Baptist Church. Cause: the salary question.

Padre Curci, the ex-Jesuit, is editing an Italian translation of the Bible, with the design of bringing accepted Protestant and Roman Catholic versions into harmony with modern scholarship.

It is announced that the Rev. Dr. Tulloch, commonly known as "Principal Tulloch," is to be invited to succeed the Rev. Dr. John Cumming, of London. The fund for Dr. Cumming amounts to about $10,000, which will enable him to live comfortably.

SUNDAY SALAD.

No bald-headed man was ever converted by a sermon during the fly-season.

The angels of the Sunday-schools are sometimes the demons of the melon-patch.—*Modern Argo.*

All the clothes Adam had for a long time was the close of day; while the mantle of night was his bed-clothes.

The Provincetown *Advocate* published "The Deacon's Story—The Leading Hand." We didn't suppose deacons were that sort of men.—*Boston Post.*

It is a mean man who would fool a fish by wearing a white choker and clerical coat while strolling along the banks of a brook on Sunday.—*Boston Post.*

Mr. Murray is not the first preacher who has been in debt; but he is the first one on record who ever had eighteen trotting stallions in his stables when the Sheriff came around to make a seizure.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

This idea of the biggest head knowing the most is all nonsense. The mastodon had the biggest head of his time, and yet he didn't know enough to go into the ark out of the rain and be saved. The mosquito, with scarcely any head at all, was wiser.—*Norristown Herald.*

The boy who substitutes a living for a dead hornet in the collection of a near-sighted entomologist, and then asks the man of science to show him where the insect's sting is located, should be held responsible for any irreligious sentiments the victim may advance.—*Boston Globe.*

"In the fourth place," said the preacher to his drowsy audience, "those of you who are awake will notice," etc. There was a pause, a sudden straightening up of almost everybody in the congregation, and a general appearance on nearly every face as if to say, "Why don't you fellows keep awake better?"

Said old Mr. Wiseowl: "There is a passage of Scriptur', brutherin, thet's impressed me much, very much; I've thought on't and thought on't, and I'm alluz thinkin' on't. I disremember jest whar it is, and, ez fur thet matter, jest what it is, but you can't tell how much uv a sollis it is to me on my journey through this vale o' tears."

CHURCH SERVICES.

EPISCOPAL.

Cathedral Free Church, SS. Peter and Paul, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets. The Rt.-Rev. W. E. McLaren, S. T. D., Bishop. The Rev. J. H. Knowles, Priest in charge. Choral morning prayer and celebration of the Holy Communion at 10:30 a. m. Choral evening prayer at 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Samuel S. Harris, Rector, will officiate at 10:45 a. m. and 5 p. m. in St. James' Church, Cass and Huron streets. Communion at 8 a. m.

—Services in Trinity Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street, at 10:45 a. m.

—The Rev. William H. Knowlton, Rector, will officiate in St. Andrew's Church, corner of West Washington and Robey streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Arthur Ritchie, pastor, will officiate in the Church of the Ascension, corner of North LaSalle and Elm streets, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Communion at 8 a. m.

—The Rev. C. S. Lester will officiate morning and evening in St. Paul's Church, Hyde Park avenue.

—The Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, Rector, will officiate in St. Mark's Church, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-sixth street, at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.

—The Rev. Henry G. Perry will preach this morning in St. Stephen's Church, Johnson street, between Twelfth and Taylor, and also administer the Holy Communion. The Rev. J. D. Cowan will officiate in the evening.

—The Rev. T. N. Morrison, Jr., Rector, will officiate in the Church of the Epiphany, Throop street, between Monroe and Adams, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Communion at 12 m.

—The Rev. W. J. Petrie, Rector, will officiate in the Church of Our Savior, corner of Lincoln and Belden avenues, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Luther Pardee will officiate in Calvary Church, Warren avenue, between Oakley street and Western avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Communion at 7:45 a. m.

—John Hedman, lay reader, will officiate in St. Ansgarius' Church, Sedgwick street, near Chicago avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. D. F. Smith will officiate in Grace Church, Hinsdale, at 10:30 a. m.

—The Rev. F. N. Luson will preach in the Emmanuel Church, La Grange, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. J. Stewart Smith will officiate morning and evening at St. Mark's Church, Evanston. Communion at 8 a. m.

—The Rev. Clinton Locke will officiate in Grace Church, Wabash avenue, near Sixteenth street, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Holy Communion at 12 m.

—Services at 10:45 a. m. at St. Luke's Mission, No. 437 Western avenue, near Polk street.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. John Peddie preaches at the Second Church, corner Morgan and West Monroe streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. George C. Lorimer, having returned from his vacation, will preach in the First Church, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street, at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject: "The Helpfulness of Fellowship." Evening: "Sermons in Stones."

—Services will be held at the Michigan Avenue Church at the usual hours.

—The Rev. E. B. Hulbert preaches at the Fourth Church morning and evening.

—Preaching at the University Place Church morning and evening at the usual hours.

—The Rev. R. P. Allison will preach as usual at the North Star Church, Division and Sedgwick streets.

—The Rev. C. Perrin will preach this morning and evening at the Western Avenue Church, corner of Warren avenue.

—The Rev. W. H. Parker will preach this morning and evening at Coventry Street Church, corner of the Bloomingdale road.

—The Rev. R. de Baptiste preaches as usual at Olivet Church, Fourth avenue, near Taylor.

—The Rev. E. O. Taylor will preach twice at the Central Church, Orchard street, near Sophia.

—The Rev. A. K. Parker preaches at the Centennial Church at the usual hours.

—The Rev. F. G. Thearle preaches morning and evening at Dearborn Street Church, corner of Thirty-sixth street.

—The Rev. L. C. Clark preaches at the Twenty-fifth Street Church, near Wentworth avenue, this evening.

—The Rev. H. M. Carr preaches at the Rock Island car-shops morning and evening.

—The Rev. Mr. Meyer preaches at the First German Church, corner of Bickerdike and Huron streets.

—The Rev. J. B. Smith preaches at the First Norwegian Church, corner of Noble and Ohio streets.

—Services at Halsted Street Church, morning and evening, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. Mr. Newman, of Ripon, Wis., will preach in the morning at Plymouth Church, Michigan avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. No evening service.

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin has returned, and will hold communion service and receive new members in the morning, and preach in the evening, at the First Church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets.

—The Rev. G. H. Peeke will preach morning and evening in the Leavitt Street Church.

—The Rev. J. E. Rankin, of Washington, D. C., will preach morning and evening at the Union Park Church, corner of Washington street and Ashland avenue.

—The Rev. E. F. Williams will preach morning and evening at the South Church, corner Drexel avenue and Fortieth street.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach morning and evening at Centenary Church, Monroe street, near Morgan.

—The Rev. S. H. Adams will preach morning and evening at the Ada Street Church.

—The Rev. S. McChesney will preach morning and evening at the Park Avenue Church.

—The Rev. E. M. Boring will preach at the State Street Church. Evening subject: "The Second Advent of Christ."

—The Rev. Dr. Williamson will preach in the Michigan Avenue Church, near Twenty-second street. Morning subject: "Proofs of the Deity of Christ"; evening, "The Home Mother."

—The Rev. Robert D. Sheppard will preach in Grace Church, corner of North LaSalle and White streets. In the morning, Communion of the Lord's Supper, and a short sermon; evening subject, "Without God."

—The Rev. W. F. Crafts, having returned from Leadville and other mining points in Colorado, will preach in Trinity Church morning and evening on the "Religious Impressions of the Trip."

—The Rev. J. M. Caldwell will preach in the Western Avenue Church, corner of Monroe street, morning and evening.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. Dr. Elliott preaches this morning at the Fullerton Avenue Church. There will be evening service.

The Rev. Arthur Swazey will preach in the morning at the Forty-first Street Church.

—The Rev. E. A. Elfeld will preach in the First German Church, Howe street, between Willow and Centre, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. J. M. Worrall will preach in the Eighth Church, corner of West Washington and Robey streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. The pastor's Bible-class will be resumed to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

—The Rev. Dr. Kittredge will preach in the Third Church, corner of Ashland and Ogden avenues, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson will officiate morning and evening at Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Subjects: Morning, "Through a Glass Darkly"; evening, "The Woman's Appeal to the Samaritans."

—The Rev. F. W. Adams will officiate morning and evening at St. Matthew's Church, corner of North Clark and Centre streets. Subjects: Morning, "Christ In His Resurrection, and Christ In His Ascension"; evening, "The Service of God and the Service of the World."

—Bishop Samuel Fallows will officiate morning and evening at St. Paul's Church, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets. Subjects: Morning, "Learning of Christ"; evening, "Something Which God Has Not Made."

—The Rev. Joseph D. Wilson will officiate morning and evening at St. John's Church, Ellis avenue, near Thirty-seventh street.

—The Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., will preach this morning at the Fifth Church. No evening service.

—The Rev. W. T. Meloy will preach in the United Church, corner of Monroe and Paulina streets, morning and evening.

CHRISTIAN.

The Rev. J. W. Allen, formerly of Jacksonville, Ill., will preach morning and evening at the South Side Church, Oakwood boulevard, near Cottage Grove avenue.

—J. C. Huntington will preach in the church corner of Western avenue and Congress street at 7:45 p. m. Usual morning service.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. W. H. Ryder will preach in St. Paul's Church, Michigan avenue, near Eighteenth street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Sumner Ellis will preach in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Sangamon and West Washington streets, at 10:30 a. m. The Rev. W. S. Crow, of Traverse City, will preach in the evening.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach in the evening at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street.

—The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach in Unity Church in the morning.

TEMPERANCE.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold meetings at 3 p. m. this week in Lower Farwell Hall, the leaders being—Monday, Mrs. George Rounds; Tuesday, Mrs. H. R. Smith; Wednesday, Mrs. T. C. Clendenning; Thursday, Mrs. W. G. Powers; Friday, Mrs. W. J. Kermott; Saturday, Mrs. Miller.

—W. O. Lattimore will lead the Gospel Temperance meeting in Farwell Hall Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

NEW JERUSALEM.

The Rev. L. P. Mercer will preach in the morning at Hershey Music-Hall. Subject: "The Christian Sabbath."

LUTHERAN.

The Rev. Edmund Belfour will preach in the morning at Trinity Church, corner of Dearborn avenue and Erie street.

SPIRITUALIST.

The First Society will meet at the church corner of Monroe and Laflin streets. Mrs. Cora L. Richmond will lecture. Subjects: Morning, "The Spiritual Vineyard," by the spirit of A. A. Ballou; evening, "The Light of the Ages," by the spirit of William Ellery Channing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Liberal Reunion will be held at 2:30 p. m. at No. 213 West Madison street. Subject: "Ye May All Be Rich and Yet Abide in Heaven."

—The Rev. James T. Matthews will preach at 3 p. m. in the Chapel of the Washingtonian Home.

—The First Red-Ribbon Club will meet at 4:30 p. m. at No. 159 Twenty-second street. Members are requested to attend promptly.

—The Rev. Dr. Mathewson will preach in the Advent Christian Church, No. 91 South Green street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach in the Ogden Avenue Church, corner of Washington street, morning and evening.

—Railway men's meetings will be held at 3:30 and 7:45 p. m. in the rooms No. 634 South Canal street.

—A meeting of Friends will be held at 10:30 a. m. at the Athenæum, Dearborn street, near Randolph.

—Donald Ross and William P. Charles, the Scotch evangelists, will conduct the services in the Gospel tent, corner of Ogden and Warren avenues, at 3 and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. James Kay Applebee will preach in the morning to the Free Religious Society at Grossman's Hall, No. 802 Cottage Grove avenue.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Sept. 7—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Sept. 12—Fast.

CATHOLIC.

Sept. 7—Fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost.
Sept. 8—Nativity of the B. V. M.; St. Adrian, M.
Sept. 9—Of the Octave; St. Gorgonius.
Sept. 10—St. Nicholas of Tolentino, C.
Sept. 11—Of the Octave; SS. Protus and Hyacinthus, MM.
Sept. 12—Of the Octave.
Sept. 13—Of the Octave.

MUSING.

Deep 'mid the clover-blooms I lie,
And upward gaze with dreamy eye,
And, softly dreaming, speculate
On Life, and Death, and mystic Fate,
That seems to hold with nerveful hand,
And set, stern brow, the fateful wand
That points to eyes that *cannot* see
The path marked out by Destiny.

The while the glittering sunbeams slide
Through whispering leaves, and softly glide,
Swift followed by cool shadows, where
The clover-blooms amid my hair
Nestle like snow, and Summer's smile
And fragrant breath *almost* beguile
Grim Treachery's arrows from the breast
That knows no more nor peace nor rest.

"O Thou who driest the mourner's tears,"
Omnipotent through myriad years,
Must we e'er tread the path that lies
O'er arid sands, 'neath burning skies,
And lack the power to seek the glade
O'erarched by trees whose restful shade
Woos, with the breath of dewy flowers,
To waters still and peace-crowned hours?

Or, lying 'mid the clover-blooms,
While far the angry tempest glooms,
With hands filled with the flowers of Fate,
Must leave them all, and, desolate,
Go forth as Hagar, till the sun
Shows but our faltering steps *alone*
In all the waste and desert sands—
An outcast from God's smiling lands?

So, as the shadows come and go,
As light flees darkness—gladness, wo—
Deep 'mid the clover-blooms I lie
And upward gaze, while soft the sky,
With changeful forms of beauty spread,
Bends o'er the living as the dead,
And smiles alike on those who wait,
And those who *rest* unseen of Fate.

MILWAUKEE, August. MAGGIE A. COYNE.

Paoli and the Bonapartes.

Anent the claims of foreigners upon Westminster Abbey, the London *Saturday Review* cites the case of Gen. Paoli as being most nearly in point to that of the Prince Imperial. His body was buried in the old cemetery at St. Pancras, and sixty years after his death his bones were removed to Corsica, but Dr. Johnson and "the club" had taken care that he should not be forgotten in England, and Flaxman's bust had been placed in the south aisle of the choir of Westminster, where it still remains. Paoli was neither King nor Emperor, but he was President of the Republic of his native island. The Prince of the Bonaparte family is buried at Chiselhurst in a Roman Catholic cemetery, as Paoli was buried at St. Pancras, and his body may be removed to his native land, as that of Paoli was; but if a monument be erected to him, as to Paoli, in Westminster Abbey, the irony of history will be strikingly illustrated. Had Paoli continued for a little while longer Governor of Corsica, the first Bonaparte could not have been born a Frenchman, even in name. The great-grandfather of the deceased Prince was actually, in a sense, the subject of Paoli; and yet, after the lapse of a century from the birth of Louis Bonaparte, afterwards King of Holland, the best precedent for the erection of a monument to the grandson is found in the case of a General who, had he succeeded, would have prevented all connection between the destinies of France and of Corsica.

NEWPORT.

Still They Come—The Attraction of the Steeple-Chases—Clerical Fox-Hunting—A Plucky Girl in a Foolish Cause—The Music Matinee—Pink Pond-Lilies and Black Satin Gowns—The Torpedo Boys—Blue Teas—A Blue's Beauty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, Sept. 4.—Notwithstanding the cold weather of last week the town is fuller than ever, people arriving at the hotels all through the cloudy, chilly days in more considerable numbers than at what would be considered the much more auspicious season of a few weeks earlier. The coming steeple-chases, of course, have something to do with this, and the increasing fame which is going abroad of the mighty fox-hunt counts in for another of the "drawing" attractions. But, apart from these star shows, there is the fact that Newport, of all the watering-places, is the one that is most charming in the early autumn days. Until late in October, indeed until the first of November, the charm holds, or, as one of the old habitues said to me once, "It is the only decent place north of Florida in the way of climate through November itself." The number of ailing people and confessed invalids who linger late here proves the truth of this assertion; and there are a good many people who visit the resorts during July and August, and "fetch up" at New York only in the middle of September. "See Venice and die," was the old Italian ecstasy of praise. See Newport and live! should be the happy proverb of content from the lips of those who know what healing there is in these blissful breezes to tired nerves and flagging pulses which have been kept up through a long winter of work and worry. The ultra-fashionables though don't benefit themselves much by these blissful breezes, for at the rapid rate they are kept moving on by their rigid taskmistress they have not much time to rest and recuperate. There are a good many people, however, whose names do not appear in the newspapers, who with large means entirely ignore the claims of "society," and, enjoying themselves after their own leisurely way, know to the full all the mystic charm and the blessing that lurks in this exquisite climate. Of this class and kind was Mr. Thomas Winans, who died at his residence on

CASTLE HILL

last year. I have told before the story of that fascinating house of hospitality, where guests came and went at their pleasure, where there were no great banquets, no receptions, no kettle-drums, in short, nothing fashionable, only rest, and ease, and peaceful quiet, in view of the broad Atlantic. The house is shut now, and the organ is silent in its domicile on the brow of the hill. Next year the only son, Ross, named for his grandfather,—the founder of all these millions,—will open the closed doors, and

WITH HIS BEAUTIFUL NEW WIFE,

the daughter of Maj. Whistler, will dispense again the old-time hospitality. This beautiful wife, by the way, is first cousin to her husband, and very like him in beauty,—the two making an extraordinarily handsome pair. It is said by those who know him well that Mr. Ross Winans has the same tastes as his father in the matter of society, and that the hospitality will be of the same informal, non-party-going kind as during the elder's lifetime. There is a great difference, however, between five-and-twenty and five-and-fifty, and when five-and-twenty hand in hand with two-and-twenty find themselves at the head of the Garden of Eden,—a new Adam and Eve in Paradise,—there is no telling what youthful tastes may develop, and how the world outside may tempt the pair to form one of the glittering circle who drive, and dance, and dine day after day in that teetotum whirl that never rests. Yet one can hardly fancy the quiet, refined young man who used to spend so much of his time in his organ-house drawing forth from those electrically-conducted pipes such weirdly beautiful strains, making one, for instance, of the fashionable fox-hunt party, who go flying over walls and ditches with a pack of yelping hounds in pursuit of one terrified little animal who is to be done to death as the climax of the *sport* (!). O yes, I know very well that this is not a flattering reflection upon the fair women and brave men who are to the front just now in this ennobling occupation, but I am quite willing to let the reflection stand. It seems that

THE PRESENCE OF A CLERGYMAN

at one of the recent meets is causing a good deal of comment. "It is quite possible," says a very level-headed observer of all this, in one of the Rhode Island papers, "that the distinguished spectators, including the clergy, would have gone out to see a cavalcade of joyous youths and bewitching maidens had there been no fox in the case; but certain it is that they went knowing what was to be done. There is a wonderful power in moral suasion, and the example of the titled and fashionable is often followed without serious inquiry as to its intrinsic merit. All the little boys in Aquidneck are doubtless fully persuaded of the right, as they have always enjoyed the fun, of stoning the frogs, and if they do not maltreat, assault, knock down, and maim the weakest among them, it will not be because they are not sufficiently impressed by the legitimate influence of the presence of the famous personage who assisted at the slaughter of a dazed animal pursued by dogs trained only to kill. There seems to be a sort of rule in the distribution of the fragments into which the fox before he is cold is cut, but it does not appear that the spectators, however eminent in science or theology, are favored with any mark of applause or pre-eminence. Should a clergyman, nevertheless, add to his general appreciation of the hunt a zeal which would enable him actually to see the dog tear the fox, it appears that he should receive at least one bloody paw. The fox-hunting curate is going out in England; is he coming in here?"

This is very quietly scathing, and it expresses the general intelligent opinion of this fox-hunting fashion.

On Monday last there was another meet. It was at One Mile Corner, or the start was made west of Coddington's Point and Coddington's Beach, then round the point and over the beach for two miles northward, where the fox was killed just in from shore. Miss Bedlow, spite of her scare and serious hurt two weeks ago, was on the field,

PLUCKY IN A FOOLISH CAUSE,

like a good many other girls in a good many other foolish causes. But let us get off the hunting-field, and see what saner and sweeter ways of killing time the fine folk have. Going down the avenues somewhere about midday one hears lately a great amount of tuning and toning of pianos, and violins, and human voices; then, a little later, at some one of the great houses, ballads, and songs, and symphonies come floating down the road. "Music o' mornings, they say it will penetrate," sang the old bard. With the program of festivities, the attractions of the hour pretty nigh exhausted, the fine folk have bethought themselves of musical matinees; and so the best amateur talent is called into requisition, and morning concerts are the last "thing" on the bill of entertainments. Of course, all the really musical people are bidden, and most of them accept; but there are scores of others who flock to these concerts because it's "*a place to go to*," and fashionable. I suppose they get their fun out of it in their way,—the way of toilets and the meeting of acquaintances, etc. While these hard-working idlers are thus busy,

DOWN THE BAY THERE ARE GREAT DOINGS.

It is the graduation-day of the Torpedo Class of '79. Even if you are not one of the invited at the station, you may get all those wonderful effects of pyro—no, of *aquatechnics*, if one may coin a word to express and describe those wonderful towers of water which can only be rivaled by old ocean in a wild storm, and then the torpedoes in some points beat Nature. Those who were present at the station speak in admiring tones of the amazing things done, and the proficiency of the pupils who went through the exhibiting experiments. The torpedoes were eight-pounders, or eight-pound cans, and were exploded from batteries on shore. There was one monster—a seventy-five-pounder—exploded from the launch-boat, and another of 100 pounds. There were exhibitions of operating steamers by means of electricity,—starting, backing, stopping, and the whole range of movement, and the making of fuses in firing torpedoes, etc. Whatever carelessness or shirking there may be in the land-student's college course of Latin, and Greek, and mathematics, there is pretty conclusive evidence that a torpedo-student has got to know every inch of his way himself, and that with a closeness of perfection in detail that is rarely found in other departments of study. The students of the torpedo school are fired with an interest and enthusiasm which never flags. Unlike the young fellows of Harvard and other universities, they seem to have no inclination to shilly-shally and shirk. The active, exciting nature of their studies, perhaps, is reason enough for this model industry.

And, while the torpedoes are all firing in the bay, down by the Lily-Pond boys are doing a thriving business in collecting some rare growths of the blossom that makes the stream famous. Up they come from their lily hunt laden with the sweet spoils, and proceed to the hotels and to private houses, where they know they shall be welcomed and bought out in a very short time. The rare growths this year are the

PINK POND-LILIES.

They are not plentiful and bring a high price, being sold sometimes at 15, 20, and 25 cents apiece. And they are eagerly snapped up at that. Every little thing is taken as a suggestion here and made much of. These rare pond-lilies, for instance, have served as a study for new dress designs in the painted-dress fashion; the result of which is a black satin gown, showing a drooping mass of both the pink and white pond-lilies, in exact likeness to the natural blossoms upon the shining surface. The painted dresses are after all not so costly in the way of actual outlay as at first seemed probable. And the reason for this is, that since the rage for china-decorating has come in a great many ladies have tried their hand at the pretty occupation, and, taking lessons of some skilled teacher, have developed a good deal of aptness and ability in that direction. When the painting on silk started up, they were only too delighted to find another field for their fascinating employment, and so it comes about that the dresses that have been decorated in this manner have been done by the fair wearers themselves, in most instances, or by some artistic relative or friend to whom it was a labor of love. To work in art ways, to dabble in paints, is the fashion; so the Laura Matildas of to-day will toil at their painted gowns enthusiastically for awhile, as their grandmothers and great-grandmothers toiled at their tambour frames, or worked on muslin their French knots, side-stitch and satin-stitch. In the midst of all these dress-doings—this "art frivolity," as

A STUPID, CONCEITED MAN-CREATURE

designated the painted-gown glories the other day—one hears of the intellectual Town and Country Club meeting at somebody's house, and—descending from its serious dignity of essay-reading and listening, ties little blue ribbons on the handles of its Club tea-cups to signify the blue-stocking sentiment of the Society. So on this great playground of the American idlers, even the brainy big-wigs step down from their high chairs to joke and sentimentalize. The Town and Country has taken a new impetus since Mrs. Howe's return, and many new notions that have broken out with them are said to be "Mrs. Howe's doings"! It is perfectly proper, of course, to talk in print of a young lady whose picture has been on exhibition, so one may say that the face of the lovely "Maud," Mrs. Howe's youngest daughter, is one of the fairest sights to beauty-lovers, as she is seen driving about the town, that have been seen for many a day. Brunetta, who knows all about "types," not of the printers, but of the races, says that the lovely Maud shows a blending of the Saxon and Celt, with a dash of the Italian color and languor in carriage and tint. Thus, with blue-stocking teas and a picture-gallery on the street of beauties of the purest mixed types, there is a sufficient offset, perhaps, from the fox-murdering and pigeon-shooting crowds, who make the clamor of the day. N. P.

A SNEEZERS' CONVENTION.

What Mr. Beecher and Other Fugitives Have to Say About the Enemy from Which They Fled.

Correspondence New York World.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Sept. 1.—This is the great haven of rest for hay-fever patients. They are here from all parts of the country. This particular section of New Hampshire is found by hay-fever sufferers to be the place where the fewest handkerchiefs will go the furthest. This is as much as hay-fever sufferers can ever hope to find. It is good deal too, by the way. When a man in the fullness of health is compelled to regard the 15th of August as a date when his countenance will lose all semblance of dignified humanity and become a mere dripping, shivering, twitching surface of red and irritating flesh, he naturally hails a land that promises to mitigate the affliction with the wildest glee. It is not in the least surprising to us sufferers, however much it may amuse people with better-behaved noses, that a "Hay-Fever Association" should have been formed six years ago. It is a most serious business with us, and our Convention which was held here in the Methodist Church one day last week was largely attended. The President of the Association, Mr. M. Richards Muckle, of Philadelphia—who has made a careful computation and discovered that the mere saving in the cost of pocket-handkerchief washing will pay the fare from New York to this place and return of the average hay-fever sufferer—presided, and Mr. Edmund L. Hoyt, who is annually led here by his nose from Portland, Me., acted as Secretary of the meeting. President Muckle made a stirring address, his touching reference to the banishment from family and homes imposed upon its victims by this dread disease causing many strong men in the audience to weep and sneeze convulsively. Said Mr. Muckle:

"We are assembled to-day in annual session for the sixth time since the organization of the United States Hay-Fever Association in 1874 in this place. Of those who are present and suffering from the affection which brings us to this locality, banishing us from family, friends, and all the conveniences of our comfortable homes, I may say in all sincerity that in selecting Bethlehem we have found in part the long-wished-for relief, if not the promised land. Those of our friends who have been accustomed to see us in our city homes during the period of our suffering would with astonishment behold us here to-day in the apparent good health with which they themselves are blessed. Those of our hearers, non-sufferers, who are with us to-day to sympathize and encourage us in our efforts to find a remedy, no doubt wonder why we do not appear here with the traditional red-bordered eye-lids, inflamed optics, flowing nose, sneezing salutations, and displaying our signal of distress, the indispensable white handkerchief, which characterizes a veteran member of the hay-fever brigade. The affection has, during the past few years, received marked attention at the hands of the medical profession, and particularly the newspapers throughout the United States. The latter have heretofore viewed the same as a disease of the imagination, and have been disposed to ridicule the affection and burlesque its sufferers. They have now nobly fallen into line as powerful auxiliaries in bringing to the knowledge of the world the theories and symptoms of our affliction, and urging upon the medical profession the necessity of more active experiments in the field of our ailment. [Great applause.] It is certainly not very creditable to the medical fraternity of the present period of the nineteenth century, when such rapid strides and progress are being made all but hourly in the varied departments of art and science, that a disease or affection, as I may term it,—one that has existed and has been known for the past sixty years,—should be an enigma to the learned professors of the highest scientific institutions of this continent and of Europe. Medicines have from actual experience to this time failed to cure or give the desired relief, and our only hope for the present is to flee to the few well-known non-catarrhal regions, which are being brought to our knowledge annually by the numerous persons who, similarly to ourselves, are its victims, and are in search of a haven exempt from its annoying influences. It is very easy to say, 'Get away to the mountains,' or 'Take a sea voyage and you will be relieved.' Comparatively few people can afford to indulge in such luxuries, and they have to stay at home. What these victims want is for the doctors to bestir themselves and find some remedy for the hateful thing. Judging from the annual contemplation of the sufferings of hay-fever men, we are forced to the conclusion that a more diabolical, acerbating ailment does not exist on earth. The most unfortunate thing about it is that the soberest man under the heavens is mistaken for a drunkard when he gets about half-way through with his attack, and no protestations will convince his intimate friends that he has not had an attack of the jim-jams. He is shunned like a leper; his terrible spasms and agonies of sneezing on the public streets make him an object of ridicule and contempt, and if he is engaged to a girl it is very certain that she will let him drop. For the life of us we do not see why a doctor who will give ten years of his life to the study of the nose and its connections, cannot devise a cure for this atrocious disease. Whoever does present a genuine cure to the world will make a fortune of $1,000,000 in about three years. The doctors, however, do not seem to have any ambition in this direction, and perhaps it would be better for some layman to get to work on the problem and present his plans to the American Hay-Fever Association. Doctors have ample opportunities to study the human nose from its first development in the human embryo to the matured organ in all its glory. They understand the structure of the terbinated bones, the nasal chambers, the delicate group of nerves distributed on the mucus membrane of the nasal passages. They should be able to protect this sentient arrangement of nerves which hold direct communication with the brain, so that there shall be none of the excitement we call sneezing. What, indeed, are doctors worth if they cannot provide a simple remedy to protect these nerves from irritation! Why doesn't one of our sapient disciples of Hippocrates invent some handy apparatus to exclude dust from the mucous membrane without disfiguring the eternal nose? Even monkeys have very human noses, but nobody ever heard of a monkey having the hay-fever and shaking the African continent with his sneezes. We are not so well off, therefore, as catarrhine apes. [Dismal sneezes.] That a remedy, and an adequate remedy, exists for the hay-fever there cannot be a shadow of a doubt. Some man will stumble upon it some day accidentally. It is to be hoped he will stumble soon. For the sake of the men who will shortly begin to alarm their vicinage by thunderous sternutation and present the visages of inebriates, and for the sake of all the pretty women whose faces are bound to be disfigured from the same cause, we trust that the remedy will be most speedily found. [Cheers.]"

At the conclusion of Mr. Muckle's address the guttural sneeze of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was heard in the back of the church, near the door, and he was invited further to address the Convention. "I dislike ingratitude," said Mr. Beecher, "and I think a great deal of it is shown by hay-fever patients, who are constantly maligning a disease which sticketh closer than a brother." He was, he said, greatly pleased with the introductory remarks of the Chairman, but expressed regret that that gentleman had not, in his opinion, properly fulfilled the task assigned him. He considered it the duty of the Chair to personally illustrate the symptoms of hay-fever, that those who came as spectators might be satisfied that there was such a thing as hay-fever. For his part, he could never be grateful enough for having been thought worthy of enrollment in the ranks of the hay-feverites. As a result of his connection with the Association he said that he had drugs, powders, and pills enough sent him in the course of the year to start up a first-class apothecary's shop. "Every one of these remedies was guaranteed an infallible cure, and yet," said Mr. Beecher, "I can't get well, and it seems to me that I won't get well. I esteem my six weeks' vacation in the mountains too well. I used to go away from my parish about the 1st of August, but now I've only to sneeze about the 1st of July and the deacons pack me off to the mountains at once. The 1st of September used to find me back again in Brooklyn, but now the slightest hoarseness is ample excuse for my not putting in an appearance before the 1st of October. There is another thing in connection with hay-fever; it is a sure indication of genius to the fortunate possessor, and none but good-looking people are sufferers. It is my taste for the fine arts that prompts me to come among you. The spectacle of such a sickly gathering, too, cannot be duplicated in the world. There is nothing so pleasant to me, though, as to be among so many sick people looking so remarkably well." Mr. Beecher also spoke of a recent trip through the Canadian Provinces, and warmly recommended St. John, New Brunswick; Halifax, and Prince Edward Island as places exempt from hay-fever. The people there are very hospitable, and St. John is a very beautiful place for a summer residence. Of Halifax, he said that it was only necessary for that town to come into the Union to make it one of the most popular of the exempt districts frequented by hay-feverites. He spoke very enthusiastically of the splendid harbor and its unequaled accommodations for guests. Prince Edward Island seemed also to have met with the reverend gentleman's approval. Hay-fever is unknown there, and hunting and fishing are to be had in abundance. Speaking of his recent sojourn in California, and the effect of the climate upon his constitution, he said: "I reached Omaha about the 15th of August, after crossing the plain,—the great alkaline belt,—and experienced considerable irritation, but did not develop the disease. This irritation passed away when I arrived at Virginia City, and I did not experience the slightest symptom during my residence on the Pacific slope. I was compelled to expose myself greatly while lecturing there, but did not have the slightest attack of hay-fever during my stay. I did not have an attack on my return journey until I came to the plains again, when, the symptoms making themselves slightly manifest, I made a slight detour as far as Denver and experienced relief." He praised Denver very highly as a residence for sufferers from asthma, and said he met an Eastern man there who told him that when he resided "to hum" in New England he was so weak from the effects of this disease that he could not sit upon the box to drive a team, but that he was as hearty and strong as ever since his residence in Colorado, and the asthma had entirely disappeared. Mr. Beecher was pleased to hear that the meetings of the Hay-Fever Association are to be kept up, and said that these meetings and the publicity given to them by the press were of incalculable good.

IN SHADOW.

"Perhaps the cup was broken here
That Heaven's new wine might show more clear."
—*E. B. Browning.*

Give me a song, old friend, you say,
That shall the gloom destroy;
And bid my fingers lightly stray
Among the chords of joy.

But gayer hearts must sing for you
The merry lilting tune
Of hope and love—of starry dew
And golden glows of June.

Yet oft the sweetest music holds
A subtle minor strain;
And ev'ry human heart must fold
Around some hidden pain.

Thanksgiving-bells, it seems to you,
Ring in a sky-lark's throat:
The very sunlight trickles through
Each blithesome, liquid note.

But, ah! rude feet are all too near
Her younglings in their nest;
She sees the spoiler, and wild fear
Throbs in that tiny breast.

Those wondrous cadences, which thrill
The listening air along,
Are born of mother-art, which still
Lures danger off with song.*

Fret not because thy harp of life
So often seems ajar;
Its melody may still the strife
In sadder souls afar.

MIRIAM BEATRICE DEANE.

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*It is said that the sky-lark, when any one approaches her nest, will fly in such low circles, singing so sweetly, that the invader is always tempted to follow her; by which means she gradually lures him away.

Fearful Encounter Between a Farmer and an Ox Mad with Hydrophobia.

Reading (Pa.) Eagle.

Near Orwigsberg, Pa., yesterday, George Herman, a well-to-do farmer, narrowly escaped being killed by an ox which was suffering from hydrophobia. The animal had been raised by Mr. Herman. A few days ago it was bitten by a dog supposed to be mad. On Wednesday evening Mr. Herman noticed that the ox acted strangely, and he penned it up in a shed in the barn-yard. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning he was awakened by hearing strange sounds in the direction of the barn. Supposing that one of his horses was unwell, he went out, and was surprised to see the ox raving around the barn-yard, uttering low moans and tearing up the ground with its horns. When Mr. Herman entered the yard, the ox stopped its antics, and he approached it. When he was about twenty feet from the animal it lowered its head, and, with a roar, made a rush at him. The man retained his presence of mind, and as the animal approached he stepped to one side, but in doing so he was struck in the face by a hoof. He staggered to his feet and made toward a garden fence, but the ox turned and charged after him. The distance was about thirty yards, and the race was won by the man, who reached the fence and fairly threw himself over it. Before he could rise from the ground there was a terrible crash, and the ox dashed through the fence, scattering the boards right and left, and rolling headlong over Mr. Herman. It didn't take the man long to get on his feet and escape over another fence, which surrounds the house. His clothes were badly used up, and his face was covered with blood from the wound caused by the kick he had received, but he was not seriously injured.

After getting a gun and loading it with powder and a handful of bird-shot wrapped in a rag, Herman returned to the fray. He found the ox pawing the ground wrathfully, and pausing occasionally to dig his horns viciously into it, at the same time giving vent to roars that could be heard more than a mile away. The animal's head was covered with blood from cuts received by butting its way out of the stable, and great quantities of saliva issued from its mouth. Herman mounted a stone wall which runs along one side of the garden, and from that place fired two shots at the infuriated ox. The first shot took effect in its neck, and only seemed to increase its rage, for with blind fury it charged at the stone-wall and battered its head against the stones. The second shot, however, struck the ox in the side and killed it. On going to the stable where the animal had been penned the night before, Herman found the sides of that structure completely battered to pieces, and in another part of the yard he found a hog, weighing nearly 200 pounds, dead, and gored to a shapeless mass of jelly.

Malcontent Mohammedan Priests in Bosnia.

A report reached the military authorities in Bosnia that the Mohammedan priests, instead of preaching about Allah and the Prophet, were often in the habit of addressing inflammatory harangues to their congregations in the mosques, calculated to instil hatred of the Scowaben—meaning Austrians—among the natives. The great mosque in Dolni-Tuzla was especially mentioned as fast becoming a meeting place for malcontents. In consequence of this information the times of prayer have been limited to the hours between 4 a. m. and 10 p. m., and an Austrian sentinel has been placed just inside the door of the mosque to see that the Imam does not make any more "tirades" against the "foreigners."

THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS.

Communications intended for the DRAUGHT EDITOR should be addressed to P.-O. Box 215, Chicago.

For Publisher's price-list of standard works on the game, address the Draught Editor.

PLAYERS' HEADQUARTERS,
Athenæum, No. 50 Dearborn street.

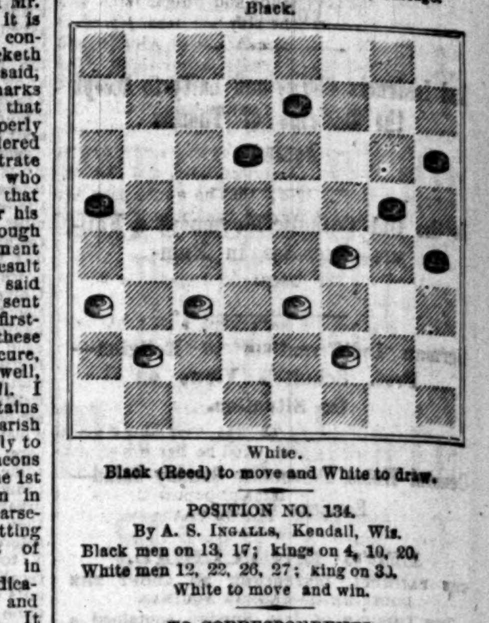
TRIBUNE OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 7, 1879.

PROBLEM NO. 134.

OCCURRED IN PLAY.

Between Messrs. REED and ORVIS, Chicago.

Black.



White.

Black (Reed) to move and White to draw.

POSITION NO. 134.

By A. S. INGALLS, Kendall, Wis.

Black men on 13, 17; kings on 4, 10, 20.
White men 12, 22, 26, 27; king on 31.
White to move and win.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. E. C. Lyons—Particulars by mail.

David Millar—Many thanks for your kind contribution.

James Zanoni—We are always glad to receive your valued contributions.

B. Van Dyke—You will find your inquiry answered in an article on the inexhaustibility of checkers in another part of this column.

L. R. Alderman—THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE will be mailed to your address for $2.50 a year, 65 cents for three months. Specimen copy sent as requested.

CONTRIBUTORS' CRITICISMS.

Mr. Joseph Zanoni, of Cincinnati, O., writes as follows: "I think Mr. Scellinass is mistaken as to 28—24 losing in Game 417, as you will perceive it not only draws easily, but leaves Black about one line of play for a draw, as follows:

28—24	10—14	15—10	17—26	23—14
7—10	28—23	8—15	18—15	9—18
23—19	14—17	19—10	11—18	30—14
				Drawn.

"I also noticed that in Spayth's Var. 27, at first move, 26—23 for 27—23, given as a loss, will draw by same line of play."

CHECKER NEWS.

It is reported that Mr. Forsyth, the Nova Scotia champion, defeated Mr. Irwin in a match for a small stake in Boston a few days ago.

Mr. L. R. Alderman, of Traer, Ia., writes that he still possesses the checkerboard which he won in the Detroit (Mich.) Tournament in 1871.

Mr. Symonds defeated Mr. Bain in their match for the championship of Newark, N. J., by the very close score of 17 to 15 and 18 draws. Total, 50 games.

Mr. L. R. Alderman, of Traer, Ia., and Mr. David Millar, of Holland, Ia., have just finished playing their second correspondence match at draughts, consisting of six games, which has been in progress nearly a year. Mr. Alderman won four games and two ended as drawn. Mr. Millar has kindly sent us the games, which we shall publish in these columns soon.

We clip from an exchange the following paragraph regarding the mental condition of a player who became famous chiefly through his match play with Mr. Wyllie: "William R. Barker, champion checker-player of New England, has been declared insane. He lives in Cambridgeport, Mass., and for some time has been failing in intellect, passing hours in brooding thought, talking to himself, and acting in a peculiar manner. Several days ago he became violent, and had to be placed under restraint. He is to be sent to the State Asylum at Worcester."

We receive frequent inquiries from players here and elsewhere as to the number of games which can be played on the checker-board before exhausting all the combinations or varieties of play. We can answer our correspondents no better perhaps than by reproducing what we said about the inexhaustibility of the game in the following article, which appeared in this paper Dec. 15, 1878:

The inexhaustibility of checkers is an accepted reality among those who have made a scientific study of the game. To estimate the actual number of ways of playing even a very few moves is almost beyond the power of calculation, but to make an approximation to that number is very simple. Taking the different openings as given in the books published on the game, we find that the players have an average of seven, eight, and seven ways of playing the first, second, and third moves respectively, provided no capturing play be made. On the hypothesis that the number of replies open at each move are always the same, whatever the preceding moves may have been, and that the foregoing figures give those numbers, the numbers of possible ways of playing the *first three moves only*, on each side, would be 153,664. Allowing an estimate of seven different ways of playing, at each move, and the numbers of possible ways of playing the *first six moves only*, on each side, would be 13,841,287,201. If, then, any one were to play without cessation at the rate of one move a minute, it would take him more than 26,000 years to go through them all. Players who devote too little attention in the study of endings should bear in mind that two pieces alone can be placed in 992 different positions, while, with the addition of another piece, they may occupy no less than 30,752 positions. It would be difficult to say whether the above figures are in excess or deficit of the true ones, but believe we can safely affirm that our approximations are not likely to vary much either way. When we bear in mind that the number of possible ways of moving the pieces increase in many openings as the game progresses, it is plain that the number of ways of playing forty or fifty moves on each side is so great as to utterly transcend the grasp of the imagination. No doubt the ratio of the plausible to the possible number of moves at every stage is usually small, but, after every allowance has been made for the fact, the varieties of play still remain enormous.

SOLUTIONS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 133.

By W. J. Weafer.

22—18	17—26	27—24	26—23	White
15—22	23—32	19—28		wins.

SOLUTION TO POSITION NO. 133.

19—26	19—26	25—22	17—21	18—23
12—19	29—25	2—10	6—10	White
26—23	10—19	22—6	13—17	wins.

GAME NO. 423—CROSS.

Played by correspondence between Mr. P. J. Hickey, of Dubuque, Ia., and Mr. A. E. Morse, Janesville, Wis.

Hickey's move.

11—15	19—10	2—7	25—22	17—21
23—19	9—18	31—23	18—25	27—23
8—11	22—25	18—23	29—22	1—6
27—23	11—18	15—11	9—14	23—19
9—13	26—22	8—15	32—27	21—25
18—14	7—14	19—10	14—17	20—16
10—17	22—15	7—14	22—18	25—29
21—14	14—18	26—19	17—22	15—11
4—8	24—19	14—18	18—14	6—10
23—19	5—9	24—20	13—17	Morse
6—9	28—24	3—7	19—15	won.

GAME NO. 424—BRISTOL.

Second game between same players as above.

Hickey's move.

11—16	6—24	13—17	16—23	27—31
24—20	28—19	31—28	26—19	16—11
16—19	14—18	3—7	9—14	31—27
23—16	21—17	27—23	18—9	11—4
12—19	8—12	11—16	5—14	27—23
22—18	25—22	20—11	32—27	10—16
10—14	18—25	7—16	14—18	12—19
18—15	29—22	19—15	27—24	15—11
19—23	1—6	4—8	18—23	17—22
26—19	22—18	14—10	24—20	4—8
7—11	9—13	6—9	23—27	Drawn.
15—10	17—14	23—19	20—16	

GAME NO. 425—KELSO.

Third game between same players as above.

Hickey's move.

10—15	29—25	13—17	25—21	3—8
21—17	8—11	19—16	13—17	10—3
9—13	24—19	12—28	20—16	31—27
17—14	1—6	31—6	18—22	3—12
6—10	28—24	2—9	26—23	27—11
25—21	4—8	30—26	15—18	14—10
10—17	26—22	8—11	23—19	17—22
21—14	6—9	32—28	22—26	Drawn.
15—18	22—15	11—15	19—15	
22—15	11—18	27—24	26—31	
11—18	24—20	9—13	15—10	

GAME NO. 426—BRISTOL.

Fourth game between same players as above.

Morse's move.

11—15	29—17	10—15	27—23	21—30
24—20	4—8	29—25	18—27	28—22
15—19	27—23	1—5	31—24	19—23
23—16	8—12	26—22	5—9	7—3
12—19	23—16	7—11	25—22	15—18
22—18	12—19	16—7	11—18	22—18
9—14	32—27	3—10	24—20	10—19
18—9	11—15	22—17	14—18	Drawn.
5—14	20—16	2—7	20—11	
25—22	15—18	30—26	18—25	
8—11	17—13	7—11	11—7	

GAME NO. 427—BRISTOL.

Fifth game between same players as above.

Morse's move.

11—16	25—22	7—10	14—9	21—25
24—19	11—15	18—15	6—10	9—6
8—11	17—13	11—18	9—6	1—10
22—18	15—24	23—7	10—14	22—18
4—8	28—19	2—11	6—2	25—30
26—22	31—17	19—15	16—19	3—8
16—20	21—14	14—18	19—9	10—14
22—17	10—26	27—24	14—17	18—2
9—14	31—22	20—27	30—26	Drawn.
18—9	8—11	32—11	17—21	
5—14	22—18	12—16	26—22	

GAME NO. 428—EDINBURG.

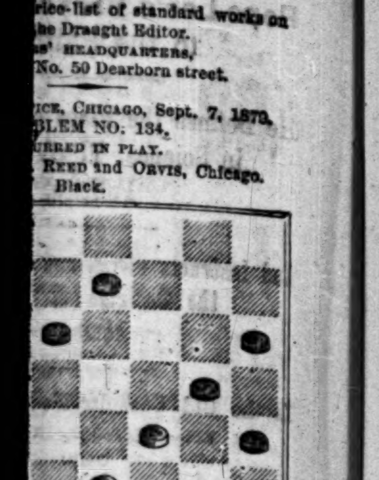
Sixth game between same players as above.

Morse's move.

9—13	16—17	8—11	2—6	5—14
22—18	21—14	21—18	30—25	1—9
10—15	15—24	13—17	6—9	Hickey
18—14	28—19	23—25	25—22	wins.
6—10	11—16	18—20 !	9—13	
24—19	25—22	5—21	14—9	

E OF DRAUGHTS.

intended for the Draught
addressed to P.-O. Box 215,
rice-list of standard works on
the Draught Editor.
HEADQUARTERS,
No. 50 Dearborn street.
ICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 7, 1879.
BLEM NO. 134.
URRED IN PLAY.
Reed and Orvis, Chicago.
Black.



White.
to move and White to draw.

TION NO. 134.
NGALLS, Kendall, Wis.
17; kings on 4, 10, 20,
26, 27; king on 31.
to move and win.

ORRESPONDENTS.
Particulars by mail.
y thanks for your kind con
ibutions.
are always glad to receive
utions.
will find your inquiry an
icle on the inexhaustibility of
part of this column.
The Sunday Tribune will be
ress for $2.50 a year, 65 cents
Specimen copy sent as re

UCTORS' CRITICISMS.
of Cincinnati, O., writes as
Mr. Sebelinse is mistaken as
Game 417, as you will perceive
ually, but leaves Black about one
as follows:

15–10 | 17–26 | 23–14
18–15 | 18–15 | 9–18
15–13 | 11–8 | 20–14
Drawn.

that in Spayth's Var. 27, at first
7–23, given as a loss, will draw

ECKER NEWS.
at Mr. Forsyth, the Nova Scotia
Mr. Irwin in a match for a
on a few days ago.
nan, of Traer, Ia., writes that
the checkerboard which he won
Tournament in 1871.
feated Mr. Bain in their match
hip of Newark, N. J., by the
17 to 15 and 18 draws. Total, 50

nan, of Traer, Ia., and Mr.
olland, Ia., have just finished
ond correspondence match at
ng of six games, which has been
year. Mr. Aldeman won four
ere drawn. Mr. Miller has
games, which we shall publish
soon.

exchange the following para
mental condition of a player
chiefly through his match play
"William R. Barker, cham
er of New England, has been
He lives in Cambridgeport,
me time has been failing in hi
urs in brooding thought, talking
ing in a peculiar manner. Sev
became violent, and had to be
raint. He is to be sent to the
orcester."

ent inquiries from players here
to the number of games which
the checker-board before exhaust
ations or varieties of play. We
espondents no better perhaps
wing than in the following article,
this paper Dec. 15, 1878:
ity of checkers is an accepted reali
have made a scientific study of the
the actual number of ways of play
moves is almost beyond the power
to make an approximation to that
Taking the different openings
s published on the game, we find
as an average of seven, eight, and
ying the first, second, and third
, provided no capturing play has
ing that the number of replies
s always the same, whatever the
be, we have, that the four
numbers, the numbers of possi
the first three moves only, on each
201. Allowing an estimate of seven
s, each move, and the number of
ways of playing the first 12 moves
would be 11,841,287,201.
were to play without cessation at
a minute, it would take him some
go through them all. Players who
attention to the study of endings
that two pieces alone can be played
ties, while, with three against one,
that may occupy no less than 20,782
d be difficult to say whether the
excess or defect of the true ones,
safely affirm that our approxima
to very much either way. When
at the number of possible ways of
increase in many times that there is
is plain that the numbers of ways of
moves can easily go on to figures so
the grasp of the imagination. No
plausible to estimate the possible number
stage is usually small, but, after
has been made for the fact, the varie
mala enormous.

SOLUTIONS.
TO PROBLEM NO. 133.
y W. J. Weafer:
27–24 | 26–23 | White
19–28 | | wins.
TO POSITION NO. 133.
25–22 | 17–21 | 18–22
2–10 | 6–10 | White
3–7 | 6–15 | wins.

E NO. 423—CROSS.
respondence between Mr. P. J.
gue, Ia., and Mr. A. E. Morse,

Hickey's move.
21–17 | 21–22 | 17–21
18–15 | 27–23 | 27–23
15–11 | 23–14 | 21–19
22–17 | 10–17 | 19–10
15–11 | 21–23 | 23–19
13–22 | 14–17 | 27–23
15–11 | 22–15 | 19–16
14–18 | 15–18 | Morse
3–7 | 10–7 | won.

E NO. 424—BRISTOL.
between same players as above.
Hickey's move.
19–17 | 20–27 | 27–31
21–25 | 23–19 | 10–11
15–22 | 18–9 | 11–4
21–14 | 5–14 | 20–27
16–10 | 19–16 | 27–31
20–17 | 22–15 | 16–22
18–10 | 13–22 | 31–26
13–27 | 25–27 | Drawn.

E NO. 425—KELSO.
between same players as above.
Hickey's move.
13–17 | 25–21 | 3–8
14–15 | 20–27 | 4–8
12–8 | 20–23 | 21–11
10–17 | 22–15 | 8–19
14–15 | 21–25 | 17–22
12–10 | 18–25 | Drawn.
15–10 | 24–27 |

E NO. 426—BRISTOL.
between same players as above.
Morse's move.
14–18 | 30–25 | 5–1
22–25 | 18–9 | 22–18
6–11 | 21–22 | 1–5
15–8 | 24–19 | 18–14
8–11 | 21–25 | Drawn.
18–11 | 28–11 |

E NO. 427—BRISTOL.
between same players as above.
Morse's move.
7–10 | 14–9 | 21–25
10–14 | 6–10 | 24–30
14–18 | 21–24 | 15–18
8–11 | 23–21 | Drawn.
4–8 | 19–21 |

E NO. 428—EDINBURG.
Morse's move.
8–11 | 2–9 | 5–16
14–17 | 15–8 | Hickey
11–7 | 8–16 | won.
5–21 | 9–5 |

THE STAGE.

THE DRAMA.

CHICAGO.

A PROMISE FAITHFULLY FULFILLED.

Somebody said the other night, while looking at the crowd entering McVicker's, that Manager J. M. Hill had kept his promise,—a promise made Denman Thompson some three years ago when the actor, now covered with glory, was playing in variety halls, and when the now popular play was but a crude and vulgar farce, and when the actor and the play had been jeered in Chicago, had been hooted out of Albany, and execrated generally by respectable people. The manager promised that he would lift *Joshua Whitcomb* out of the slough of despond; that he would yet lay his name upon every breakfast-table in the country; make his performances the talk of every American city, and the admiration of all classes; that he would pack the most capacious theatres in the country with the very people who derided the entertainment, and make managers rival one another in their offers of terms to secure Thompson as one of their cards.

That promise has been kept, and it has been kept by pluck, enterprise, faith, and honest dealing upon the part of the manager and ability upon the side of the actor, so that now, in the short space of two years, Thompson's name is as familiar as was ever the greatest actor upon our stage. And he has won a place in the public heart such as few men or women ever win. But this fame or popularity has not been easily obtained. For the first seven months after Mr. Hill secured Thompson he did not in any one day clear expenses, and the losses upon every performance ranged from $50 to $200; indeed, upon one week in the West the expenses were $1,500 over the receipts. Every day Mr. Hill would come up smiling and make up the deficit. Managers began to look upon him as a hobbyist, but so long as he had money enough to "pay the piper" they were perfectly willing that he should drive to the devil through their doors. The prospects would have paralyzed most men, but the greater the opposition the more determined became Hill, who, after playing in Joliet to a $58 house, started East, and fortune began to smile, feebly, however. He sought a New York opening, but managers there had heard of neither Hill nor *Joshua Whitcomb*, and the attempt failed. At this time the Lyceum Theatre was vacant, but it had a bad name. Every theatrical man shrunk from it as a tomb in which were buried a multitude of wasted energies and broken hopes, and when Mr. Hill signified his intention to lease the house, the knowing ones shrugged their shoulders and thought him another gudgeon. He opened the house in the face of much opposition and a decided prejudice against the theatre, to $107, and at the expiration of four weeks, had he succumbed, he would have been out just $7,100 upon the venture. Still he hammered at it, and things took a turn when near the fifth week. In the seventh week large houses were the rule, and during the eighth week he had to reserve seats in the gallery, and ladies were glad to get them. Mr. Hill found similar difficulty in San Francisco when he wished to open there for the first time. No manager would have him, so he rented Emerson's Opera-House, transported his entire company there, and before he opened his doors he had spent in railway-fares, printing, etc., nearly $10,500. The result was precisely the same as in New York, only the result came quicker. Since the Lyceum engagement the money taken in has been enormous; indeed, Mr. Hill says that his profits in one month during the past two years have fully made up for all his previous losses. The largest business done has been in Brooklyn, Chicago, and Boston, where, at the Gaiety Theatre, people were turned away every night.

At this late day it were useless to analyze the play as a dramatic work of art. Critics have tried it, and the play couldn't stand analysis, but it might be interesting to state how the play has been gradually ticked into its present shape, and to note the way the audience receive it. Since Hill and Thompson came together and determined to make "Joshua Whitcomb" a "go" they have been tinkering with it. Originally a crude farce, a writer in this city was asked to build the farce into an evening's entertainment. His work didn't suit. There was too much "hifalutin" sentiment in it, and the actor himself turned author, and Hill became the critic, or rather the reporter of the critic, for the public was their censor. Thompson would put in a scene here and a scene there, shove in a line at one place and alter a line in another, while Mr. Hill would night after night take a seat in a box, watch the effect of the innovations upon the audience, report to the actor, and, if the speech or line or scene did not have the desired effect, both cudgeled their brains and evolved something else, and kept on evolving until they were satisfied. This has resulted in the production of a play which pleases the multitude and in a piece of acting, life-like, strong, and consistent, that charms the habitue of the theatre. Everybody can find something to admire in the entertainment. There is a little bit of sentiment—cheap it may be—never strung out to tediousness, and a little bit of comedy; you hear a good ballad well sung, and have a neat bit of variety in the way of a song and dance; the temperance question is touched upon in an inoffensive way, and the influence of Sunday-schools is alluded to delicately; indeed, there is a tone of morality running through the play, but the morality is not administered ad nauseum.

Boucicault once said that the audiences of Chicago were the chilliest he had ever played before; indeed, it was like pulling teeth to get a laugh out of them. They appeared to come into the theatre as if they were suffering from a load of mortgages, and if an actor did succeed in rousing them into a laugh, it was only to see the laugh dwindle into a smile, and the moment they become aware of their levity sterness more rigid than ever covered their faces at the idea of such a departure from their normal sobriety. Denman Thompson cannot say this, for the other night the writer took a seat in a box, just to watch the audience, and a happier or a more intensely interested lot of people even the great English comedians Toole, or Honey, or Brough could scarcely wish to play before. The house was packed before the curtain was rung up. The orchestra and orchestra circle looked like a flower garden with the variegated head-gear of the ladies, the second circle was crowded, people even sitting in the steps of the aisles, and the family circle, from the front tier to the roof, contained as merry a lot of young fellows as we would wish to see, and although many threw formality to the people below them and sat divested of their coats, they were as good critics as their more aristocratic fellows underneath, and applauded lustily at the proper time and in the proper place. The auditorium must have contained over 2,000 people, and, looking at the generally serious faces and the eminently proper demeanor of the assembly before the opening, one would never have suspected that they could have been guilty of the antics they indulged in after *Joshua Whitcomb* had fairly roused them into good humor. Comical as the personation by Denman Thompson is, the freaks of the audience are infinitely more amusing, and it is interesting to watch the thawing process. The first scene between the young men and women is quiet enough to allow the audience to get their eyes fairly upon the stage. When *Joshua Whitcomb* wanders in, with spectacles on nose and his hands behind him, gazing abstractedly upon the buildings, he brings with him the fresh, wholesome, sweet-smelling atmosphere of the farmer's life, that brings to the recollection green fields, clover, ripening grain, running streams, that makes his audience for the moment forget city existence. And when he opens his mouth they are willing to accept what he says and laugh with him; but it is not until the second act that the fun becomes fast and furious. When he enters the finely-fitted room and sees the gentlemen in evening costume and the ladies in the dresses of the period, the contrast between the homely garb of *Whitcomb* and the fashionable outfit of the others is so great that laughter is inevitable, and this laughter is intensified when he indulges in his homely criticism, so quaintly expressed, of the surroundings. It would be an impossible task to describe the emotions of the audience through this act. The uproarious way in which they receive the comical and the quiet which prevails during the pathetic touches of the interview between *Nellie Primrose* and *Joshua*, the quaint way in which he talks about his neighbors and his relatives, the touching recital of the story of his brothers and the War, and the simplicity with which he tells the Boston belle of the smartness of his son, Cashier of the Cheshire Bank, and by way of illustration gives it as his opinion that if he "gave him a slate he'd tell you what corn would fetch a year hence"; and then the dance, where he shocks the proprieties of the assemblage by pulling off his boots; the wrestling scene with the drunken father; the death, the prayer, the ejectment through the window, and the resumption of the prayer. We say it is impossible to follow the antics of the audience through this act; the women and children are alternately moved to tears and as suddenly convulsed with laughter. We distinctly saw, during a pathetic scene, one man wiping his eyes, handing a lady next him the handkerchief, and the next moment he was doubled up with laughter and disappeared from our vision. An eminently proper-looking young lady at the end of the second act caught a strange gentleman by the coat to keep her from going the same way as the man with the handkerchief, and we became alarmed at the continuous explosions on the part of the portly and genial clerk of the Tremont House. All restraint appeared to have vanished before the piece was half over, and the continuous jostling one against another, the clutching at the seats before them, often seizing by mistake the bonnets or the hair of the ladies whose heads happened to be jerked back in an uncontrollable fit of good nature, made total strangers perfectly acquainted before the play was over, and presented a lot of people which an *Aminidab Sleek* would have had no hesitation in pronouncing insane.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

The season opened last night, and the theatre, crowded to the door, in its new paint presented a very gay appearance. Hamlin appears determined not to be outrun in the race for popularity. Two weeks ago he closed his house and began overhauling things generally. He has put in a lot of new scenery, he has frescoed the walls of his auditorium and redecorated the proscenium, repainted the chairs and cleaned the carpets, increasing wonderfully the attractions of the interior. Paint has done much for the lobby, now as pretty as any in the city, and the front is brilliantly illuminated. No fault can now be found with the orchestra, and, so far as the entertainment is concerned, there is quantity and variety, and generally the talent appeared to be appreciated last night. Mr. Hamlin not only has gathered a stock company together, the members of which appear in a five-act drama, but he begins the evening with one hour of variety, the curtain rising promptly at 8 o'clock. The chief feature of the olio is the performance of Ella Zuila and M. Loyal upon the trapeze, Loyal being shot from an enormous gun. The drama was well received. "Magnolia" is its title, and old playgoers will remember its run at Hooley's, with James O'Neill, Louise Hawthorne, and Billy Crane in the cast. It is a version of "The Octoroon," and affords much opportunity for the scene-painter, which Mr. Farren improves. The story opens in a Parisian ball-room. *Maurice Lavigne*, the hero of the play, meets *Magnolia Gerard*, a reigning belle. In the second act the dramatis personæ are in New Orleans, and *Maurice* discovers that she is an octoroon. The discovery ostracises her from the best society. Owing to financial embarrassments her father is reduced to poverty, and *Magnolia* becomes the property of a planter, who treats her with contemptuous familiarity. Ultimately *Gerard* recovers his property, wrested from him by the villain of the play, and the piece is wound up by the marriage of *Maurice* and *Magnolia*.

Mr. Hamlin aims merely to give a popular entertainment at popular prices, and if his opening can be taken for anything, success should attend him.

THE GERMAN THEATRE.

The German dramatic season opens this evening at McVicker's Theatre under the management and directorship of Emil Hoechster. Mr. Hoechster has shown during the past season that he understands to run a German theatre for the better classes of Germans successfully. The performances by his company at Hooley's during the latter part of last season were among the best, if not the very best, ever witnessed in this city. If Mr. Hoechster does as well this season his success is assured. And everything indicates that he will not only do as well, but even better. The new company he has engaged is said to be one of the best and most complete ever brought together in this city. We know but four of the new company, and these are first-class, and better ones could not well be gotten. They are Messrs. Scherer, Ravene, Meyer, and Miss Wassman. The other members are all new to Chicago audiences, and they have yet to prove what material they are made of. The leading man, Mr. Luehr, and the leading lady, Miss Rheinhard, have been expressly imported from Germany, and they are said to be all that could be desired. Messrs. Heineman, Klotz, and Bockel, and Mrs. Scholz Rademacher, Mrs. Rolff, and Miss Von Bayer are also said to be actors of first-class ability. There are besides a number of other good actors in the company.

While principally modern comedies and the finer class of society dramas will be brought out during the season, yet tragedies, dramas, farces, operettas, etc., will not be neglected. The season opens this evening with a new comedy, entitled "Maenner der Zeit" (Men of the Times), by Rosen, the able author of "Lemons" and other successful plays. The cast includes all the leading members of the new company. The sale of seats has progressed very favorably, and McVicker's Theatre this evening will no doubt be crowded in all its parts.

LOCAL NOTES.

Rice's "Evangeline" Combination is underlined at Hooley's for the 15th.

Belle Howett's New York Burlesque Company play at the Olympic next Sunday.

With the opening of McVicker's this evening, every theatre will now be running on Sunday nights.

It is rumored that Manager McVicker has gone to Europe on some megatherian speculation in a theatrical way.

The widely-known Salsbury Troubadours will appear on Monday evening at Hooley's in their "admixture of fun, music, and bucolic pleasures," entitled "The Brook." Preceding the extravaganza, "The Sanguinary Chasm," a comedietta, will be given.

In addition to the clever people in the Olympic's bill this week, six new stars will appear on Monday,—Miss Minnie Farrell, Baby Rhinehart, Fernando Fleury, John Hogan, Gangero, and Little Allright. Matinee this afternoon, and in the evening a performance will be given.

McVicker, for the coming season, has booked the following: Lotta, the Bowers-Thompson Company, Maretzek's Opera Troupe, Mary Anderson, Annie Pixley, Prof. Hermann, Strakosch, Bandmann's Company, Gus Williams, the Florences, Adelaide Neilson, and Miss Cavendish.

During the coming season the following attractions will appear at Hooley's: The New York Criterion Comedy Company, Rice's "Evangeline" Troupe, Robson and Crane, John T. Raymond, Lawrence Barrett, Maggie Mitchell, Dora Gordon Steele's "Hallowe'en" Party, Joseph Murphy, Collier's Union Square Company, Eliza Weathersby's Frolíques, and Sothern.

Petroleum V. Nasby's "Widow Bedott," the attraction during the past week, will be withdrawn in favor of Tony Pastor, who on Monday evening will appear in all his dignity. The *Widow* has done a good business, she has steadily tightened her grasp upon the public since she made her debut on Monday last, and from a light but well-pleased audience the attendance grew larger and larger as the week advanced. The entertainment is exceedingly amusing to many people. Mr. Burgess portrays the role of the eccentric widow in a laughably grotesque way, and the other characters, although very slender, serve to exhibit the *Widow's* peculiarities admirably. As a play "The Widow Bedott" cannot be seriously considered. Yet, when we look upon what has been done with "Joshua Whitcomb" in the way of popularizing the work, Mr. Locke need not despair.

The success already achieved by the new dramatic version of "Uncle Tom," as presented in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, may be taken as an earnest of future welfare. At this late day in the play's history critical comment is not called for. It is only proper, however, to record the fact that its introduction into the church in dramatic form has not only met with no opposition on the part of the congregation, but has been hailed with pleasure by many who are conscientiously antagonistic to the theatre. As far as the dramatic rendering of the work is concerned, there has been but one opinion,—that it is worthy of the work, and, in many respects, superior to most of the recent revivals. Particularly is this the case with regard to the musical portion by the Jubilee Singers and by Sam Lucas as *Tom*, and their selections exactly harmonize with the religious predilections of the audience. The entertainment opens at the Union Park Congregational Church for one week, commencing to-morrow, and it is expected, from the better accommodation and perhaps more liberal surroundings, that the beauties of this revised version of the old drama will be still more conspicuously illustrated than on the South Side.

A theatrical manager in the city has received the following: "WAKEFIELD, Mass., Aug. 21.—DEAR SIR: Noticing your advt. in the papers a thot ocured to me that I might suceed in engaging myself to you. I will first say that acording to my best jujment I am graced with talant of extraordinary quality for the Stage, which is the only proffession I was made to folow and I write to you that you may give me a situation. I want to commence at the bottom of the ladder and work my way up which I know I can do with surprising rapidity. I have received flattering encouragement from spiritual mediums; have received communications from many former representatives of Thespis who said that my success would be wonderful. I am an ernest student of Shakespere, have studied in particular *Hamlet Othello McBeth King Lear Coriolanus, Shylock*—I aspire wholly to tragedy; have seen all the principal actors and actresses and I am asured that I can equal if not surpass Edwin Booth. I know I could. Now if you have a place which I can fill with general utility so that I can earn my living I would most willingly accept it and (circumstances favorable) if I dont work myself up with wonderful rapidity why then you may dump me into the nearest pond hole for ofending you, I guarentee that I will give you perfect satisfaction. Of course I don't expect much salary at first, but I suppose you pay all expenses so that I can live. I am 17 years of age; I am of a rather melancholy temperment. I enclose my photograph which is a poor one, taken when I had the blues and other unfavorable circumstances. I trust that you will see fit to grant me a reply which I will impatiently await."

SCATTERING.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

To theatrical managers: Hereafter we publish the whereabouts of the prominent stars and combinations every Sunday. We would respectfully request you to forward regularly your route to the Dramatic Department of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. The stars and combinations mentioned in the annexed table will appear in the towns indicated:

Attraction.	Location.	Sept.
Anderson, Mary	Utica, N. Y.	9-10
	Rochester	11-13
	Montreal	15-22
Aldrich, Louis	N. Y. City (U. Square)	15
Blaisdell Comedy Company	St. Louis	8-14
Buffalo Bill	Iowa City, Ia	8
	DesMoines	9
	Keokuk	10
	Burlington	11
	Galesburg, Ill	12
	Peoria	13
Bandmann	New York (Standard)	10
Burgess & Locke	South Bend, Ind	8
	Logansport	9
	Fort Wayne	10
	Piqua, O	11
	Lafayette, Ind	12-13
Bowers-Thompson	Philadelphia (Arch)	15
Coombs, Jane	Detroit	11-13
Comer's Union Square Co.	Williamsburg, N. Y.	8-13
	Bridgeport, Conn	15
Davenport, Fanny	Detroit	8-10
Denier's Humpty Dumpty	Oil City, Pa	8
	Titusville	9
	Bradford	10
	Buffalo, N. Y.	11-13
Fawcett, Owen	Burlington, Ia	8
	Quincy, Ill	9-13
Grau's French Opera Co.	New York (Fifth Av.)	11
Huntley's Combination	Russellville, Ky	8-9
	Franklin	10-13
Haverly's Col'd Minstrels	Baltimore	8-13
	Philadelphia	15-22
Jefferson, Joseph	Cincinnati (Pike's)	8
Megatherian Minstrels	Fall River, Mass	8
	New Bedford	9
	Worcester	10
	Springfield	11
	Hartford, Conn	12
	New Haven	13
	Brooklyn, N. Y.	15
Macauley, B.	Newark, N. J.	18
Mitchell, Maggie	Louisville, Ky	8-13
McCullough, John	Milwaukee	8-11
Murphy, Joe	Toronto, Canada	8
McWade, Robert	Utica, N. Y.	11-13
Nixon's "Uncle Tom"	Chicago (U.P.C.C.)	8-13
Nobles, Milton	Albany, N. Y.	8-11
Oates, Alice	Philadelphia	1-13
	Scranton, Pa	15
Pastor, Tony	Chicago (Haverly's)	8
Pixley, Annie	Boston (Gaiety)	1-13
Pomeroy, Louise	Syracuse, N. Y.	8-9
Putnam, Katie	Winchester, Ky	8-9
	Frankfort	10-11
	New Albany, Ind	12-13
	Green Castle	15-16
Rankin, McKee	Toronto, Can	8
Raymond, J. T	New York (Wallack's)	1-30
Robson and Crane	San Francisco	1-22
Roberts' "Humpty-Dm'y"	Cincinnati	8-13
	St. Louis	15-21
Richmond, Adah	Baltimore (Albaugh's)	15
Rice's Surprise Party	Philadelphia (Chest't)	8
Stone, Amy	Hartford, Ct	8
Steele, Dora G	Cleveland (Opera-H'e)	8
Salsbury's Troubadours	Chicago (Hooley's)	8-13
Sprague's Georgia's, No. 1	St. Louis (Comique)	8-13
Sprague's Georgia's, No. 2	Joplin, Mo	8
	Springfield	9
	Carthage	10
	Columbus	11
	Oswego	12
Thompson, Denman	Chicago (McVicker's)	1-30
Templeton, Fay, Co	Lynchburg, Va	8-9
Vickes, Mattie	Olean, Pa	11
	Bradford	12
	Erie	13
Wallace Sisters	Newcomerstown, O	8
	Uhrichsville	9

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

Milnes Levick will support Mary Anderson.

The dramatic season opens better than it has for years.

Rose Wood will be the juvenile lady at Wallack's.

Haverly is going to increase his Georgia Minstrels to 100 strong.

They say that Mr. Stetson, of Boston, will probably have no theatre this winter.

Miss Eugenie Paul, the wife of Joseph Jefferson's son, plays *Meenie* with her father-in-law in Cincinnati next week.

The company of Lawrence Barrett comprises Eben Plympton, Fred Bock, J. R. Grismer, F. C. Moseley, J. B. Curran, Charles Hawthorne, P. C. Hager, Ellen Cummins, Carrie Wyatt, and Mrs. Carhart.

MUSIC.

AT HOME.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Church Choir Company will return to Haverly's, the scene of its early triumphs, next week.

Mme. Christine Neilson-Rounsville will return to Chicago about Sept. 15. She was to sail from England Aug. 31.

Mrs. Kirkland, of this city, has just completed a play, "The Rival Cantineers," to which Prof. Gill is setting original music.

Miss Jennie Busk, who will be well remembered here, is singing in "The Little Duke" at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia.

Miss Effie Huntington, a very promising amateur pianist, and one of Mills' best pupils, at present visiting friends here, contemplates giving a recital early in October.

Mr. W. L. Tomlins, the well-known conductor, has been placed in charge of the music of St. James' Church, and will occupy his new position Sept. 14, with a quartet and chorus choir.

Miss Annie M. R. Barnette has resumed her lessons at her rooms, 37 Dore Block. Miss Barnette's fall class numbers forty-nine pupils,—a proof of popularity well deserved by so excellent a teacher.

Mr. W. S. B. Mathews, of this city, has entered into a conspiracy with Dr. J. S. Jewell, the well-known physician, and the two appear in a paper in *Dwight's Journal of Music* advocating the use of the brain in piano-playing. It is a dangerous departure that will strike the average piano-player with horror.

Prof. Edwin Styles Metcalf, a vocal teacher and chorus director of excellent reputation from Boston, has been secured by the Hershey School, and will begin his duties on Monday, Sept. 15, the opening of the fall term of that institution. Prof. Metcalf has spent several years in Germany and Italy studying with the first masters, and has since his return been very successful as an educator of the voice.

Mr. Florence Ziegfeld has returned from his European trip in the best of health, and will resume his professional duties at the Musical College immediately. The opening will take place to-morrow, and a full corps of teachers has been engaged in all the branches of music, the languages, and elocution. The latter department will be in the competent hands of Mrs. Anna Cowell-Hobkirk, who has returned here from California to take charge of it. Pupils can be registered at any time at 493 Wabash avenue or 44 Loomis street.

Mrs. Jenny Kempton has returned to the city from her vacation at Lake Geneva, and will resume teaching on the 16th inst. Independent of her duties at the College, over forty pupils have engaged their hours already, which speaks well for her success as a teacher, even if it had not already been assured by such examples as Mrs. Stacy, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Gorton, Miss Dutton, Mrs. William, Miss Butler, Miss Somers, and many others of her pupils. The work which Mrs. Kempton is doing for vocal music in our midst is of that solid, substantial kind which deserves recognition.

The Chicago Orchestra will give a concert this afternoon in Douglas Park through the liberality of the Crane brothers. The program will be as follows:

1.	March—"Ida"	Latan
2.	Overture—"The God and the Bayadere"	Auber
3.	Waltz—"Wiener Kinder"	Strauss
4.	Overture to "Rienzi"	Wagner
5.	Cornet Solo	Levy
	Mr. Bellois.	
6.	Quartet and Polonaise	Bellini
7.	Selections from "The Little Duke"	Lecocq
8.	Patriotic Songs	Herfurth
9.	"Air de Princesse"	Clarence
10.	Gallop—"Bum Bum"	Resch

At the recent wedding of Mr. Gleason and Miss Grace Hiltz a very pleasant feature of the ceremony was Mr. Eddy's playing of a composition written for the occasion by Mr. John A. West, one of Mr. Gleason's pupils, in march form. The *Saturday Herald* says of it: "Mr. West's work opens with a bright and joyous 'Allegro,' its theme happily treated, and graceful in form and modulations, which is followed by an 'Andante,' quite short, but rich in harmonic designs, and of a tender and contemplative character; then the sparkling theme of the 'Allegro' returns, and the close is worked out of fragments of both subjects. The work shows remarkable finish in musical acquirements, and the possession by the modest young composer of brilliant musical ability."

The Auburn (N. Y.) *Advertiser* of the 3d contains an account of a very serious accident to Mr. I. V. Flagler, so well known here as an organist. It appears that, while on his way to Skaneateles to exhibit an organ, he was thrown from the carriage in which he was riding with his wife and daughter. The *Advertiser* says: "They had proceeded about two miles when one of the bolts attaching the pole to the axle came out, and threw one wheel under the body of the carriage, breaking another bolt, and throwing the occupants of the carriage to the ground. The horses freed themselves from the vehicle and started on a run, Mr. Flagler clinging to the reins and being dragged quite a distance before loosening his hold. Word was sent back to the livery by a passer-by, and H. A. Tallman drove rapidly to the scene of the accident in a hack, and conveyed the party back to their rooms at the National Hotel. Dr. Bates was summoned, and found the knee-pan of Mr. Flagler's right leg badly split and his left ankle severely sprained. Mrs. Flagler's arm was sprained, and she sustained severe bruises, while Miss Flagler escaped with slight abrasions."

A private letter from Dr. Rounsville, well known in our musical circles, and dated at Christiania, Norway, Aug. 10, says:

> I have not heard much in the way of music in Norway and Sweden that will be of interest to the people of Chicago, as the musical season closed before I came to Norway. July 27 the celebrated Male Chorus, which went to Paris last year under the direction of Behrens, gave an annual soiree in honor of the event at the house of their director, ten miles from Christiania. The chorus numbered about fifty, evenly distributed among the different parts. About forty of the members are of the celebrated choir which received the first prize at Paris in 1867. It is seldom that one hears forty *Doctors of Music* in chorus.
>
> The Original Swedish Lady Quartet are now singing in Christiania.
>
> Mme. Trabella will make a short tour of Sweden and Norway in August and September, and will come to America in October, accompanied by the renowned Swedish basso, Behrens.
>
> Mlle. Petterson, a Norwegian singer who made her debut in Kjotenhaven last season at the Royal Theatre with much eclat, receiving the recognition of Gade, Director of the Royal Opera, will come to America as the guest of Mme. Christine Nilsson-Rounseville. Parties are now negotiating with her for a tour in the States the coming musical season.

NOT MUCH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Will you please let me know through THE TRIBUNE whether Richard Wagner, the musical composer, is a Jew or not? I have heard it stated that he was, and then again I have heard it denied. Will you please enlighten me on the subject? TRIBUNE READER.

Richard Wagner is not a Jew. On the other hand, he is the most bitter enemy the Jew in music has ever had. Witness his furious onslaught, "Judaism in Music," directed against Meyerbeer and Mendelssohn.

ELSEWHERE.

WAGNER AND HIS NEW OPERA.

The London *Figaro* says: "The eminent Wagner issues a doleful complaint to those whom he is pleased to call his 'patrons.' It appears that the faithful, though loud in words, have been modest in point of money, and the new opera, 'Parsifal,' cannot be performed next year at Bayreuth for want of funds. It was ever thus that prophets have been served in their own country. It is true that the eminent Wagner went a curious way to work, promising a free ticket for 'Parsifal' to those who subscribed for three years to the *Bayreuther Blatter*. But the faithful, however much they would have liked to hear 'Parsifal,' could not possibly read the *Bayreuther Blatter* for three years, and the eminent composer and editor is disconsolate. What is to be done in the way of free tickets to a performance which is not to take place; to the opulent few who actually have subscribed to the *Bayreuther Blatter* for three years, does not exactly appear. The best way out of the difficulty, apart from a return of the subscription money,—a course to which the assailant of 'the Jew Meyerbeer' would of course never assent,—would be to hold a sort of Wagnerian Inquisition. If one man out of its subscribers can conscientiously state he has read every number of the *Bayreuther Blatter* from the title to the imprint, and can pass any sort of examination upon the details of its contents, by all means let him play the part of *Parsifal* for himself. The truth, however, is, as will easily be seen by those who read the digest of the libretto given in these columns a year or two ago, that no decent man, to say nothing of a decent woman, would care to acknowledge his participation in the performance."

MUSICAL NOTES.

"Panurge" is the title of a new opera by M. Herve, to be produced at the Bouffes Parisiens.

The death is announced of Mr. James Howell, the double-bass player, and the father of Mr. Howell, the violoncellist, and of Mr. Arthur Howell, the husband of Mme. Rose Hersee.

Mlle. Aimee is engaged to appear in Brussels in a new opera by Serpette, entitled "La Nuit de St. Germain," as soon as she shall have finished her present "farewell" tour in America.

Rudolph Hennig, the 'cello player, has changed his plans, and left for Philadelphia, where he has been engaged as teacher of piano and 'cello at Zeckwer's music school.

A London critical paper makes this surprising announcement: "The 'dark horse' contralto Mr. Max Strakosch has engaged for the United States, and whose name must on no account be mentioned, is Mlle. Leima Melia."

The Paris *Figaro* announces that Mme. Nilsson, now engaged at Madrid, will not visit America this year. In her place, Mr. Mapleson has engaged Mlle. Emilie Ambre, who will sing in "Traviata," "Aida," "Lohengrin," "Carmen," and "Les Huguenots."

During the recent series of operatic performances given at Leipzig by the company of the Hamburg Stadt-Theatre, much enthusiasm was created by the production of Handel's opera "Almira," the earliest of the composer's many similar stage works. "Almira" was written at Hamburg in 1704 to German words by Feustking, and was produced on the Hamburg stage (then the leading one in Germany in operatic matters) in the following year.

Wagner has promptly replied to the strictures passed on his recent circular, and now gives notice that his disappointed friends may have their money back. The exact words are: "Those who have joined our project only for next year's performance may resign with the right to claim a return of their subscriptions." This is, of course, only addressed to outsiders, those who are not followers of the prophet, and only joined out of curiosity. The faithful will, of course, continue to pay up their money with regularity.

The ninth Middle Rhine Musical Festival has been celebrated at Mannheim, being the fiftieth jubilee centenary, with 700 singers and 120 instrumentalists, Herr V. Lachner conductor. The prima donna was Mme. Koelle-Murjahn; Herr J. Becker played the violin part of Beethoven's Concerto; Herr Brahms' Second Symphony was executed, besides Haydn's oratorio, the "Creation," Beethoven's "Egmont," and excerpts from Spohr's "Jessonda" and Weber's "Euryanthe," as well as Lieder by Schubert, Schumann, Herr Franz, etc.

NEW MUSIC.

From the Root & Sons Music Company, 156 State street: "Seventh Exposition March," by J. J. Sawyer; "Could I But Dream of Thee," ballad for contralto, by J. A. Butterfield; "Silver Trumpets," processional march, by J. A. Butterfield; "Con Amore Gavotte," which has been played recently with so much success by the Chicago orchestra, by Edward Holst; and "Noble Deeds Grand March," by George Schleiffarth.

SUPERNAL GUESTS.

When a sacred flame is kindled,
 Radiant as the realms on high,
Angel-hosts are active in it,
 For we sense them passing by;

Sense that high and holy mission
 On which Angels are intent,
Striving to awaken mortals,
 As if they were Heaven-sent.

Then the question, How to meet them?
 How to greet them face to face?
How to hold the radiant Angels
 Calmly in our soul's embrace?

Ah! methinks some preparation,
 Such as mortals seldom make,
Will be found to be essential
 Ere that Heavenward step we take!

We shall need some fitting raiment,
 Need some garments pure and white,
Suited to go forth and meet them
 When they come within our sight.

We shall need the robes around us
 That betoken noble deeds,
Far removed from Fashion's follies,
 And the priestly garb of creeds.

Quickly, then, O fellow-mortals,
 At the star-beam's early dawn,
Let us be prepared and ready,
 Lest we wait, and they are gone!
DR. D. AMBROSE DAVIS.

Two New Metals.

The discovery of two new metals is announced, named samarium and norwegium. Paradoxical as it may sound to speak of the finding and christening of a hitherto unknown metal before it has been either seen or handled, yet such is the case with samarium. As happened in the instance of the metal gallium, it has first become known to science by means of the spectrum analysis alone; nor can it be doubted that in the verification of its existence by the senses it will in due time follow the same precedent. Lecoq de Boisbaudran found, as he was examining a mineral known under the name of samarkite, an emission of unfamiliar rays. He has inferred thence the existence in this mineral of a new metal, which he has accordingly named samarium, and all he has now to do is to isolate it from the other elements with which it is as yet combined. This has already been done for the other new metal, Norwegium, patriotically so named after his fatherland by its discoverer, Prof. Tellet Dahll, of the University of Norway, who detected it in a metallic compound of arsenic and nickel. The Professor has even determined the principal properties of his new metal, which he describes as being white, slightly malleable, of about the hardness of copper, and fusible at a dull red heat.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

WASHEE-WASHEE.

San Antonio (Tex.) Herald.

[A Milan County man gave a Chinaman two new shirts to wash, which were returned the next night. The poor fellow put on one of the clean shirts, and joyed greatly in the gloss of the bosom; but, alas for human vanity! when he grew heated in a crowded room, the shirt became pulp, so to speak, and fell from his back in pasty rolls.]

His hair grew all on his occiput,
His eyes were shaped like an almond-nut;
He came across the big green sea,
His sign it read, "I will washee
Heap clothes for the Melican man."

Hap Wah did wash with a caustic drug;
He ate his "lice" chop-chop from a mug,
His soup he boiled from a bow-wow-wow;
He lived in dirt like a swill-fed cow,
And he washed for the Melican man.

He dined sometimes on roasted cat,
His dessert was a pie of rat;
His letters looked like Spanish brands,
A single one for a sentence stands—
This washee Chinaman.

And the clothes Hap washed did rot, rot, rot!
And the summer-air got hot, hot, hot!
And the Melican shirt did melt, melt, melt!
And Hap Wah Melican's bootee felt—
Heap mad was the Melican man.

Now Hap will sail across the sea
Back to his own big land of tea,
And tell his saffron clubfoot girl
How bad we are in the Melican world—
D—n heap the Melican man!

A CLAM-EATING DRAKE.

Jersey City Journal.

Jasper Cook is, so far as residence and occupation are concerned, a Buffalonian. He, however, called himself a speculator. Jasper "struck" Jersey City Sunday morning, and carried with him a suspicious-looking canvas bag, which, from its dents and bulges, looked as if it, too, had struck Jersey City or something. Our Buffalonian slowly wended his way along Pavonia avenue till he came to the first oyster saloon, where it chanced that the writer and a few other habitues of the place were devouring their matutinal meal.

Jasper entered the door, and smiled sweetly in turn on each of the different eaters, as he approached the centre of the room, and then remarked:

"I don't eat clams myself, but I'll bet two dollars I've got a drake in this bag as kin gobble more of that same shell fruit than any man in the house," and he held up the canvas bag, so that everybody could view it without straining too much.

Nobody said anything, but a humorous wink went the rounds of the house, which wound up with the waiter, who was carrying a plate of "fried" to a card-writer.

"I'll bet five dollars," continued the man with the canvas, "that my drake kin eat seventy-five clams—raw—and there is no man as is able to accomplish more. No, sirs," he added with a nod of the head, "nor as many."

Whether it was the chance of winning five dollars, or the derogatory manner in which "canvas" spoke of "man" is hard to tell, but suddenly the card-writer seemed to wake up to the situation. He looked up slowly at the stranger from his plate, and said: "I'll take that five-dollar bet that your drake can't eat seventy-five raw clams," and he emphasized his speech by laying down five trade dollars on the table. Very quietly the stranger responded by matching the pile of silver with a scrappy-looking V. By this time everybody was interested and crowded around the table.

"Bring forth your clams," said "Canvas."

The card-writer left his seat, went to the end of the room, held a whispered conversation with the "boss" of the shanty, during which they both laughed lightly but heartily, and then returned to his place. A wicked grin illuminated his features as he sat down, and remarked that "they'd be here directly."

In a few minutes a man brought up alongside the table with a huge kettle containing clams, and a knife in his hand. "Canvas" opened his bag and drew forth an ordinary-looking drake, which he placed on the table. "Go ahead!" he said. The waiter opened the first clam very carefully, taking care not to spill any of the liquor, and offered it to the fowl. It was gobbled after a little effort.

The next one followed suit, and the next, and the next. It was evidently fun for that drake. When he had finished fifteen clams he sat down. On the twentieth he got up and stood on one foot. After the twenty-second he bowed around to the company. He turned over on his back and actually laughed over the thirtieth. Then his appetite suddenly seemed to be freshened, and up to the sixty-first he stood to his work like a man. He hesitated so long over the sixty-second that everybody thought the card-writer was going to win, but the drake finally dropped its mouthful, and then it was discovered that the waiter, in his excitement, had offered half of the shell with the meat.

From that time up to the seventy-fifth the clams disappeared like darkness before the sun. The kettle was declared empty and "Canvas" and the drake entitled to the $5; but the drake didn't appear to be full yet. He was an insatiable, unsubdued drake, and wouldn't go into the bag as his owner gathered up the ten "cases." "Gentlemen," said "Canvas," dropping the bird on a chair, "my name's Jasper Cook, and I come from Buffalo. You kin have this bird and stuff him. He'll be dead in half an hour. They all die. I buy 'em for 75 cents and realize $4.25 on 'em—always. The game has never failed. Young man," turning to the card-writer, "the next time a clam-eatin' drake crosses your path don't spend 40 cents for whisky to pour in the clams, but just dip 'em in lye and you'll win the business on the seventh clam." And Jasper Cook was out of the door before the assemblage had recovered their wits.

PETROLEUM VS. WHALE-OIL.

For The Tribune.

I was over in New Bedford the other day.

New Bedford, Mass., is a quaint old town, inhabited mostly by people who have made their fortunes in the whale-fisheries. It is a very old-fashioned town. Many of the people are even to this day burning sperm-oil instead of petroleum. It is here that the Bostonians pick up old andirons, old iron chests, old Delft plates, and old three-legged chairs with such straight backs that no one can sit in them, and take them up under the shadow of Bunker-Hill Monument and label them "Art-Furniture."

It was here in New Bedford that I met an old woman who had never used a coal-oil lamp. She didn't even know what petroleum was.

"You say they dig this new-fashioned kerosene oil out of the ground?" she asked, as she pecked away with a pin at her whale-oil luminary.

"No, it runs out of the ground, and sometimes it spurts seventy-five feet into the air,—a regular oil-fountain," I said.

"And they are burning this oil out West, in New York and Pennsylvania?" inquired the old lady, with a puzzled look.

"Yes, burning it all over the world."

"In place of whale-oil?"

"Why, whale-oil will be entirely superseded in a few years more," I said.

"And the people won't burn it?"

"No; petroleum will take its place."

"O dear; it's too bad!" mourned the old lady, as she wiped her spectacles with a red bandana handkerchief.

"What is too bad?" I asked.

"Well, I'm thinking, when this new-fangled petroleum takes the place of whale-oil all over the world, what will the poor whales do for a livin'?" ELI PERKINS.

NAPOLEON I. AND TALMA.

Home Journal.

Under the Consulate, Talma used to go once a week to the Tuileries to be present at the breakfast of Bonaparte. He thought it proper to discontinue his visits when the First Consul became Emperor. The latter did not fail to perceive his absence, and spoke of it to Regnault de Saint-Jean-d'Angely. "I no longer see Talma," he said to him. "Is he, too, sulking? Does he mean to play *Brutus*? It is one of his best parts on the stage, it is true." These words were repeated to Talma, who knew that the desire of Napoleon was equivalent to an order. Accordingly, one morning he went to the Tuileries, irreproachably clad in the new court costume: brown cloth coat lined with white satin, black silk breeches, shoes with small gold buckle, hat and feather, and a sword with a finely-chiseled steel hilt. Just as they were sitting down to table Napoleon openly showed his satisfaction at seeing Talma; and, when breakfast was over, he made a sign to him to follow him into his cabinet. "I recognize your habitual tact," said Napoleon, "and I am obliged to you. You have understood that it was your duty to present yourself before the Emperor. Be assured that you will always find in me the man of the past. I shall have even greater pleasure in returning to those chats in which you spoke to me of my destinies. You were the first, Talma, I remember, to discover my star. I did not know you were such a good astronomer."

Another time Napoleon said laughingly to Talma, who henceforth did not discontinue his visits: "Do you know what I have just been told? People say that you are giving me lessons in deportment; yes, that you are teaching me my trade of Emperor." "I, sire?" said Talma, disconcerted. "I confess that I could not have a better professor." "Sire, you are joking." "No," replied Napoleon; "but let us talk of something else. Yesterday you played 'La Mort de Pompee.' I was in my box." "And I redoubled my efforts to satisfy your Majesty." "Well, you only half-succeeded, my dear Talma!" "What, sire?" "Yes, since you pass for giving me lessons in Royalty, I want in return to give you a lesson in tragedy. You fatigue your arms too much. The leaders of Empires are less prodigal of their movements; they know that a gesture, a glance is an order; thenceforward they spare both gestures and glances. There is also a verse, the sense of which has escaped you." Talma became all attention. "It is this one:

'Pour moi qui tiens le trone egal a l'infamie.'

Cæsar there does not say all that he thinks. The great battles that he fought did not give him the sovereign power to make him despise it. But he needs to flatter the old idea of Republican Rome, and not to wound the feelings of the soldiers who are listening to him. Do not make *Cæsar* talk like *Brutus*. When *Brutus* says that he has a horror of Kings, he is sincere; but the other is not. Mark this difference." Talma's reply is not recorded. But it is intelligible that Voltaire's verse was a hard morsel for the Emperor.

PARIS NEWSPAPER-WIT.

New York World.

The most remarkable of recent opinions concerning divorce (by a woman, of course): "Divorce is all very well in its way, but I prefer widowhood—it's surer!"

"Prisoner, you have committed a frightful murder—at 17 you have perpetrated an atrocious crime which ranks you with the Troppmanns, the Billoirs"— The prisoner (modestly)—"Sorr, ye flather me!"

R., who has been married two years, was telling his friends how his wife's father only consented to their marriage on receiving a promise that the husband would turn over a new leaf and never set foot inside Mabille again. "And you have never been there since your marriage?" "Never—that is, never unless I had the old man with me!"

Paul proposes to his latest flame a little jaunt in Switzerland. "What is there in Switzerland?" asks the ingenuous fair. "What is there in Switzerland?" echoes her lover; "why there is the most wonderful scenery in the world—lofty mountain-peaks tipped with rosy snow, and verdurous vales, and sleeping lakes, and"—"Oh, shoot thy sleeping lakes (*Oh, fais fusiller tes lacs dormants*)—take me somewhere where there are shops to buy things at!"

Dr. L—— is cautiously treating a sick man, concerning the nature of whose disease he is quite in the dark. "Well," he says to the nurse, on making the usual morning visit, "how do we find ourselves to-day? Did he sleep well? Did the medicine act?" "Yes, sir, he slept, but I left the gas burning, turned down very low." "Ah, he slept well, did he? I thought he would. And you left the gas burning—turned down low? Very good, very good; all is going very nicely." And he takes his hat. "What, Doctor! Have you no instructions—no prescriptions—nothing?" The Doctor (sagely, and after mature deliberation)—"Yes; keep the gas burning—turned down very low."

"You are fond of novel-reading," said Aurelien Scholl the other day, as he saw the coachman he had just engaged stow away a formidable volume of romances beneath the seat. "Yes, sir; I have read a great many novels, and I am disgusted to observe the uniform ignorance of their authors as to the commonest affairs of every-day life. Frinstance, here is one story in which I read: 'The Prince appeared agitated on hearing these words, and, hailing a carriage, flung himself into it, cast his purse to the driver, and cried, "Drive me to the Faubourg St. Honore!"' Then a few lines further on I see this: 'Valentine resolved once for all to solve the mystery, and, hurrying to the stand, sprang into the first vehicle that presented itself, and, flinging her pocket-book to the coachman, said, "Follow you carriage."' Now, sir, I have been driving a hack in Paris for forty years, and I've driven thousands of people—all sorts of people, under every imaginable condition, eloping lovers, jealous wives, levanting cashiers, and so on—and, so help me, St. Fiacre! never in the course of my long professional career has a fare thrown me his or her purse or pocketbook. No, sir; they have just given me 35 sous—sometimes it was the round two francs, but very rarely."

THE BOY WHO BACKED.

Detroit Free Press.

A day or two ago a lady living on Duffield street was summoned to the door to see a boy about 12 years of age, who had a cheap hat-rack to sell. When she appeared he said:

"Madam, my father is dead, and won't you please buy this hat-rack for 25 cents?"

She was sorry that his father was dead, but she didn't want the hat-rack. The next day the same boy and the same hat-rack returned, and the boy said:

"Madam, won't you please buy this hat-rack, for my mother is dead, too."

She was so sorry that his mother was also dead that she gave him a slice of bread and butter, but she didn't want to invest in a hat-rack. Two days later the boy called again, having the same identical rack under his arm, and he looked the lady straight in the eyes and said:

"Madam, won't you please buy this hat-rack, for my sister is also dead?"

"My goodness! is it possible that you have lost father, mother, and sister in one week!" exclaimed the lady.

"Yes, mum."

"And what ailed them?" she asked.

"I dunno, mum, but I kinder feel in my bones that unless I sell this 'ere hat-rack afore Saturday night death will use up all the rest of our family and be going for other folks."

"If I buy this rack of you will you tell me the truth?"

"Yes, mum."

She handed him a quarter, and asked:

"Did your father, mother, or sister die this week?"

The boy looked at her, hesitated, and then laid the quarter on the railing, picked up his hat-rack, and said, as he went down the steps:

"I only git five cents commish for selling these racks, and I can't afford to kill off three of the family and resurrect 'em again for any such figger! Good-by, mum,—its a square back-down on me!"

QUIPS.

A monarch of the seize—The Sheriff.

A man cares little for his wrongs when getting his funeral rites.

A short negro resembles a white man because he is not a tall black.

The mule is of an even disposition; he always behaves according to his wont.

The man who was slightly bitten by a shark at Long Branch on Thursday will lecture. Thus the shark is taught the folly of slighting his work.

A man sometimes parts his name in the middle for euphony and beauty. Even Jacob has a good effect on a card when placed as J. Cobb Smith.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, in referring to the defunct Mrs. Dorsey, remarks: "There was a woman! What grace! What mental power! What a will!"

"At what age were you married?" asked she, inquisitively. But the other woman was equal to the emergency, and quietly responded: "At the parsonage."

Old tortoises can now take a back seat. A bedbug was caught in a country boarding-house the other day that had the legend, "G. W., 1776," cut on its back.

A man is said to be absent-minded when he thinks he has left his watch at home, and then takes it out of his pocket to see if he has time to return home to get it.

Customer—"What did you think of the Bishop's sermon on Sunday, Mr. Wigsby?" Hairdresser—"Well, really, sir, there was a gent a-settin' in front o' me as 'ad his 'air parted that crooked that I couldn't 'ear a word!"

A gorgeous English swell, leading a dog, inquired at a railroad station: "Must—I, aw—take a ticket for a puppy?" The bewildered clerk regarded him for a moment, and then replied: "No, sir; you can go as an ordinary person."

He was a seedy individual, and his heels peeped out in nakedness from one or two spots in his shoes, while his pockets looked like crannets. "I believe them stockings are clocked," said he, gazing hopefully at those articles. "Yes, but there's no tick in them," said the clerk significantly, and he sadly meandered away.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

The surgeon had prescribed a bath for a soldier who was a little ailing, and ordered that he be conducted to an adjoining establishment by a Sergeant. At the end of an hour's waiting at the bath-room door, the Sergeant, hearing no noise, entered the room and found the soldier seated by the side of the bath-tub. The water was as it was when the soldier went into the room, except that its level had been perceptibly lowered. "Ma foi, Sergeant," said the soldier, "you may put me in the guard-house if you want to, but I can't drink another drop!"—*French Newspaper.*

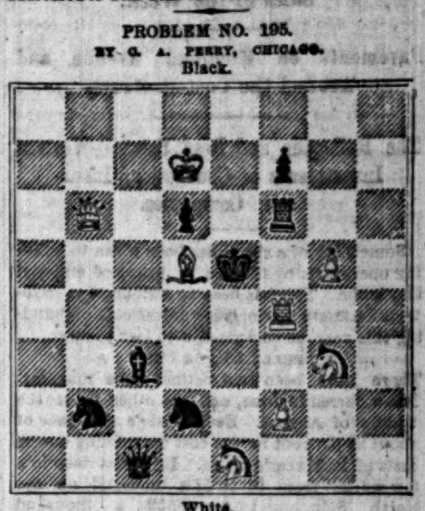
THE GAME OF CHESS

Communications for this department should be addressed to THE TRIBUNE and indorsed "Chess."

PROBLEM NO. 195.

BY C. A. PERRY, CHICAGO.

Black.



White.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 193.

White.	Black.
1..R to Q Kt 7	1..R to B 4
2..R takes P ch	2..Any move
3..Mates accordingly	
	1..R to K 7
2..R to B 4 ch	
3..Mates accordingly	

CHESS IN GERMANY.

The following game was played in the Berlin Chess Club between Messrs. Zukertort and Dufresne.

EVANS GAMBIT.

White—Herr Dufresne.	Black—Herr Zukertort.
1..P to K 4	1..P to K 4
2..Kt to K B 3	2..Kt to Q B 3
3..B to B 4	3..B to B 4
4..P to Q Kt 4	4..B takes P
5..P to B 3	5..B to R 4
6..P to Q 4	6..P takes P
7..Castles	7..P takes P
8..Q to Kt 3	8..Q to B 3
9..P to K 5	9..Q to Kt 3
10..Kt takes P	10..K Kt to K 2
11..B to R 3	11..Castles
12..[illegible]	12..[illegible]
13..B takes Kt (a)	13..[illegible]
14..[illegible]	14..[illegible]
15..[illegible]	15..[illegible]
16..[illegible]	16..[illegible]
17..[illegible]	17..[illegible]
18..[illegible]	18..[illegible]
19..[illegible]	19..[illegible]
20..[illegible]	20..[illegible]
21..[illegible]	21..[illegible]
22..[illegible]	22..[illegible]
23..[illegible]	23..[illegible]
24..[illegible]	24..[illegible]
25..[illegible]	25..[illegible]
26..[illegible]	26..[illegible]
27..[illegible]	27..R to K 3, and wins (e)

(a) Taking Rook with Bishop would involve the loss of a piece, at least, by Black's reply..Kt to K B 4, threatening mate, etc.

(b) R to Kt sq, instead of the move in the text, is obviously inferior.

(c) It would, perhaps, have been better to exchange Queens. Suppose:

21..Q takes Q	21..P takes Q (best)
22..[illegible]	22..[illegible]
23..[illegible]	23..[illegible]
24..[illegible]	24..[illegible]
25..P to K 4, with a good attack.	

(d) Q Kt to B 5, as was afterwards suggested by Mr. Dufresne, would not have led to any better result, e.g.:

23..Q to B 5	23..B to K 5
24..Q to K B 5	24..Q to Kt 3
25..Q to K Kt 5	25..[illegible]
26..[illegible]	26..Q to B 7, and wins.

(e) A pretty termination.—*Land und Meer.*

HOMESICK.

Sweet Southern land, thy breezes blow,
 Thy streamlets flow, thy flowers bloom;
The springing grass and waving trees,
 The air all these fill with perfume;
And all is sweet, and fair, and bright,
 And softly light, within thine arms:
But not for me—I am away—
 How can I stay from all thy charms?

Sweet Southern land, I love thee best—
 How can I rest away from thee?
Although I strive, no other place
 Has thy sweet grace of rest for me.
I pine for thee when on my bed
 My weary head at night reposes;
Thy fragrant violets in my dreams
 I see, it seems, and all thy roses.

Oh! could I, lovely Tennessee,
 One moment be upon thy soil,
Indeed, indeed, it seems to me
 That I would be repaid for toil,
Repaid for many, many tears,
 Repaid for years of sin and sorrow;
And oh! I pray that I may rest
 Within thy breast ere many a morrow.

I am so sad! I am so tired!
 Fain I inspired would be by thee
To meet again the dreary strife
 And care of life, loved Tennessee!
I feel, could I but touch thy sod,
 The peace of God would come to heal
My wounded soul, and waken there
 The hopes so fair I used to feel.

Alas! alas! the friends I loved
 Are all removed or dead to me;
I've known but little of delight
 Since that calm night I looked on thee
The last, the last time, and laughed good-bye—
 So careless I, my pulses bounding
With all the strong delight of health,
 Youth's mighty wealth its trumpet sounding.

And urging me with all the power
 I felt that hour within my bosom.
Alas for me! the buds were there,
 And promise fair, but failed to blossom;
The frost of failure came to touch—
 I dreamed too much—my hour went by;
And now no more to bloom for me,
 But upon thee to look, and die.

For, land I love, I know for me
 A grave would be the sweetest rest
From all life's sorrow and turmoil,
 Beneath the soil of thy dear breast.
Thy flowers would grow, thy sun would shine,
 And [illegible]
When my cold dust in thy embrace
 Should find a place, my Tennessee!
KITTY.

A SUMMER-SONG.

I.

Prone on the smooth-mown grass I lay,
As waned a tranquil Summer-day;
While leafy boughs above me swayed,
And pebbly brook my footstool laved.

A gentle breeze the branches stirred,
And downward fell the song of bird;
These, with the purling of the brook,
Were all the sounds that reached my nook.

The quiet hour sped swift along,
As in my heart I wove a song;
And these the words that came that day,
As on the close-cut grass I lay.

II.

He loves me! I know, for he told me so
 When he clasped me in fond embrace;
I know it is so, for he whispered it low,
 As he tenderly kissed my face.

No search through the land, with a magical wand,
 Could bring such a treasure as this;
This beautiful band that gleams on my hand,
 And shows to the world I am his.

And my lover, so bold, shall never grow cold,
 But though I grow old, still his love will I hold
And, though [illegible]
 Till the journey of life shall be done.

III.

And then a quick, firm step I heard,
That mingled with the song of bird;
And, as strong arms were round me thrown,
I thought the day had brighter grown;
Nor wonder [illegible]
Was drooped to hear the words he said.
LAURA UNDERHILL.

The Tragedy.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Begging the pardon of the gifted editors of the Okolona *States* and Lemars *Sentinel*:

'Tis night;
The moon is overcast—
Bully for the moon!
Lycurgus and Opodeldoc, two cats,
Thomas cats,
Are upon the woodshed roof.

Lycurgus, with tail unfurled and lifted high in air, coos and back up-bent and yowl portentous.
Ditto as to Opodeldoc.
Now, immortal gods, look on!
They buckle to!
Spit! Spit!! biff!! biff!!!
Hark!

A window is lifted, and a wild-eyed man in his night-shirt, with a musket in his hand, appears upon the scene.
Bang!

Scamper the cats from the woodshed roof, crying:
"Saved!
Saved!"
But the man is!
O where is he?
Kicked clear across the hall into the next room.
Musket hadn't been fired since the War!
Sic semper tyrannis!
Hoop-la!
Set 'em up on the other alley!

REAL ESTATE.

Building Checked by the Rise in Wages and Material.

Increase of One-Half in the Cost of Building.

Improving Demand for Acre Property—Sales of the Week.

Pavements on Michigan Avenue and Around the Custom-House.

The Railroads and Real Estate—Western Investments of Connecticut Insurance Companies.

Something of a check has been given to building operations by the rise in prices of material and labor. This has been so serious that architects estimate the increase in the cost of building this year, as compared with last year, at

FULLY 50 PER CENT.

There have been two distinct rises this year. One occurred in June, and the other about the middle of August. Each made a difference of about 25 per cent in the cost of building on the basis of last year's prices. Brick has risen in a few weeks from $4 to $7 a thousand on the North Side, and to $7.50 a thousand on the South Side. Brick-work that could have been done a month ago for $8 a thousand in the wall would now cost $10. Stone that a month ago was $6.50 a cord at the dock now costs $8.25 to $8.75. All other material used in building has gone up. Lumber has advanced less than some of the others. Iron is 25 per cent and lead 20 per cent higher than a year ago. Everything that enters into the construction of a house, from the cresting on the top and the slate on the roof

TO THE STONE IN THE FOUNDATION,

is much dearer than it has been. Brown stone has gone up 35 cents to $1.25, and all other kinds of stone have risen in sympathy. The appreciation in this material has not been so severe as in bricks.

The rise in wages has kept pace with that in material, and in some cases has outstripped it. Bricklayers at the Stock-Yards are now receiving $3 a day, the price the Union has fixed for work outside the city limits. This is an advance in three weeks of 75 cents a day, and is double what the men got last year. In the city bricklayers now get $2.50 a day, against $1.50 and $1.75 last season. Plasterers' pay has gone up from $2 and $2.25 to $3. Carpenters

HAVE NOT SHARED EQUALLY

with the others. They secured an advance of 15 per cent in the last rise, and are now receiving $2.25 a day, against $1.75 last year; stonemasons are now paid $2.50, against $1.75. The architects and contractors report that skilled labor is difficult to procure, and that it is not easy to make up good gangs of laborers. As there has been no advance in rents to correspond with the enhanced cost of building, numbers of persons who were planning new houses and stores have drawn back for the present. It is likely, under these circumstances, that there will be

NO GREAT AMOUNT OF BUILDING

done this fall. To stimulate improvements next season there must be either a reduction in wages and materials, or a considerable upward movement in rents.

The Building Superintendent reports that in August permits were issued for 130 buildings, to cost $503,850, and to occupy a frontage of 2,517 feet. A year ago the permits for the same month were ninety-two, at a cost of $577,500, with a frontage of 2,850 feet. The report further shows that since Jan. 1 754 permits have been issued, aggregating in cost $4,240,450. In the

BUILDING PERMITS

of last week were those to the Board of Education to erect a school building, corner of Oakley and Ohio streets, to cost $27,000; one to William Schmidt to erect a two-story store and dwelling, Nos. 79 and 81 Clybourn avenue, to cost $7,000; to F. H. Winston to erect six two-story dwellings, corner of Chicago avenue and Pine street, to cost $24,000; to J. A. Raggo to erect a two-story dwelling, corner of Prairie avenue and Thirty-fifth street, to cost $3,500; to Fred Kobneier to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 112 Hickory street, to cost $2,000; to E. L. Dean to erect a two-story addition, No. 235 Thirty-seventh street, to cost $1,500; to C. Thielke to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 575 North Dearborn, to cost $10,000; to A. H. Burley to erect a three-story dwelling, Dearborn avenue, near Chestnut street, to cost $7,000; to N. Gauer to erect a two-story dwelling, corner of Rush and Cedar streets, to cost $2,500; and to C. Fritz to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 590 Paulina street, to cost $1,500.

Dealers in real estate report an improved

DEMAND FOR ACRE

property. Capitalists are beginning to recognize the cheapness of this kind of land, and are showing by their inquiries a growing willingness to invest in it. The real estate market generally was very quiet.

Griffin & Dwight report that cash buyers for small places are making inquiry daily. The demand to rent small houses and flats at $10 to $15 is greater than they have known it before for years. They have sold for J. S. Heacock & Co., of New York, to Mr. Nicholas Kenna the house and lot No. 438 South Irving place for $1,600 cash; also house and lot No. 756 West Seventeenth street for Mary Sampey to Jacob Hyortt for $2,500.

Ira Brown has sold house and four lots at La Grange to M. Summers for $2,500; four lots at same place to Amanda Johnson for $400; three lots in Park Ridge to John Williams for $900; ten lots in Lakeside to Mrs. William Garner for $1,000.

T. B. Boyd sold for Thomas F. Wall to Judge Colby, of Aberdeen, Miss., the three-story and basement brick block, and lot 40x100, on southeast corner of Halsted and Adams streets, for $25,000; for L. C. Riggs, building and restaurant-fixtures, No. 153 East Lake street, for $1,600; for J. M. Williams, 492 acres of land in Carroll County, Texas, for $2,000; for Thomas Burrows, lot on Taylor street, between Wood and Lincoln, to Mrs. Baldwin, for $600.

W. A. Ewing sold three-story and basement brown-stone front house, and lot 23x150, No. 110 Dearborn avenue, for A. C. Yundt, to Augustus A. Carpenter, for $12,000.

SALES OF THE WEEK

were 27½x171 feet on Michigan avenue, north of Jackson street, $6,750; 56½x141½ feet on Carroll avenue, east of Ada street, $3,500; 24½x104 feet on Fourteenth street, near South Dearborn street, $2,800; 26x105 feet, improved, on West Monroe street, west of Laflin street, $8,000; 19½x158 feet, improved, on Bryant street, near Stanton street, $3,500; 100x124 feet on West Thirteenth street, east of Throop street, $2,600; 366 and 368 West Lake street, $12,200; 66x124 feet on West Adams street, between Western and Campbell avenues, $3,000; 76½ feet to alley on West Water street, north of Washington street, $5,000; 45½x131 feet on the northeast corner of Page street, $5,300; 40x100 feet on Michigan street, west of North Clark street, $8,850; 25x110 feet on North Wells street, north of Michigan street, $2,500; 25x125 feet on Twenty-fourth street, west of Hanover street, $4,000; 24x165½ feet on Wabash avenue, south of Congress street, $10,000; 21x75 feet on Lytle street, south of Arthington, $3,000; 40x90 feet, improved, on West Monroe street, west of Hamilton avenue, $6,000; 25x100 feet, improved, on Brown street, north of Maxwell street, $2,500; 336x125 feet on Van Horn street, between Paulina and Wood, $3,240; 50x174 feet on Wabash avenue, north of Thirty-fourth street, $5,000; 24 Tompkins street, $3,000; 80x100 feet at the northeast corner of Michigan street and LaSalle street, $25,000; 25x90 feet, improved, on West Monroe street, southeast corner of Seeley avenue, $4,057; 25x150 feet on Frank street, and 86x216 feet on Diversey street, near Frank street, $3,885; 250 feet on Hyde Park avenue, southwest corner of Forty-ninth street, to Adams street, $3,500; 594x297 feet, except railroad, on Stewart avenue, southwest corner of Fortieth street, $8,000.

Delinquent tax sales during the week have been in Hyde Park and Calumet.

The Common Council Finance Committee have agreed to lease the west twenty-eight feet of the foot of LaSalle street to William Denning, for business purposes, at a rental of $800 per year for a term of eight years.

There is soon to be a third trial of the condemnation suit of the South Park Commissioners against the

COLEHOUR TRACT

of eighty acres. In the first trial, the whole being in issue, the jury valued it at $5,750 an acre. This was set aside, and at the second trial, as to only forty acres, the value was fixed at $3,050 an acre,—$2,200 for the land and $850 interest. The figure the Commissioners want to give is $1,000 to $1,200 an acre.

It was agreed at the last meeting of the West Park Commissioners that a special committee should be appointed by the Board, who, in connection with the Engineer, should select at least three different routes from the south part of

DOUGLAS PARK TO THE CHICAGO RIVER,

which should be used for a boulevard, the Committee to also ascertain approximately the cost of acquiring titles to the lands for each route, and submit their estimates and investigations to the Board. It was also directed that the driveway through the unimproved portion of Humboldt Park connecting with the boulevard be made according to the original plan.

Owners of 7,000 feet of property on Michigan avenue have signed the paper in favor of a

JOLIET-MOUND GRAVEL

roadway. The Commissioners are likely to decide to lay down sections of different kinds of roadbed as experiments for the property-owners. The street itself is already paved to Thirty-ninth with this gravel, which is now worth between $50,000 and $60,000. It has settled and grown solid, and all that remains to be done is to scrape off the top and add to its depth. Fully four-fifths of it can be saved, thus bringing the cost down to $1 or $1.50 per foot.

The first practical test of a genuine

STONE ROADWAY IN CHICAGO

is to be made by the Government in paving its part of the streets around the new Custom-House. There are six different kinds of paving. By their side will be laid wooden pavement by the city, so that the wood and stone roadway will be tried side by side.

With regard to the Western investments in real estate of the

EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANIES,

the Boston *Advertiser* says very sensibly in an editorial:

A large amount of real estate in the West is held by Eastern, principally Connecticut, life-insurance companies, as security for loans. It is reckoned by these companies the best class of investment. It pays the best interest. If there are instances of foreclosure when such course is the proper plan for the benefit of mortgagor and mortgagee, the Company coming into possession can afford to hold the property until its conveyance to new parties by sale or lease, in satisfactory manner. From a great number of loans there may be a few exceptional ones that shall pay a loss, but the mass of property under foreclosure must by and by sell at an advance. What if the entire loan of all the Connecticut companies could be redeemed in cash to-day? Where shall the money received be placed to equal advantage? When the average receipts, despite all drawbacks, are from 7 to 8 per cent upon the entire amount, what better loan can the companies hold or make? The plan of these owners of real estate or of mortgages upon real estate in the West is to hold, as they easily can do, just what they have in hand, because on the whole it is the best paying security.

THE RAILROADS AND REAL ESTATE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Some of the best business men and financiers of this country predict that we are on the "dawn of an era of prosperity beyond anything the world has ever seen." All the present indications seem to favor the prediction. Our immense crops and the world's need of them, the large excess of exports over our importations, all indicate prosperity. All of this means so much additional business for our city. Are we prepared for it? Have our railroads added to their terminal facilities, which are already crowded? The roads have reached out to the northwest and to the southwest for more business, and have not added to their facilities in Chicago for disposing of it. It is safe to say that not one of our leading roads has one-half the facilities for transacting the freight business promptly that would naturally come this way. In New York the railroad companies are building immense warehouses and docks, and are making extensive preparations for increasing business. But we do not hear of any railroad in this city trying to accommodate shippers with better facilities for handling freight. Shippers complain that it takes nearly half a day to deliver a load of goods to some of the Western roads. Now they can buy land cheap and get ready for the immense traffic sure to come. In a short time it will be too late, the lands will be taken for other purposes, and the roads obliged to go outside the city. By a little enterprise now they could secure ample room for their future wants. Would a good business man neglect the present opportunity?

T. P. C.

TOWN OF LAKE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ENGLEWOOD, Sept. 6.—Shoot, will you, Messrs. Ringsters in the Town of Lake, if your rascalities continue to be exposed in THE TRIBUNE? Well, blaze away, if you like; but nobody fears you, though you blurt out your impotent threatenings every day in the year. You are cowards as well as villains, and your threats prove it. Who believes that the $8,119.97 drawn by the Treasurer of 1878 was honestly earned? Probably his successor in 1879 will prove to be equally vigorous in grabbing the people's money. Who can doubt that the $13,035.71 drawn by the Town Counsellor in three years was in large part virtually stolen? This service was formerly and well done for $400 per year. And then there was paid $4,564.80 to the same worthy for last year, and was not this equally fraudulent? This favored feeder at the public crib has already drawn $17,600.51 for his services. Can any one wonder why taxation is villainously high in the Town of Lake? What have the Trustees to say on this subject? Are they a Board legally to rob the people? It would so appear if they audit and pay such rascally exorbitant bills. Take a specimen of taxation as a part of the sources from which the ring thus strive to draw the money to pay these outrageous bills. In Auburn 110 acres are assessed at $180 per acre, which would represent $540 per acre. The owner has had it on the market for some time, and the best offer he can get is $115 per acre. Look to your oath, Mr. Assessor, and tell us why you are determined to confiscate this man's property? There is now some $4,000 due on this property for two years' taxes, and the owner cannot pay it. He must lose his property. But this is only a specimen of the way the people of the Town of Lake are robbed by the rascally official ring, who manage year by year to vote themselves into office. This robbery has become too barefaced and too dreadful to be endured. The people must rise in their might and smash this infamous ring before they can hope for honest taxation.

X. Y.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Sept. 6:

CITY PROPERTY.	
South Dearborn st, 311 ft s of Fourteenth, w f, undivided half of 21x68 ft, dated Aug. 27 (Robert Chambers to Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad)	$ 1,050
South Dearborn st, adjoining the above. Lots 21 and 22, and undivided half of Lot 20, dated Aug 27 (Same to Same)	2,000
Dunn st, s e cor of Cook, 100x120 ft, dated June 18 (George Gardner to James W. Brisbane)	1,720
Brown st, 142 ft s of Nineteenth, e f, 26 2-10x87¼ ft, dated Aug. 11 (I. P. Shelby to Fritz Fehlis)	450
West Huron st, 145 ft of Avers av, s f, 24x122 ft, dated Aug. 30 (D. L. Kent to W. M. Tuttle)	300
Prairie av, 457 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 23x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 4 (Master in Chancery to E. S. Potter)	1,639
Twenty-sixth st, 125 ft e of Indiana av, n f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Sept. 6 (Maurice Dunne to John McAdams)	5,000
Sedgwick st, 209 ft s of Wisconsin w f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 5 (Peter Lauer to W. J. Miesler)	1,125
Laurel st, 205 ft n of Thirty-fifth, w f, 25x130 ft, dated Sept. 2 (William Vocke to Edward Marlow)	250
State st, 13 ft n of Thirty-sixth, e f, 24x123 ft, dated Sept. 6 (W. D. Woodward to Peter Becker)	1,025
West Madison st, 169 ft w of Ada, s f, 41x116 ft, dated Aug. 25 (Joel B. Harris to David A. Titcomb)	6,000
West Chicago av, s w cor of Green st, n f, 24x113 ft, improved, dated Aug. 14 (H. F. Niether to E. and O. Klewer)	2,200
Lake st, 60 ft e of LaSalle, n f, 20x180 ft, dated Sept. 6 (A. B. and F. Gellathy to Lambert Tree)	6,000
Fulton st, n w cor of Hoyne av, s f, 24x120 ft, improved, dated Sept. 2 (James Longley to Esther M. Lyke)	3,500
Morgan st, n w cor Belknap, e f, 25x90 ft, dated Sept. 6 (George Kauffmann to Peter Betz)	1,800
Homan av, 198 ft n of West Sixteenth st, e f, 125x125 ft, dated Sept. 4 (E. P. Hall to W. D. Hall)	1,000
Ashland av, 48 ft s of Hastings st, e f, 24x128, dated Sept. 4 (M. and P. Kilcran to John Benda)	1,000
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Lot on street 167 ft w of Green Bay Road and 300 ft n of Davis st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept 1 (A. Lingren to C. J. Hambleton)	$ 450
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Forty-third st, 73½ ft e of Shurtleff av, s f, 24 4-10x118 ft, dated Sept. 2 (C. I. and W. H. Palmer to T. Birmingham)	$ 375
Grand boulevard, 75 ft s of Forty-first st, e f, 73x150 ft, dated Sept 5 (William H. Turner to State Savings Institution)	10,000
South Halsted st, 48 ft s of Forty-ninth, w f, 24x125 ft, dated July 28 (W. Metzger to John Coleman)	425
State st, s w cor of Forty-ninth, e f, 100x150 ft, dated Aug. 6 (Henry Berdel to Michael Reich)	2,200
Goodspeed st, 238 ft s of Forty-eighth, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 8 (B. F. Jacobs to W. M. Williams)	200
Stewart av, n w cor of Fifty-first st, e f, 598x265½ ft to Hanover, dated Sept. 4 (L. R. Carswell to Calvin Wells)	9,600

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban transfers within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House filed for record during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 6: City sales, 94; consideration, $237,398. North of city-limits, sales, 4; consideration, $7,463. South of city-limits, sales, 18; consideration, $43,940. West of city-limits, sales, 1; consideration, $490. Total sales, 117. Total consideration, $289,291.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Notable Weddings Solemnized During the Week.

Receptions and Parties—The Clubs Reorganizing.

The Watering-Place Visitors Beginning to Find Their Way Home.

The Latest Parisian Styles—Basques, Overskirts, and Overdresses.

CHICAGO.

MATRIMONIAL.

Mr. Frederick Grant Gleason and Miss Grace Aguilar Hiltz, both well known in musical circles, joined their two half-notes into a whole one at St. Paul's Universalist Church Tuesday, at 7 p. m., the Rev. W. H. Ryder officiating. The ushers were Messrs. A. F. McCarrell, John A. West, S. G. Pratt, and Frank T. Collier. The bride was attired in white silk, with orange flowers and lace.

Among the many presents received were a set of duchesse lace from the bride's mother, and a gold watch from the groom; Bryant's Poems, Mr. William Phillips; heavy silver ice pitcher and goblet, from Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Hershey, of Muscatine, Ia.; handsome French clock, from Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Roberts, of Hartford, Conn.; silver berry dish, Mrs. Edgar Lord and Miss Helen Lord; card receiver with monogram, the Misses Bessie M. Brannan and Sallie Porter; heavy gold neck-chain, Mr. C. C. Lyman, of Hartford, Conn.; breastpin, elegantly carved in ivory, Miss Carrie Ryder; silver card-receiver, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cox; elegant silver and gilt card-receiver, Messrs. Lewis and Newell; fancy clock, Mr. Frank T. Collier; toilet set, Misses Mina and Pauline Rommeiss; fancy toilet case, Messrs. H. B. Steele and Frank Tucker, of Peoria, Ill.; silver flower-stand, Mme. Masurier; toilet cushion, Miss Fannie A. Slocum; three pictures from Wagner's operas, elegantly framed, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clarence Eddy; card-stand, Misses Lizzie and Anna Yondale; book, "The House Beautiful," Mr. George F. Stone, of Hartford, Conn.; fancy chair, Miss Mary Cullen; two panel pictures, in pastel, painted and presented by Miss Alice Cullen, of Terre Haute, Ind.; blue locket, Miss Mary P. Hendrick, of Waukegan.

As was essentially in order, the wedding was in consonance with the positions of the contracting parties, in that music, with all its charms displayed by competent artists, was a notable feature of the occasion. Preceding the ceremony in the church, Mr. Eddy, who presided at the organ, gave a number of new selections, among which was a march written by Mr. John A. West, for several years past a pupil of the groom. On the entrance of the bridal party the "Bridal Procession," from "Lohengrin," was given, and after the ceremony the "Wedding Chorus," from the opera of "Otho Visconti," written by the groom, was rendered in a manner to do justice to its merits.

The bride and groom left on the evening train for a month's tour through the cities and watering places of the East, expecting to return to the city about Oct. 1.

The wedding of Miss Jessie Smith and Mr. Edward O'Brien, as already noticed, took place Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. F. E. Morse, No. 171 Ashland avenue. The Rev. Samuel Swartz performed the ceremony, in the presence of only the immediate relatives and friends. They will be at home at No. 330 Ohio street.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas, Tuesday evening, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 90 Dearborn avenue, performed the ceremony uniting in marriage Miss Mamie Baldwin, of this city, and Mr. Charles W. Rice, of Marquette, Mich. After a few weeks spent in Wisconsin the happy couple will make their home in Marquette.

Miss Mary P. Green and Mr. Charles E. Anthony were married by the Rev. Dr. McMullen Thursday evening, at the residence of the bride's father, Henry R. Green, No. 368 Ohio street. None but the intimate friends and relatives were present. After a somewhat extended tour in the East, they will be at home to their friends at No. 228 North LaSalle street.

The marriage of Mr. A. Devere Turner and Miss Emma Wright was solemnized Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. E. L. Wright, No. 499 Idaho street, where they will receive Wednesdays after Sept. 17.

Dr. A. C. Pettijohn, of this city, and Miss Fannie Wilson, of Noblesville, Ind., were married Tuesday evening at the bride's residence. They will make their home in this city.

At West Hallock, Ill., the residence of the bride's grandparents, Mr. Jasper C. Smith, of Akron, O., and Miss M. I. Burdick, daughter of the late S. S. Burdick, were married Thursday evening of last week.

Monday Darwin A. Stitt, of Chicago, and Miss Emma H. Higgins, of Downer's Grove, were married at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul by the Rev. J. D. Cowan.

PROSPECTIVE BLISS.

The marriage of Miss Minnie Cherry, daughter of C. H. Cherry, is announced for Wednesday, Sept. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 149 Western avenue, at 6 p. m.

The wedding of Miss Josephine Kern and Mr. James Mapes Dodge is announced for Wednesday, at No. 1601 Wabash avenue. It will be strictly private.

On Wednesday evening next Mr. and Mrs. M. Herrmann will celebrate the marriage of their daughter Emma and Mr. Emil G. Harz. The ceremony will take place at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, and will be followed immediately by a grand reception in Brand's Hall, North Clark street, corner of Erie.

SARATOGA.

At the lawn fete given at Saratoga Monday evening the New York *American Queen* says: "Miss Nannie Barrow, of New York, the belle of the present season, was most elegantly attired in a creme silk, en traine. The sleeves were trainon, and slashed and trimmed with pointe lace. Crepe plisses and puffings, together with ribbons of white satin, enhanced the beauty of her toilet. Miss Barrow is one of our best dancers, as well as the Saratoga belle." She was formerly a resident of St. Joseph, Mo., and a great favorite in social circles there.

SOCIAL AND CLUB NOTES.

A brilliant affair of Friday evening was a reception given by Mrs. James W. Oakley, at her residence, corner of Drexel boulevard and Forty-seventh street. The grounds were illuminated and about 300 guests enjoyed a delightful evening.

The West End Dramatic and Social Club gave their first entertainment of the season Wednesday evening at the West End Opera-House. The performance included "The Border Marriage," a German farce, the usual olio, concluding with the popular farce of "Lend Me Five Shillings." The various parts were well rendered by J. E. Payne, H. J. Rainburg, H. D. Cook, W. T. Delihant, J. M. Joyce, H. R. Ravenot, W. E. Bond, W. E. Secord, W. H. Neill, T. F. Bohan, and D. E. Wilson.

Tuesday evening the Misses Werner, of Austin, gave a delightful reception to a party of young people from the South Side. Singing, and dancing, and a fine supper contributed to make the time pass away pleasantly until nearly morning. Among those present were the Misses Burwell, Miss Anna Busby, Miss Nellie Green, Miss Lucy Richards, Miss Jessie Willard, Miss Emma Whittlesey, Miss Emma Busby, Miss Lydia Green, Messrs. Washburn, Pierre Hasbrouck, Green, Charles Hanchette, Ansel Badger, J. Willard, F. Stoddard, W. J. Peck, Frank Thompson, and Charles Boulte.

The Young People's Association of St. John's Reformed Episcopal Church held their second annual fruit festival Tuesday evening at the church, Ellis avenue, near Thirty-seventh street. The tables were bountifully laden with delicious fruit, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the fifty young people present. The society paper, *Our Mutual Friend*, was read jointly by Miss Williams and Mr. John Norcott.

A pleasant event on Wednesday evening was a surprise tendered to Miss Lizzie M. Bauman, of Fremont, O., at the residence of her friend, Miss Elvira Leimer, No. 429 West Erie street. Music and dancing, with a delightful supper, filled in the hours until the early morning.

Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Barclay, of Elgin, celebrated their silver wedding last night at their home.

Miss Nellie A. Hubbard, of No. 144 Loomis street, who has just returned from an extended visit among her friends in Ohio, was pleasantly surprised Friday evening by a large number of her friends. A thoroughly good time was enjoyed by all those present, among whom were Miss Marie Shaw, Miss Clara Thompson, Miss Hattie Lovejoy, Miss Cora Ormsbee, Miss Kate Thompson, Miss Nannie Prettyman, Miss Annie Parker, Miss Ella Wright, Miss Nellie Hubbard, Miss Ada Barber of Marshall, Mich., Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Pond, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hubbard, Dr. Maynard, Mr. Will A. Shaw, Mr. Harry G. Gaylord, Mr. Fred F. Gilbert, Mr. Robert Mitchell, Mr. Gordon Bailey, Mr. J. F. Corbley, Mr. W. E. McQuiston, Mr. Adolphus, Mr. Hoswell, and others.

Clarence P. Dresser was surprised by a number of his friends at his residence, No. 207 Rhodes avenue, Friday evening, the occasion being the celebration of his 17th birthday.

Miss Mary Caslevy was agreeably surprised by a party of friends at her residence, No. 337 Centre avenue, last Tuesday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Nonpareil Dramatic and Musical Company will give an entertainment at the West End Opera-House on Wednesday evening. The Company has been under rehearsals for the past three months, and are capable of giving their friends a good entertainment.

The Stock-Yards Independent Social Club have organized for the season of 1879-'80 with the following gentlemen as officers: President, John Olmstead; Secretary, E. O. Hunter; Treasurer, Samuel Cozzens. A meeting will be held Monday evening, Sept. 29, at the Club-room of Dramatic Hall. A full attendance of old members is desired.

A lawn fair for the benefit of the Foundlings' Home will be given Tuesday evening, by the young ladies of the neighborhood, on the grounds of Mr. G. C. Wilson, No. 128 Park avenue. The object is a worthy one, and the fair promises to be a success.

The Chatham Literary Club will resume their regular exercises Sept. 15. Messrs. Nowlan, Devlin, and Lardner will lecture during the season.

PERSONAL.

Miss Voorhees, the daughter of Senator Dan W. Voorhees, of Indiana, is visiting Miss Groverman this week.

Miss Nellie A. Hubbard, of No. 144 Loomis street, returned Wednesday, after an absence of over two months, during which time she has been visiting among her friends in Cleveland and Canton, O.

Miss Nellie Leach left the city Tuesday evening for a few weeks' visit in St. Charles, Ill.

Miss Vedder, of Washington, D. C., is the guest of Mrs. John A. Logan.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Clarence Eddy have returned from their summer vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Mayo have returned home from Europe.

Miss Grace I. Allen has returned from a six weeks' trip to Minnesota.

D. W. Page, Esq., and Miss Cora Page have returned from an extended trip to Colorado.

Miss Jennie Miller has returned from Geneva Lake after an absence of a couple of weeks.

J. R. McKay, C. Counselman, and F. B. Tuttle and family, of Chicago, were in Paris Aug. 30.

Miss Ada Badger has returned from Newport and other Eastern resorts.

Mrs. R. E. Goodell and the Misses Goodell, of Michigan avenue, left last week for Leadville, Col.

Mr. W. W. Strong and family will return this week from a two months' stay at Traverse, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Hawley, Miss Hawley, Mrs. B. Tanner, of No. 334 Warren avenue, and Mrs. Kittie Phillips, of No. 348 Fulton street, who have been on a trip up the lakes, returned on the Peerless.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Lateer, with their son Lewis, have gone East for a few weeks.

Miss Lizzie B. Kurtz, well known in West Side society circles, returned home from Racine last Monday, where she has been spending a few weeks among friends and relatives.

Mrs. Emmons, of Cheyenne, W. T., will return home with Miss Hattie Fitch to-morrow, and visit her friends for a few days.

Prof. C. A. Carr has just finished a new Newport waltz called the "Favorite," which is already attracting much attention. It is published by the Chicago Music Company.

The Misses Mary Muller and Christine Nelson are spending a few weeks with friends in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Maurice Gardiner Starkweather, of St. Paul, is visiting her uncle, E. L. H. Gardiner, Esq., No. 438 Michigan avenue.

Justice Meech has returned from his Eastern trip in good health and spirits.

Miss Anna Earle, of Green Bay, Wis., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles F. Adams, at No. 281 Indiana street.

Prof. S. J. Curtis, Jr., and family have returned from Mackinac, and are now at St. Caroline's Court Hotel.

Miss Fannie Herbert, of Ottumwa, Ia., will spend her vacation at the residence of Frank Anderson, No. 1312 Indiana avenue.

Mrs. George D. Woodworth and Miss Ruth Woodworth have returned from an extended trip through Vermont and New York.

Mr. John Stevenson returned home from Europe last week.

Miss Belle Gardner returned Tuesday evening, after an absence of six weeks spent in Newport.

Mr. L. Benedict returned home last week from a three months' trip in Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Baxter returned Tuesday from an extensive trip in New England.

The Rev. George C. Lorimer has returned from his vacation with his family. They are at the Woodruff.

Mr. Harry Rogers and Mr. George M. Rogers returned Friday from Long Lake, Mich., after an absence of several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman and Mr. and Mrs. John M. Clark, of this city, were at the United States Hotel, Saratoga, last week.

Mrs. William Scott and Miss Emily Scott, of Albany, N. Y., departed for home Thursday, accompanied by Miss Mollie Sanders, of Lake View.

Mr. Frank T. Baird has returned, after an extended sojourn in the East, and is now at St. Caroline's Court Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Jackson returned from the White Mountains Wednesday morning to St. Caroline's Court Hotel in the best of health.

Miss Belle Lyon and Miss Carrie Wheadon left the city last week to spend a few weeks at Plano, Oswego, and Aurora, Ill.

Miss Emma C. Temple, of Ottumwa, Ia., and Miss Clara Doolittle, of Marshalltown, Ia., are visiting with Mrs. W. G. Baker, No. 1063 West Adams street.

Dr. and Mrs. George C. Somers returned yesterday from a tour of the St. Lawrence and visits to friends along the Atlantic, from Portland to Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Bider and daughter Etola are at Glenn Hall, Catskill Mountain.

Miss Belle J. Wheeler returned Friday from Mt. Pleasant.

Mrs. W. R. Boyden, nee Annie Anderson, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Giles F. Cline, leave for New York Tuesday, en route for Europe.

Dr. and Mrs. G. C. Somers have returned from their visit to the White Mountains and seashore, and will be glad to see their friends on and after Monday morning.

Mr. W. H. Hagedon, the well-known dealer in millinery goods, started East last evening for a week's absence on a business trip.

Miss Clara Randolph has returned from a month's visit among her friends in the East.

Mr. and Mrs. Buck and Master Eddie Taylor, of Columbus, O., are the guests of Mrs. M. Latham, No. 1446 Prairie avenue.

J. H. Wilson, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and J. N. Kimball, of the Michigan Central, will sojourn in the East for the coming two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin M. Leahy have returned from their Western trip, and have made their home at the Grand Pacific Hotel for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. White, of St. Louis, are guests of Mrs. J. F. Horsey, No. 1104 Michigan avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Croxon and Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hubbard are at Geneva Lake, Wis.

Miss Lillian N. Dwen has come back from her vacation and will return to Morgan Park Seminary next week.

Dr. E. R. E. Carpenter returned to town Saturday, after a month's fishing-trip in Northern Wisconsin.

Miss Ida Kuh, of Keokuk, Ia., is visiting our city, the guest of Miss Bertha Leopold.

Miss Celia T. Butler, who has been spending the summer at Traverse, Mich., will return Friday to enter the Senior Class at the Chicago Ladies' Seminary.

Mrs. M. E. Bean and daughter Nettie, who have been visiting Mrs. David Cumming, of Grand Crossing, have returned to their home in Hudson, Mich.

Miss Mamie King, of St. Joseph, Mich., is the guest of Mrs. E. A. King, No. 126 Vincennes avenue.

Miss Anna Wallwork, who has been on an extended visit to Petersburg, Ill., returned home Thursday, bringing with her Miss Nannie Brahm, who will be her guest for some time.

Miss Minnie E. Hanchette has returned from her Eastern trip.

Miss Florence Cassard and Miss Daisy Goodman have returned home, accompanied by Miss Alice Hammer, of Polo, Ill., who will be the guest of Miss Cassard.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Walker and Miss Birdie Cobb arrived in New York Tuesday and will spend several weeks in visiting the seashore before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. McConnell, Miss Rogers, and Mrs. R. W. Woodward, who have been rusticating for several weeks at Long Lake, Mich., are expected home this week on the steamer City of Traverse.

Mrs. F. F. Strong and daughter have just returned from a four months' tour in Colorado.

Miss Inez L. De Luce, of No. 638 West Monroe street, returned Tuesday from a three weeks' visit to Waukesha, Wis.

Miss Addie Quick and Miss Aggie Chapin are visiting friends in Aurora.

Mr. Nat Faxon has returned from his business trip to New York.

Mr. D. B. Hutchinson has likewise returned from the East.

SOCIETY TOPICS.

"Oh, that my father was seized with remittent fever!" sighed a young spendthrift at college.

So great have been the changes since the establishment of the Republic in France that many young ladies of high family and brilliant prospects are studying in convents to qualify themselves for governesses.

Charlotte Cushman's villa at Newport is full of curious antique furniture which she collected in Europe, and which was never unpacked in America until long after her death. It is beautiful and quaint, but it is continually falling to pieces, and it creaks and cracks as if a thousand ghosts were in it.

At South Side Academy, 69 Langley avenue, fine educational advantages are offered at moderate rates. A thoroughly graded day-school, special departments with day and evening sessions, in charge of noted instructors, together with the services in preparing students for college of a graduate and ex-tutor of one of the prominent Eastern colleges, are among its attractions.

Prof. Seelye, of Amherst College, holds that Macaulay's history owes its origin to the Waverly Novels, and that Scott, in founding the historical romance, founded also the romantic history.

W. H. Hagedon, 42 and 44 East Madison street, inaugurates the season with an elegant line of imported fall millinery, selected with especial reference to the fine retail trade.

Henry VIII., after the death of Jane Seymour, had some difficulty to get another wife. His first offer was to the Duchess of Milan; but her answer was, "She had but one head; if she had two, one should have been at his service."

Strangers passing the ladies' entrance to the Palmer House, on Monroe street, should notice particularly, in an adjoining window, the exquisitely-finished ladies' shoes of Keller's make. No more satisfactory souvenir could be taken home.

M. Gambetta has just received a remarkable gift,—a portrait of his mother embroidered in silk on crimson velvet. The work, which was executed by Mlle. Giraud, a young lady of Marseilles, is said to be excellent in its minuteness and in its artistic and lifelike appearance.

Mme. Morse has returned from New York City with a complete stock of imported French patterns, which will be on exhibition Sept. 15, at her parlors, 115 State street.

It is maintained that the most inspiring natural sight which a glazier can contemplate is the gleam of early day breaking through the windows.

The Chicago Cadet School, Capt. Robins Principal, will open on Sept. 15. Early application for membership should be made. Advertisement on eighth page.

M. Sarcey says: "There is not a woman in Paris, however imperfectly educated she may otherwise be, who is not capable of giving expression to her opinions on theatrical matters with a knowledge of the subject sometimes astonishing."

A lady from Philadelphia yesterday, after looking through the "novelties" in art paper hangings, lace-curtains, and Persian table spreads just brought on by Mr. Hilger, 204 Wabash avenue, remarked that "Philadelphia" merchants need waking up.

An Italian can take 100 new bricks from the yard, and in twenty-four hours transform them into relics taken from the wine-cellar of a house just uncovered at Pompeii.

A dollar saved is a dollar made. You can save *many* dollars by buying the favorite Bauer piano, which is acknowledged one of the first makes of the age.

"I had no time to stuff the chicken," apologized a landlady to her boarders. "Never mind, madam, it's tough enough as it is," replied one of them.

Parties visiting the Exposition should call upon A. H. Miller, the old reliable jeweler, 68 Madison. His fine assortment of jewelry and watches he is selling very low.

Decorative art has got into the hair, and all manner of things in the Egyptian and other lines are stuck in as ornaments.

Swiss goods for wooden-wedding presents a specialty at F. R. Avery's, 46 Madison street.

George Lessard, a veteran of the War of 1812, and now living in Montreal, drew his pension the other day, the money being needed because, though 99 years of age, he has just married his fourth wife.

That skilled and cunning hands have wrought wonderful things in gold and precious stones is apparent to all who visit S. Hyman & Co.'s jewelry house.

In every Italian school, public or private, girls are taught to sew and embroider, and, as soon as they can, take their own dresses to school to make them there.

Art can go no farther nor obtain more satisfactory shadows than those taken by Mosher, 125 State street.

Sealskin dolmans are to be worn next winter. They have sleeve-like sides that fold over the front, are bordered with silver otter, and are lined with scarlet or old gold satin.

"Best on earth"—The satisfaction shown in the "That's so" from all who buy a Richmond range of I. W. Bangs, 215 State.

A Connecticut man recently said: "Lend me a dollar. My wife has left me, and I want to advertise that I am not responsible for her debts."

Views of Encampment and Exposition mailed; 20 cents each, $6 per 100. Lovejoy.

It is inferred from the heroism with which Spartan women used to encourage their husbands to go forth to battle that they looked well in black.

If you want *best goods* made, call on John Beers & Co., tailors.

White satin brocads wrought with threads of gold or of silver is new for bridal dresses. There are also tinted blue, cream, or pink brocades with tinsel threads.

Feathers, carpets, mattresses renovated by steam, very low. Thomas Griffin, 262 State.

It may be affirmed at present that the toilets for winter will be divided into two classes, sharply defined, and one as immoderate as the other, namely, of extreme simplicity and extreme luxury, the latter being governed by a caprice which knows no limits.

It was because George Washington could not tell a lie, says an Indiana farmer, that his father never sent him into town with fresh eggs.

THE FASHIONS.

FRENCH DRESSES FOR AUTUMN.

Harper's Bazar.

Pompadour and Marie Antoinette styles are continued in the new French dresses imported for autumn and winter. The corsages represent two extremes, one of which is closely fitted to the figure like a glove, while the other is a full waist in fan pleats, with great bunches of shirring at the waist line in front and back. The over-dresses are short in front and quite long behind, with the real panier drapery, which is more properly seen on the hips than behind, with all the becoming revers, scarfs, and tabliers that belong to the styles of Louis XIV., XV., and XVI. The fabrics and colors are exceedingly rich, and the combinations of colors are studies for an artist. The foundation of the dress is usually of some quiet sombre hue, but the gay broche cashmere, silk, or plush with which it is combined at once transforms it into a very brilliant costume. The darkest shades of green, blue, or brown are enlivened by bright-colored Persian silks with old gold, red, and rose tints; even black dresses are no longer monotone, for they glitter with cashmere beads of all the colors of the prism, or else with jet or with satin, or perhaps they are partly made of wool woven in imitation of the borders of India camel's-hair shawls.

OVERDRESSES.

The overdress that promises to be most popular, because it is susceptible of the greatest number of arrangements, is the Marie Antoinette. The back is like that of a Princesse polonaise, quite long, and draped simply or elaborately, as the wearer chooses. The back proper consists of but two pieces, viz.: the two middle forms, which are now cut very wide at the waist line and very short on the shoulder; they join the side form, or else the extended front in the armhole, and the effect is very similar to that known as the French back. Sometimes additional fullness for the skirt is added at the waist line, and pressed in flat seams in the pleats; in other cases the fullness is added several inches below the waist line, as in the Marguerite polonaise. Usually the ends of the back are left square-cornered, and are piped down each side and across the bottom. They are then very lightly draped by one deep pleat quite high on each side, while a pleat much lower down catches up the middle. The fronts of this garment are not cut very long to begin with, and are then greatly shortened by being caught up in fine pleats on the back, and sewed underneath the piped sides of the back, making fewer seams than were formerly seen in such garments. In such cases the part usually called the side form of the back is cut in one with the front, and the garment is shaped under the arm by a dart instead of the regular under-arm seam. In very many dresses the panier fullness attached to the front is brought outside of the side forms and back, and is joined together by a large rosette or a sash bow on the middle seam of the back. This is especially liked for the half-long overdresses which are really only long basques, and are worn with skirts that have an overskirt set upon them. The front of the overdress is open from the belt down, and curves outward in curtain shape. The skirt for such a dress will be laid in box pleats two inches wide from the belt to the foot in front, and as high up on the sides and back as can be seen, or else it will be made of striped goods, or else the front will be a succession of horizontal puffs, or perhaps there will be three or four wide-pleated flounces. Among imported dresses this style of costume is shown with a box-pleated skirt of wine-colored satin and an overdress of satin of the same color, dotted all over with broche polka dots of the gayest red, blue, green, and yellow; the pipings of satin are the only trimmings, as the box-pleating is hemmed at the bottom, and allowed to hang loose from the skirt, instead of using flounces for trimming.

In some of the new overdresses the short round full panier front is set on in one piece just at the ends of the darts, as if attached to a basque, and is then gathered into the curved side seams. This suggests a good plan of modernizing old dresses, as this panier piece need not be of the same material as the waist, nor indeed of the same color, for the broche goods used in combinations are usually of contrasting colors.

BASQUES AND OVERSKIRTS.

Basques are very much trimmed around the hips to give panier effects. Dark wool dresses have bias silk piece about three fingers broad put in full irregular gathers on the basque below the waist, forming folds that pass around the hips, and are held in place by lengthwise straps of the wool goods. Shirred surplice pieces are still more used than any other trimming for the front of the basque. These now begin with a narrow frill of the silk doubled at the end, and sewed quite deep down the shoulder seam, beginning just below the collar; they are then shirred in six or eight different places across the trimming.

The shirred fan basque revived during the summer for thin dresses is now seen in the thickest winter stuffs, which are made soft and pliable enough to permit these voluminous gathers without adding much bulk. Sometimes there are three pleats spreading out on each shoulder, and the shirring is only at the waist line; other dresses have the shoulders and neck shirred also. Some waists have the fullness only in the front, while others reverse this, and confine it to the back. The overskirt with such basques is usually shirred down the front, and often there is a broad cluster of shirring in the middle of the back.

COMBINATIONS AND MODELS.

Among the fabrics used for the richest combination dresses are Amazon cloth, which is lady's habit cloth; repped woolens; English homespun cloths of sleazy manufacture, showing threads of rich colors on olive, bronze, or gray ground; plain cashmeres; and very heavy twilled wools as thick as the smooth-surface Amazon cloth. These come in bronze shades, wine-color, garnet, amaranth, and the new blues, and are combined with broche cashmeres in palm-leaf patterns, or in Japanese fans, or Persian arabesques; or else in plaid velvets, or soft Persian silks, or perhaps plaids striped in two colors, such as garnet and peacock blue on an old gold ground. A broad deep collar like a pelerine cape is sometimes the only way in which the gay goods appear on the waist; sometimes it forms surplice drapery on the bosom, and panier folds around the bottom of the basque; sometimes it is the entire waist, and in other cases it is merely the paniers of a polonaise. Borders are on the skirts, but there is another fancy for making the whole front of the skirt of the figured goods.

A French costume, as all short suits for the street are now called, is of Rembrant green repped wool that is almost black, trimmed with broche red and blue palm-leaves on a green ground. The basque has a plastron-pointed vest that begins at the top of the darts, while the Pompadour square above is filled in with shirred soft palm-leaf trimming. The fan-back has shirring more than a finger deep at the waist line, from whence springs the fullness that forms three fan-pleats on each shoulder. The skirt has three kilt flounces behind, held by a broad cluster of shirring just below the basque; each flounce is bordered with the palm-leaves. In front a curtain drapery opens over a front breadth of the figured goods.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Defective Sidewalk.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—I wish to call your attention to the condition of the sidewalk on the south side of Thirty-second street, west of State. Most of it has been carried away, only a board or two remaining here and there,—more of an obstacle than a convenience. It has long been so, making it very unpleasant as a thoroughfare, and at the same time dangerous. Hoping you will give the same your attention as regards publication,

A PEDESTRIAN RESIDING IN THE VICINITY.

St. Luke's Hospital.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The undersigned, President of St. Luke's Free Hospital, would make an earnest appeal to his fellow-citizens for aid in the support of this well-known institution. During the summer months it receives very little, and is now in debt about $2,000. It has an income from invested funds of about $1,000 a year, but its expenses are about $11,000, and for the rest it depends entirely upon charity. Any clergyman, Catholic, Protestant, or Jewish, will testify gladly to its usefulness. It makes no religious distinctions. It is free to all nations. Black as well as white find a home within its walls. All that it asks any one is, "Are you sick?" and "Are you poor?" Contributions can be sent to N. K. Fairbank, Treasurer, 112 Dearborn street, or to the undersigned, the President, 1072 Prairie avenue.

CLINTON LOCKE,
President St. Luke's Free Hospital.

Street-Sprinkling and Mud-Making.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—In behalf of the "many ladies" whose shoes and apparel are daily bespattered by the mud at our street-crossings, I would protest against the manner in which our streets are sprinkled. It is a misnomer to call it "sprinkling" where water is *poured* upon the street in such quantity as to instantly make a thick mud or form pools which cannot possibly dry up for several hours. Sprinkling contractors deluge the streets to save time and avoid the expense of going over the ground more than once or twice a day. This matter is of sufficient importance to demand the attention of the city authorities granting permits to sprinklers, who should be required to use sprinkling-machines with smaller orifices and do their work more evenly and skillfully, even though this might necessitate going over the ground a little oftener than they do now. Vitriol-throwing is nothing, in popular estimation, to mud-throwing, as practiced by the *Times* and the street-sprinkling fraternity of Chicago.

X.

Answer to "Tenth Ward," in Defense of George E. Immaculate White.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—I want to answer the questions of "Tenth Ward" in your issue of Friday, in reference to George White's piano. As to the first question, I would remark that the man who hath not music in his soul is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils. Let no such man be trusted! That's what the poet said. Now, "By Dang" and a few friends—d'yees understhand me?—knew well enough that George never had any music in his soul, and, therefore,—d'yees understhand me?—they got a pie-an-ay for him in order to convince "his fellow-citizens" that he is beyond the reach of spoils. In that direction George never, no, never,—well, hardly ever, you know. Then, again, it is well known that "By Dang" is an accomplished musician on the jewsharp, and that when he pays the "Town of South Chicago" that "unknown" amount of money which he so innocently schedules in its favor in a court of bankruptcy, he will give up the whisky business and George will give up the legislation business, and then both—By Dang with the jewsharp and innocent George with the pie-an-ay—will star the country in the roles of phenomenal musicians. The *repertoire musicale* will consist of "Rory O'Moore" for By Dang, on the jewsharp, and "Yankee Doodle" for George, on the pie-an-ay. A former Mayor of this city will go along as champion clog-dancer, a certain would-be reporter of the *Times* will play the part of chief monkey, and a learned ex-Alderman, with a miniature anvil, will beat time and accompany the proceedings with the touching melody: "Our George he's a darlin', he's a duck. Just hear him play on the pie-an-ay. Such an eddicatshun has our George!" D'yees undherstand me?

So much for the first question. In answer to the second question, I wish to inform "Tenth Ward" that "Pretorian Guards" is the name by which the musical quintet hereinbefore referred to shall be called, known, and described. D'yees undhersthand me? As to the third question, I'd answer it only for the insult given to the dignity of the flea. Even an Irish flea, to say nothing of a decent Irishman, would not associate with White.

I say, in answer to the fourth question, that he is the same George E. White. And yet George is an honorable man! Sich an eddication has our Georgie Ann! D'yees undhersthand me. By Dang? By the way, when will By Dang pay that "unknown" sum of money to the "Town of South Chicago"? But after all, By Dang, may be he doesn't owe any at all, for didn't a jury of his peers say on one occasion in the Superior Court that he didn't owe a cint to the Town of South Chicago? An' shure they did. I guess By Dang didn't believe that jury, and he was right. In all this, however, I see the soothing effects and charms of music on the sav——, no, on the man who hath not music in——no, on the other fellow, I mean. D'yees undhersthand me?

SECOND WARD.

George E. White's Piano.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—In reply to the letter which appeared in Tuesday's issue of THE TRIBUNE, and in justice to George E. White and myself, I beg leave to say that J. H. Rieckenberg, whoever he may be, in his ignorance has done both of us great injustice.

The piano in question was presented to Mr. White, not because he voted for or against Peter Foote, but as a slight testimonial of his friends' appreciation of the able manner in which he performed his duties while a member of the Thirty-first General Assembly of Illinois. The money with which it was purchased was not raised at the time of the campaign against Foote—not a dollar of it having been subscribed until a few weeks previous to the presentation. In truth, the project was not even thought of until about a month ago, when it was proposed by one of his admirers.

It is true that I asked Mr. White to oppose the appointment of Peter Foote, and I did it in the interest and for the benefit of the working and poorer classes of the city—many of whom, as they can testify, have had the misfortune to have cases tried before him and suffered gross wrongs at his hands.

Mr. White failed to support Foote because he had in his possession sufficient indisputable documentary evidence to convince him of that gentleman's utter incapacity and unworthiness to hold the office he sought, and not from pecuniary or any other reasons.

It also is true that the Foote faction sent to Springfield $2,000, with which it was intended to attempt the bribery of certain Senators. This fact, which cannot be denied, is one more reason why Foote should not have been appointed, and also one more reason why George E. White should be honored, inasmuch as he proved himself an honest and incorruptible man.

MICHAEL EVANS.

Changing the School-Books.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ENGLEWOOD, Sept. 6.—And now, Mr. Editor, "the melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year." Our fall term of school begins, and again we behold our sprightly girls and boys and the prim "schoolmarms" pensively wending their way towards our costly academic piles of brick and stone, or as Shakspeare hath it:

> Then the whining school-boy with his sachel
> And shining morning face, creeping like snail
> Unwillingly to school.

And in this connection I beg to observe that these be the times that try men's—pockets. For, although discerning individuals are standing on tiptoe with shaded eyes gazing toward the East, where the sun of prosperity is just beginning to dart its advance-guards of dawn above the sombre shadows of hard times; still, neither the full blaze of prosperous day, nor even the early twilight, yet appears; but only a few streaks here and there as faint harbingers of hope for the dawning. Yet our festive School Board again begin their "ground and lofty tumbling" in the matter of school-books; and, relying upon the universality of the truism, that "Change is written upon all things," make the usual change in our school-books,—the regular stereotyped change; the usual autumn change; the common yearly change; yea, they ring the changes through all the notes of the scale. O that we had "change" enough to meet the changeful demand! Happy publishers! Your labors in our behalf shall not fail to be rewarded. Happy School Commissioners! Commissioners did I say? Ah, there's the rub! Just rub out the penultimate "r" of the word and behold! The great moving power behind the throne, yea, greater than the throne itself, "commission(r)s." Happy parents, that are thus permitted to contribute your mite towards so laudable an object. Happy scholars for whose welfare these publishers are so persistently working. If you do not, every one of you, become President, or Sheriff, or School Commissioner, or something, it wont be the fault of the publishers who show such laudable business capacity these hard times in pushing their wares, or of our School Board, who show such a laudable avidity to buy them.

But, seriously, I would like to inquire why these numerous changes? I am ready to admit that the school-books published say fifteen years ago are very superior to those published say twenty-five years ago, which I essayed to study; but I can testify that there has been little if any perceptible improvement in the text-books published in the last decade; on the contrary, many of them are not so good either in general make-up, binding, or matter contained,—notably so these later ones now sought to be substituted.

I wish, therefore, to protest both as a citizen of this district and a taxpayer, but also as one interested in our schools (and I do not speak without some little experience, having once been a teacher), against these numerous useless changes in the text-books. The poor are as much entitled to the benefits of our common schools as the rich, and there are hundreds of poor people in this district to whom this buying of books under ordinary circumstances is a serious burden; doubly so when they are compelled every term to pay for unnecessary books, certainly in no visible way better than the old ones.

I do not know who is to blame in this matter; whether our School Board or whether some "dark horse" back in the intricacies of county politics is manipulating these changes; but they are not changes for the better; they cost money; they add to the already heavy burdens of present hard times, and benefit no one but those who get the bonus or commission resulting from the introduction of new books.

I would, therefore, ask our School Board, or those instrumental in these changes, to "rise and explain" to an already overburdened taxpaying community what "no blamed fellow can find out" in this matter.

Of course, I shall be called an old fogy, etc., but that won't alarm me. It is high time this abuse was stopped. I speak advisedly, when I call it an abuse, as I set it down as an axiom that no changes should be made in such matters without it can be shown beyond the shadow of a doubt that it is for the better. And my own experience, together with that of good judges who have examined both the old and the new books, tells me that these recent changes cannot be classed as such.

ROBERT J. COLBURN.

Tramps in Prussia.

Prussia has eighteen prisons for tramps and vagrants. In 1874 there were 4,600 commitments to these institutions, but the number has increased every year, and for 1878 was 9,000. Of these, 8,000 were men and 1,000 women. They cost the country $650,000, but earned while in durance $275,000.

HAIR GOODS.

Our New "WAVE"

Is Something Entirely New and Only Needs to Be Known to Become "All the Rage."

They only require dressing with water. The most beautiful, natural, dressy, and satisfactory article for the head extant, and is pretty and liked by young as well as old ladies.

We solicit their inspection.

Mrs. THOMPSON,
210 WABASH-AV.

MILLINERY.

MEYER WHO IS FAMOUS FOR POPULAR PRICES, IS DAILY RECEIVING FALL NOVELTIES, and all the leading Styles in Millinery AND INVITES THE ATTENTION OF LADIES.

135 STATE-ST.

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MICHAEL EVANS.

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THE ATTENTION OF LADIES.
TATE-ST.

A CURIOSITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—It appears not to have entered into the imagination of ordinary mortals that the more genteel portion of this world's inhabitants are the real consumers of the bigger portion, by far, of the beverages whose noxious effects was duly recognized by the "immortal Shakspeare" in the following truthful and never-to-be-forgotten sentence: "O that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains." This may be a startling revelation to some, but it is well to know the truth, even though that truth reflects with scathing severity upon the very cream of our society,—veritable "pillars of the State." Practically speaking, this is a grave question (the Coroner will verify the truth of this statement), and should be treated philosophically in all its ramifications. We readily acknowledge that man is ever willing to show his ingratitude whenever occasion requires it; but we are hardly prepared to admit the right of those ornaments of society who indulge so copiously in champagne and cognac to elevate their nasal organs at the sight of an inebriated plebeian whose unsteady steps and hilarious demonstrations illustrate only too palpably the evil effects of a few drinks of "rotgut." A half-pint of the "firewater" called whisky doled out to the sons of toil at the average grog-shop will for a certainty insure a more uniform display of brute propensities than one quart of Mumm's ex. dry, three cognacs, and one pousse-cafe on board the most festive society sport. Some may wonder at the minuteness of this calculation, but, proud of being a product of the State from whence came THE TRIBUNE'S author of the "Diary of a Public Man," I am sensible of the virtue so predominant in the character of every Vermonter, to always be truthful; therefore, I have to say, and I say it with feelings of deep disappointment, for, unlike many of this peculiar calling, I have aspirations of a high order, that I am a concocter of that celebrated morning stimulant known to every educated American of sportive habits as a "cocktail"; hence it will not seem strange that I evince so thorough a comprehension concerning this all-absorbing subject. Luckily enough, I practice my humble vocation among the quality only; and many are the queer, and at times much-to-be-deplored, evidences of man's susceptible nature afforded my observation, though against which my more orthodox nature recoils. What potent charm hath the demon drink over the administrative faculties of poor humanity? I have no special desire to institute a comparison between the "tipplers" of the upper and lower grade of society as to their capacity for such indulgence, but I wish simply to state that the ludicrous behavior of the expounder of Blackstone and Story, or the man who labors so studiously to figure out the results of a prospective Western wheat crop, and who delights to hear of European diplomatic complications, when under the inspiration of copious draughts of invigorating stimulants, is much the same as that of their less-favored brother, when similarly inflated, though, of course, in a more subdued manner. This I attribute not to the genial nature of the one or the pugnacious organization of the other, but rather to the quality of the beverages imbibed. Those high-livers, adepts in the science of gastronomy, hesitate not to liquidate ponderous dinner, wine, and cigar bills; but alas! charity to them appealeth in vain.

I fear, Mr. Editor, you will proceed,
When this essay you read,
To doubt the stability of my intellect,
Though possibly you may endure
To publish this as a "curiosity of literature."

PHILOSOPHIC B. T.

What They Said.

The French General X., being sick in bed, was anxious to find out the opinion of the doctors. After three medical celebrities had left his bedside, he rang for his man servant. "Well, Jacques, you showed those gentlemen out; what did they say?" "Ah, General! they seemed to differ with each other; the big fat one said that they must have a little patience, and at the autopsy—whatever that may be—they would find out what the matter was."

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN BUSINESS desires the acquaintance of a respectable and good-looking young lady. Please appoint interview by addressing K 37, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—B. B. C.—CALL AT 21 NORTH Peoria-st. ANNA.

PERSONAL—BARKEEPER—SEND POCKETBOOK containing tickets, letters, etc., to Room 11, No. 123 LaSalle-st., and receive reward. H. L. H.

PERSONAL—MUSICAL: CALL AT EXPOSITION gallery, near band-stand, and get your copy of BLACK'S chromotype music.

PERSONAL—WILL SOME KIND PERSON ASSIST a young widow, a stranger in the city and in dire distress? Please address M 49, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—ADDIE, OSWEGO: SEND ADDRESS to Johnnie. M 59, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—I DESIRE THE ACQUAINTANCE OF a laundress or dressmaker. Address M 61, Tribune.

PERSONAL—A LADY OF WEALTH WOULD LIKE to correspond with a gentleman. Address N 44, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL E M B, FORMERLY OF G—E, please send present address to gentleman with whom she corresponded in July, 1876? Address N 56, Tribune.

PERSONAL—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady, the acquaintance of a strictly honorable gentleman of some means. Address ANNIE WILD, Post-Office, Chicago.

PERSONAL—A WIDOW LADY WISHES THE acquaintance of a lone elderly gentleman of means to assist her in business matters. Address K 33, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN 50 YEAR OF AGE, healthy, fine presence, refined, good education, engaged in light, genteel business, would suit with millinery, dressmaking, or variety, wishes the acquaintance of a lady of similar age, with some means; object, matrimony. Address L 23, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—SOL: MEET ME SUNDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av., positively.

PERSONAL—WANTED, BY AN INTELLIGENT, refined widow lady, the acquaintance of an honorable gentleman who will assist her financially; good security given. Address H 96, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL LADY WHO SAW THAT I was very anxious to make her acquaintance on State-street Friday afternoon and got into a carriage corner Washington and State-sts., please let me hear from her? Address K 61, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—H. B. H.: TUESDAY AT 6 P. M.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A MANUFACTURER OF staple goods paying handsome profits desires a partner with $8,000 to $10,000 capital to take half interest with advertiser, who is a practical man in the business. Will guarantee 25 per cent profit on all money invested, and allow full control of finances. Give real name, and address, for 5 days. K 23, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500 TO TAKE half interest in an A 1 patent medicine. Address L 9, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $2,000 TO $5,000 in good paying business. References given and required. K 83, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $8,000 IN FIRST-class wholesale business in Chicago. Address K 90, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A BUSINESS WELL started, paying, and that will bear investigation; legitimate, and can be made to pay very largely; $1,000 to $2,000 needed. Address K 40, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE $200 TO $500 TO invest in some legitimate business. References given. State full particulars. K 78, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 WANTED; we can sell our goods faster than we can manufacture; monopoly. References given and required. K 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, $100 MONTHLY profits to each, guaranteed by security. Address M 56, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO $1,000 TO join me; I am going to open a grocery; have secured best location in city, and bought fixtures. N 3, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 OR $3,000 IN a business which will pay as much in profits inside of one year; money and no talk. References required. Address M 60, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH NOT LESS THAN $15,000 capital to take an interest in a general commission and brokerage business in Chicago; security given for the capital furnished if party does not wish to be active; business will be profitable from the start. Character of the present house unquestionable. Address L 31, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000 CASH, TO GO into the wholesale grocery business Jan. 1, one who is not afraid of work (prefer a buyer), by two young men who have a very large trade, one a thorough business manager, the other one of the best salesmen. Address N 29, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $300 TO $500, to extend business. Address N 68, Tribune office.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

A VERY FINE BLACK WALNUT CYLINDER office desk and book-case combined for $100 cash; cost $300. Just the thing for a lawyer or doctor's office, or in fact any first-class office. It is a handsome piece of furniture. Address N 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—20-FOOT FINE GLASS AND BLACK walnut office partition; also, office furniture. ELLITHORPE'S Warehouse, 48 North Morgan-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, NOS. 78, 78 AND 80 East Van Buren-st., established 1875; permanent and reliable; increased facilities for storage of furniture and merchandise; advances made; safety vaults. Furniture of private residences purchased for cash.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 W. Monroe-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

11 PARK-AV.—FRONT SUITE SECOND-STORY rooms; also other rooms.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, bath, hot and cold water; for two in room, $3.50 per week.

13 PARK-AV.—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with good board, to prompt, permanent, reliable parties only.

32 OGDEN-AV., OPPOSITE UNION PARK.—VERY pleasant rooms, with board.

48 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—ELEGANT ROOM, with board. Hot and cold water.

55 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE suite of furnished rooms, with board, for gent and wife.

63 SOUTH ELIZABETH-ST.—TO RENT—ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO RENT, A FURnished room, with board.

158 PARK-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite; excellent table. Terms reasonable.

288 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED front rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen. Reasonable rates.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board.

336 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with board. Also a large unfurnished alcove room.

340 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, nicely furnished, single or en suite, with first-class table.

342 WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT—A LARGE front alcove room, handsomely furnished, with first-class board; piano. References exchanged.

346 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, nicely furnished rooms, suitable for young gentlemen.

368 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A VERY PLEASant suite of front rooms, to let, with board.

398 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED room, with board. Day boarders wanted.

402 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE PLEASant west room, for two, with board; gents preferred, who are willing to pay for the best of accommodations.

483 MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE JEFFERSON Park—Persons wishing first-class accommodations can find the pleasantest rooms on West Side at the above number; splendid grounds for children; table the best the market affords.

464 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, UNfurnished except carpets, also one large furnished room, with board.

509 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; also, suite of rooms on first floor, private entrance, with board.

520 WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO PLEASANT FURnished rooms, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

537 CARROLL-AV.—TWO BLOCKS FROM UNION Park, one large room, with closet, to rent, with board; modern conveniences.

A LADY DESIRES TO RENT A HANDSOMELY-furnished front room, with board, West Side, near cars, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen who will advance her $50. Address N 72, Tribune office.

ADA-ST., NEAR MADISON—TO RENT—A LARGE alcove front room, with board; small family, with no other boarders. Address N 17, Tribune office.

BOARD AND ELEGANT ROOMS IN FIRST-CLASS private family for four adults; location best on West Side; only those willing to pay a good price for best accommodations need apply; references required and given. K 71, Tribune office.

South Side.

3 TRIBUNE BUILDING—
GIVES INFORMATION FREE.
CHOICE ROOMS, BEST LOCATIONS IN PRIVATE
AND FIRST-CLASS HOUSES.

12 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished suite, with board.

15 HARMON-CT., NEAR MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD and nicely furnished room for gent and wife or two gentlemen; private family.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND SMALL newly-furnished rooms; good board; pleasant location.

43 PECK-COURT.—ALCOVE, AND OTHER rooms, with hot and cold water, with board.

70 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR CALUMET-av.—South alcove, furnished or unfurnished; large front and rear room; with board. References.

119 THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, a pleasant front room furnished, with board and home comforts for two; terms moderate.

121 AND 123 CALUMET-AV.—DESIRABLE rooms, with superior accommodations, at the above elegant location. References required.

252 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with board, for two gentleman.

253 SOUTH PARK-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with or without board. Close to Cottage Grove-av. cars.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE COMFORTABLY-furnished suite facing lake, to rent with board; would rent to three or four gentlemen permanently at very moderate rates.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—WELL-FURNISHED rooms with first-class board.

416 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, PLEASANT, nicely-furnished front room or a back room to rent, with board. References exchanged.

422 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a furnished or unfurnished front suite; also one other room.

439 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, one large handsomely-furnished room; large closet; hot and cold water in room.

548 WABASH-AV.—CHANGED HANDS SEPT. 1—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

577 MICHIGAN-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF furnished rooms; also a front alcove unfurnished, with first-class board.

584 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with board; also, use of a barn. References.

674 WABASH-AV.—A VERY PLEASANT FURnished front suite of rooms, with board.

676 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT BACK PARLOR and alcove; also other handsome rooms; all modern improvements; A1 references given and required.

681 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD. Do not call Sunday.

697 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE PLEASANT rooms, with board. References.

750 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD WITH PLEASANT rooms well furnished.

797 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT SECOND-story front and back parlor suite, with good board; house modern. References.

871 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHed, to rent, with first-class board, suitable for three gents or gent and wife.

906 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, also other rooms, with board.

930 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED front room, or suite, with or without board.

959 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-ST.—Rooms on first floor to rent, with board; also, other rooms.

985 INDIANA-AV.—UNFURNISHED PARLORS to rent with or without board.

1003 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, on second floor, with board. Also, other rooms. Reference required.

1009 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, front suit of rooms on third floor.

1079 WABASH-AV.—WITH BOARD—HANDsomely furnished or unfurnished room, on parlor floor; also other rooms. References exchanged.

1081 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND other rooms, with board; prices moderate. References exchanged.

1083 WABASH-AV.—A VERY PLEASANT suite of rooms, south front; also other rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. References.

1247 INDIANA-AV.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS to rent to married couple or single gent, with board; private family; near Twenty-sixth-st.

1362 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, two nicely furnished rooms in private family. References exchanged.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—Pleasant rooms, with board. Address Z 9, Tribune office.

ON AVENUE NEAR THIRTIETH-ST.—BOARD for gent and wife in private family; good rooms; marble-front house; location first-class. Reference given and required. Address L 98, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV., BETWEEN EIGHTEENTH AND Twentieth-sts.—A suite of elegantly-furnished front rooms to rent, with first-class board. Address Z 43, Tribune office.

North Side.

44 RUSH-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, second floor, with board.

67 RUSH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, also unfurnished rooms, with board. Most desirable location on the North Side.

75 GOETHE-ST., NEAR WELLS.—TWO COMfortably furnished south-front rooms, first story, with or without board.

32 RUSH-ST.—A LARGE, PLEASANT, FURnished room with closet, for two gentlemen with board and use of bath; central location.

128½ DEARBORN-AV.—ROOMS, WITH OR without board. Exposition visitors accommodated. References.

130 DEARBORN-AV.—WELL FURNISHED rooms with board.

159 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with good board, in private family. Terms reasonable.

167 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms, with board, where the comforts of a good home can be had; also a few day-boarders wanted.

176 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR LASALLE—TWO GENtlemen can have nice furnished room, with board, for $4 per week. Inquire on first floor.

203 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED room, with or without board.

212 EAST OHIO-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms with board. References.

223 ONTARIO-ST.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms (parlor floor), hot and cold water, and closet, with good board at reasonable terms; also single room. References exchanged.

225 ONTARIO-ST.—A PLEASANT ALCOVE room, nicely furnished, closet, hot and cold water, with board, to responsible parties.

242 SUPERIOR-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board. Reference.

247 EAST INDIANA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board. Terms low.

277 EAST INDIANA-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, furnished, with or without board, at reasonable rates. Also room unfurnished.

319 MICHIGAN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

314 ERIE-ST., CORNER OF CASS—ROOMS single or in suites, with board. References.

324 INDIANA-ST., NEAR RUSH—FURNISHED rooms with or without board; house new, and has all modern improvements.

234 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; can accommodate two day boarders; references.

269 INDIANA-ST., THREE DOORS EAST OF State—Pleasant single and double rooms, with board; reference.

355 OHIO-ST.—VERY PLEASANT ALCOVE room, nicely-furnished, fronting south, also room for gentlemen, with board, to responsible parties.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side—Continued.

NORTH SIDE, 15 MINUTES FROM COURT-House—Handsome rooms, parlor and second floors, with board; unusual comforts and accommodations; best location; terms, $7, $9, and $12 per week; reduction for two or more. L 76, Tribune office.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., 4 blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2.00; per week, from $6 to $10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN plan, 163 and 165 South Clark-st.—Furnished rooms for transients or permanent guests. Terms reasonable. Office, Room E.

THOMPSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL—10 AND 12 Madison-st., Chicago, L. S. THOMPSON, Manager. Good rooms, and board if desired. You will save money by going to THOMPSON'S.

Country.

RIVERSIDE, ILL.—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR 2 or 3 single gentlemen can be accommodated with nicely-furnished rooms and good board in a private family on reasonable terms. L 12, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISHING A GOOD home in a private family, front room, delightful location, 6:30 dinner, at a reasonable rate, may address L 83, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; price not to exceed $15 per month. Address K 79, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE ON the North Side, east of Wells-st. Address L 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY (NOT TOO FAR from the business centre of city) by a gentleman and wife; terms must be reasonable. Address L 72, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR MYSELF, WIFE, AND DAUGHTER in a private family on the North Side. Address L 75, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ABOUT Oct. 1, with private family or nearly so, and pleasant front room, furnished or unfurnished except carpet; South or North Side; state terms per month, location of room and house. Very best references exchanged. Address K 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO ROOMS, EITHER FURnished or unfurnished, in a Jewish family, by man, wife, and two small children, between Eighteenth and Thirtieth-sts., east of State. M 62, Tribune.

BOARD—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF APPLICANTS daily from music students desiring good boarding places at moderate rates. Private families who can accommodate one or more at $5 to $7 per week please send us their names, stating lowest terms and references. Hershey School of Musical Art, Hershey Hall.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FURnished rooms, with or without board, on Michigan-av., north of Fourteenth-st. Best of references. Address N 8, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A YOUNG LADY teacher on South Side, between Thirty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts., east of Calumet-av. Address, stating terms, M 58, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOMS FOR SELF and wife; will pay $40 per month; Jefferson Park vicinity; private family preferred. Address M 7, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN EXCHANGE FOR DENTISTRY. Address K 86, Tribune office.

BOARD—HOME-LIKE, IN PRIVATE FAMILY, and large alcove room or suite, second story, for self, wife, and baby; will pay $50 per month. Best of references. Address, stating location, K 38, Tribune.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY ON THE North or South Side for myself. Address H. B. ALVORD, Grand Pacific Hotel.

BOARD—A FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM AND bedroom by gentleman and wife. Pay prompt. Not to exceed $10 per week. Address K 45, Tribune.

BOARD—AND THREE ROOMS FOR SELF, wife, and son 9 years old, in private family; pleasant location on North Side. Will furnish rooms myself. CHARLES A. GREGORY, 184 Dearborn-st.

BOARD—I WOULD LIKE TO SECURE GOOD DAY board in part pay for a fine new piano. Address L 53, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR mother and son (adults), South or North Side. K 72, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO CONNECTING ROOMS FOR self and wife; must be on one of the avenues, and north of Thirty-fifth-st. Best of references. Address K 12, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LODGING IN PLEASANT NEIGHborhood for a few weeks, by a young married couple from the East. Address L 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN THE COUNTRY, ABOUT 40 MILES from Chicago, for a few weeks for a gentleman and wife. Address, with particulars, N 37, Tribune.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND BOY 5 years old on North Side; must be good location and terms low. Address N 28, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND TWO children 2 or 3 unfurnished rooms in a private family or where there are but few boarders, between Throop and Honey-sts., south of Washington. Address M 39, Tribune office.

BOARD—WELL-FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom or alcove room for gentleman and wife; permanent if suited; state price and describe room in answering; private family preferred. Address L 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A PRIVATE family, South Side, north of Thirty-first-st., where there are young people preferred. Best of references. Address, with particulars, N 20, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN FAMILIAR WITH the English, French, and German languages, and with a thorough European musical education, in a family where musical instruction would be taken as a part or whole equivalent. Best of references given and required. Address D 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, OR would take rooms convenient to table board. Vicinity of Twenty-fourth-st. Small family preferred. Address L 43, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH SINGLE ROOM IN A PRIVATE family where there are few others boarders. Must be strictly first class. Address N 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A MARRIED COUPLE IN A PRIVATE family, with two pleasant rooms. Location on the North Side, east of Clark-st. Address M 68, Tribune.

BOARD—BY A LADY (TEACHER) IN A PRIVATE family in exchange for tuition in private school or instruction at home. Address Z 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A VERY LARGE ASSORTment of all kinds of underwear now in stock and ready for inspection. Call and make your selections while our stock is complete. All grades of medicated scarlet flannel, the best known to the medical profession for rheumatism. Also canton flannel, in American and English manufacture, including the celebrated pantaloon cut, finest shape wear made. Also a full line of Norfolk and New Brunswick shirts, drawers, and half-hose to match. It will pay you to call on us for anything in this line, as we are selling at astonishing low prices. Our expenses are small, and we give our customers the benefit of it. Quick sales and small profits, is our motto.

Don't fail to see our display in Exposition Building.

"Lone Star" White Dress-Shirt Company, 193 Dearborn-st., opposite Honore Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THREE OUTSIDE SHOW-cases; also handsome Exposition case and stand; two counter tables and 1 4-foot counter; also small counter cash desk, and some hemp matting at 25c per square yard. All are extra cheap and in good condition. 193 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO CONTRACTORS—500 TO 1,000 TONS furnace flue cinder at the Rolling Mill, west end of Chicago-av. bridge. It is first-class material for all foundation, or for macadamizing roadways. Apply to Superintendent at the mill, or at the office of Sellers, Fowler & Co., No. 6 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—HAY, FROM 400 TO 500 ACRES OF heavy prairie grass. The P. & S. W. R. R. runs through the field. Address JOHN W. MERRILL, Wilmington, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS POINTER DOG; NO place to keep him. LEAHY, Grand Pacific Hotel before 10 a. m.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A REEDY ELEVATOR IN good order. Apply to janitor of building 256 South Water-st., or at Room 25, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CANAL BOAT. O. & W. GUTHRIE, Twenty-fourth and Butler-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO FRAME HOUSES ON MICHIGAN-av., near Twenty-third-st.; to be moved off; a bargain can be had. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SUITS OF NEARLY NEW clothes; misfits; sell cheap. Address L 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF 5 ROOMS, CARPETS, AND some furniture, cheap, at 257 West Madison-st. Call for four days.

FOR SALE—A SMALL STOCK OF READY-MADE suits to close out the department. Call at 109 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LONG BROWN-HAIR SWITCH, $3; one set Fitch furs (four), $4. Call at 794 Madison-st., Flat 5.

FOR SAFE—A FINE MARBLE-TOP SILVER safe, for house or office, Herring's make; cost $250; will sell for $75. Apply in basement 92 LaSalle-st. to WM. A. EWING.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, either on time or cheap for cash: 3 elegant crystal 5-light chandeliers, 2 elegant crystal 12-light chandeliers, 1 Knabe grand piano, 1 organ, 1 black walnut bar counter and back, 1 14-foot side showcase, at the Illinois Mutual Furniture Co. E. GOLDSTEIN & CO., 83 and 85 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—MACHINES, tools, lasts, dies, and store fixtures for boot and shoe store; cost $1,400; will sell for $350. N 13, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD-table, almost new; also two 15-ball pool-tables, complete. 229 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF MEDICAL AND other valuable works, an operating-chair, and a 25 cell galvano Faradic battery. Mrs. BAKER, 312 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR 8-FEET NICKEL-plated show-cases, with iron stands, shelving, etc., from a first-class millinery store. Inquire at 45 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—BABY CARRIAGE, CANOPY-TOP, cheap, at 45 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—YOU CAN GET THE WOSTONHOLM true pipe razors (warranted to satisfy) at J. F. CORBLY & CO.'S, 228 State-st.

I WILL SELL FIRST-CLASS POOL AND BILliard table, pool balls, &c., for one-third value. Must sell this week. No. 1 Twenty-second-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO SECOND-HAND TUbular boilers, 48 in. diam. by 14 ft. long, with 38 3½-in. flues, with fire fronts and trimmings; also, one upright boiler, 26-in. diam., by 5 ft. high, with base; all in first-class condition. JOHN DAVIS & CO., 75 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—30 HORSE-POWER BOILER, U. S. iron complete. Apply at Keeley Brewing Company, Twenty-eighth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 6-HORSE PORTABLE ENgine, in first-class order. Can be seen running at 14 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 39 FRANKLIN-ST., MAchinery, engines, molders, trucks, bars, tools, etc., etc. Call and examine the stock. H. J. GOODRICH, Assignee.

THE TOOLS AND MACHINERY OF A MACHINE-shop, established 5 years, will be sold cheap. Address M 17, Tribune office.

TO MACHINE MEN—ADVERTISER HAS AN ESTablished and profitable cash trade of $75,000 per annum in specialties. Would invest same, with patterns and tools, in some established concern for an interest therein, or make contract for manufacturing. Address K 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH POWER, ONE FOUR-sided molding-machine, with knives. Address N 21, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS BUSINESS, in excellent location, commanding a very fair trade, for sale on very favorable terms. Lease of store to be taken along with shelves and fixtures. Special reasons cause of sale. References given. Address K 88, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY LOW FOR CASH house, barn, lot, stock, and fixtures of a retail grocery on a corner, doing good cash business; one of the oldest established stores on the West Side; good reasons for selling. Address L 78, Tribune office.

A NICE SALOON FOR SALE. INQUIRE AT 9 East Adams-st., near Exposition Building.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—THE HILL PAtent saddlery, hardware, main factory, goods, stock, machinery, patterns, good-will, etc., will be offered for sale Monday morning, Sept. 8, 1879, 10 o'clock sharp, at 181 and 183 East Jackson-st. H. DECKER.

A FIRST-CLASS BARBER-SHOP FOR SALE. Two chairs. A good bargain. Inquire at 1432 State-st., up-stairs. F. STOLL.

A NEAT LITTLE OYSTER AND DINING ROOM in good location on West Lake-st., completely furnished, ready to open, to rent at $25 per month. Apply at 120 South Halsted-st. MAUZY.

A PHYSICIAN IN POOR HEALTH WILL SELL his practice (chiefly office) or will take suitable partner. H. KNIGHT, Chicago, Ill.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, IN Des Moines, Ia.; best reasons for selling. Address DRUGS, Des Moines, Ia.

FOR SALE—GOOD RUNNING RESTAURANT, central, at a bargain. Too much business, and must sell. T. J. BOLENDER, Room 24 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST RESTAURANTS on the South Side, with building and lease of ground; part cash, balance on time; have two places. Call and see me at 84 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY AND ICE-cream manufactory. Good oven and large shop; new wagon and good horse; everything complete. Inquire at 423 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—STATE RIGHTS FOR KELLER'S double self-acting gas check valve, patented Aug. 19, 1879, saving 35 per cent; also agents wanted with capital for every State. Call or address Illinois Gas Saving Co., 204 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A SELECT BOARDING AND DAY school of young ladies at Kalamazoo, Mich. The building is a double mansion with fine grounds. School has been established twelve years. Address Drawer 47, Kalamazoo, Mich., or 69 Langley-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—THE RIGHT, FRANCHISE, AND good-will, and printing-material of a semi-weekly newspaper now doing a successful business. The right man can make a large profit if taken at once. Address N 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE LIQUOR STORE. ADDRESS M 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF FIRST-class liquor-store. Will be sold at a bargain for cash. Inquire of P. O'NEILL, 182 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR PARTNER WANTED—A WELL-paying business; could be attended by a lady. Address N 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DAILY AND WEEKly newspaper and job office in one of the best cities in the Northwest. Address H 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE, with a fine paying trade, established eight years, on one of the best corners in the city. Clean stock and fine fixtures. Good reasons for selling. Address R. H. WISDOM, Room 6 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED SAMPLE-room, with supper-rooms attached. Small capital required. Address L 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HALF-INTEREST IN ONE OF THE best established manufacturing businesses in the city, paying 50 per cent on capital invested. Inability to attend to same; other business. Cash capital required $10,000. Address K 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR store in one of the best localities in the city, doing a first-class business. Call or address J. O. DEVOLT, 175 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HOTEL IN MINNESOTA. FOR PARticulars inquire at GROMMES & ULLRICH, 174 and 176 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CIGAR STORE, building and fixtures, on one of the best streets. Favorable ground lease. Address V O X, Tribune.

FOR SALE—WOOD AND COAL YARD; FINE LOcation: reason: wishing to leave the city. H 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED GROCERY on South Side doing good business; a man with $600 can buy it. Address Z 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$2,000—GENERAL STOCK OF GOODS; good place for a young man to make money. W. & SON, Casey, Ia.

FOR SALE—THE GROCERY STORE NO. 460 STATE-st.; good reasons for selling, and a rare chance for the right man.

FOR SALE—LAUNDRY; RECEIPTS $30 WEEK; living-rooms attached; rent $6 month. Having other business compels me to sell. Address O 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BOOTS, SHOES, AND FIXTURES OF finest located store in city; good established trade; an excellent opportunity. Address O 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HALF-INTEREST IN STOVE AND hardware store; good location; best reasons for selling. Address L 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A MEAT-MARKET, DOING $125 cash business a day. Inquire at 153 East Randolph-st., Room 1.

GROCERY FOR SALE—IN A LEADING THOROughfare; half the store is occupied by a meat-market; stock about $500. Also, a large first-class grocery and meat-market in a good neighborhood; stock about $4,000. Apply to ALFRED SANDERSON, 31 Winthrop-place.

HAVE $500 TO INVEST IN SOME LEGITIMATE business. Address N 69, Tribune office.

INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, AND LOAN BUSIness for sale; well established in one of the finest towns in Michigan; none but good parties need apply. Address Drawer 155, Kalamazoo, Mich.

SMALL STOCK MILLINERY GOODS FOR SALE, for cash only, in town of 3,000 inhabitants, about 30 miles from Chicago. Address, one week, 429 West Lake-st.

SAMPLE-ROOM FOR SALE, IN GOOD LOCATION; rent low; can be bought cheap for cash. Apply at 86 East Washington-st., basement.

THE MOST INVITING AND MONEY-MAKING chance ever offered: A European hotel with restaurant, 22 handsomely furnished rooms, at a great bargain; parties intend to go to Colorado. D 69, Tribune office.

TO PHYSICIANS—A PRACTICE OF $2,000 TO $2,500 a year in city of 3,800 inhabitants; terms easy. Address at once PHYSICIAN, Box 943 Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill.

TO MANUFACTURERS—BEST OPENING IN THE West; power, with dam, Fox River, 40 miles from Chicago; railroad; correspondence solicited. Room 45, 92 LaSalle-st.

TO MILLINERS—THERE IS A GOOD OPENING for an experienced milliner, with some capital, in Morris, Ill.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, AN INTEREST IN an established business, or loan capital and work on a salary. Have a practical business education and large city acquaintance. Address K 64, Tribune office.

WITH $1,000 TO $5,000 YOU CAN GET REspectable business and big profits; safe; best of references; shysters keep away. Address M 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT A SMART, QUICK, INTELligent boy to assist in the fruit department of my store. References required. Call at the residence, No. 280 Groveland Park-av., to-day.

$175 BUYS A RESTAURANT, WITH GOOD will; $75 in cash, the balance in monthly payments. Call at 904 Cottage Grove-av.

$850 WILL BUY A RESTAURANT WORTH $1,500 now doing a first-class business; well located; finely fitted-up and low rent; must be sold this week, for cash. Address N 63, Tribune office.

$550 WILL BUY MY BREAD AND CAKE route, averaging $25 per day; horse and wagon along, worth $400; clear profit of $3.75 per day. H 40, Tribune office.

$1,600 WILL BUY THE GOOD WILL, STOCK and fixtures of an old established dry goods store, on one of the best corners on the West Side, doing a good business. Rent moderate. Reason for selling, other business. Address K 63, Tribune.

$3,000 OR MORE WANTED TO JOIN ME with an equal sum in securing a good business chance. K 60, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGER AND PALMIST—MRS. DR. TRACY, of New York, has taken parlors at 468 Wabash-av.; tells full names, of losses and gains, business affairs, and marriage; can bring the separated together, and cause speedy marriage; satisfaction given or money refunded; 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Fee, 50 cts. to $2; no gentlemen.

CONSULT MADAME CLARE, NATURAL CLAIRvoyant and renowned charm-worker, always reliable and never fails. Gents, 50 cents; ladies, 25 cents. 110 West Polk-st., near Clinton, lower floor.

FOR A CORRECT READING OF THE PAST, present, and future, go to M. A. GENEVIA, 370 West Lake-st.

GO SEE THE SEVENTH DAUGHTER. THE WONder of the world in telling past, present, and future; brings separated together through charms, and makes home happy. Satisfaction or no pay. 239 Hubbard-st., near Curtis; also Sundays. MME. TERHUNE.

MME. DELAFORET, THE GREATEST CLAIRvoyant and magnetic physician of the age; guarantees satisfaction or money refunded; gives charms that are infallible. 420 State-st.

MADAM MAYNARD TELLS WHAT IS BEST FOR you to do, or anything you wish to know. Materializing seances Sunday and Thursday evenings. Her son, Dr. Mathew, cures nervous debility and all other diseases. 87 West Madison-st.

MME. MILSOM, CLAIRVOYANT, REMOVED TO 1475 South State-st., over Post-office; est. 1865.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY OF CULTURE AND MUSICAL education wishes a home for the winter where instruction given will be an equivalent for board. Best references given and required. Address L 24, Tribune.

PARENTS DESIRING A TEACHER FROM THE Hershey School of Musical Art to give lessons to younger children at their homes, can be accommodated by leaving their addresses at the office of the school during the coming week. Hershey Music Hall.

THE FALL TERM OF THE HERSHEY SCHOOL of Musical Art, at Hershey Music Hall, begins on Monday, Sept. 15.

Apply every day this week.

Piano lessons,
Organ lessons,
Singing lessons,
Guitar lessons,
Harp lessons,
Violin lessons.

VOICE CULTURE IN SINGING—THE NEW graded classes in solo singing and cultivation of the voice, for ladies and gentlemen, will begin on Monday, Sept. 15, at the Hershey School of Musical Art. Persons desiring to join these classes should apply at once, as no new members can be received after the first lesson. Price only $12 per term. Voices will be tried and classified by Prof. Metcalf, the new vocal teacher, every day from 2 to 4 o'clock. Call at the office. Hershey Music Hall, 83 and 85 Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$25 TO $50 A WEEK, WITHout leaving your home. An agent wanted in every city and town in each State. Exclusive territory given for the best-selling article and the best article ever made for its purpose; $1 samples mailed on receipt of 35 cents, or $2 samples mailed on receipt of 50 cents. HARKNESS & CO., 48 Ashland Block.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY for Black's new chromotype music; tunes played at once. Sells at sight. Exposition Gallery, near band-stand.

AGENTS WANTED—CANVASSER WANTED FOR fine musical work; must play and sing moderately well. Will pay salary. Address L 55, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL TEA, COFFEE, and baking powder to families; goods guaranteed; outfit free. PEOPLE'S TEA CO., Box 5091, St. Louis.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPAN OF GOOD BLOCKY-BUILT WORK horses; they are 6 years of age, and are perfectly sound, and good workers. I will sell them very reasonable, as I have nothing for them to do, and I will give a trial of ten days with either. They weigh 2,500 pounds. Apply at the barn in rear of residence No. 25, on the corner of Indiana-av. and Thirteenth-st.

AM INSTRUCTED TO SELL BOARDER'S RIG, 6-year-old Hambletonian horse, Pennoyer top-buggy, and harness; a bargain. 283 West Madison-st.

A BARGAIN—12 DRAFT AND DRIVING HORSES; price from $35 to $100; any trial given; 12 top and open buggies; 4 wagons; 2 carriages; and all their harness. 19 Blue Island-av.

ATTENTION—WE WILL OFFER BIG BARGAINS in first-class new top buggies of our own make; also, cheap second-hand buggies, top and open delivery-wagons. Call at 715 Wabash-av.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND CLARENCE CARRIAGE and two good second-hand end-spring top buggies, in good order, and for sale. Mind you, cash takes them low. Also, keep the Oppenheim double buggy; one new canopy top buggy for $100. 185 and 187 Wabash-av. KEAN & LINES.

A STRONG LEATHER-TOP PHAETON, TWO first-class top delivery-wagons, one top and two open buggies, at half price. If you want a bargain call at 1119 West Lake-st. Must be sold.

C. P. KIMBALL & CO., 370 AND 372 WABASH-av., have a very light Stivers' road-wagon and two fine Brewster & Co.'s side-bar wagons, but very little used, for sale at a bargain.

FOR SALE—12 HORSES, FIT FOR ALL USE, WARranted sound; one week's trial given; all kinds of carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seats, side-bar, top, and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand grocery-wagons, all kinds of harness, new and second-hand, blankets, robes, whips; horses and wagons to let cheap by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT SHERMAN HOUSE STABLES, 105 and 107 Randolph-st., the finest coupe horse in Chicago; a new road wagon made to order; a new family carriage; a good landau; also several sets good harness.

FOR SALE—A CLOSELY MATCHED PAIR OF medium sized bay mares, together with phaeton buggy, nearly new. Must be sold at once, as the party is going to leave the city. Call at 114 Dearborn-st., where the rig can be seen.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS, AND PHAETON for $100. Everything in good order. Horse good traveler and perfectly safe. Must sell. Address S 39, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE BOX WAGONS, PLATform springs, nearly new, suitable for hauling heavy freight. Apply at barn rear 195 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT ONE-HORSE, GLASS front rockaway, nearly new. BOHANNON, 58 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT THREE SPRING WAGON, in good running order. Call at 250 Hubbard-st., corner of May.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-SEATED, SHIFTING GLASS front, platform-spring rockaway carriage; or will exchange for road wagon. 147 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, WELL-BRED SADDLE mare, so kind a lady can ride or drive anywhere. Address K 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT TOP BUGGY AT ISAAC HOWLAND'S livery stable, on Twenty-second-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—10 HEAD OF TROTting horses and roadsters, consisting of Bashaws, Logans, and Blue Bulls; will exchange one or all for real estate in Chicago or suburban towns. Address O. J. DIMICK, Rock Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S PHAETON. CAN BE seen at stable, 188 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD YOUNG BUGGY mare. Apply at barn in rear of 162 South Peoria.

FOR SALE—A LARGE WORK-HORSE, 8 YEARS old, weight 1,200 pounds, sound and true, for $95. Call at livery stable, 100 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD PHAETON-BUGGY. APPLY at barn, 165 Thirtieth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 6-YEAR-OLD HORSE, kind and sound; can be used in single or double harness. Call at 1184 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A MANVILLE ROCKAWAY BUILT to order, but owing to sickness of the owner unable to use it. T. E. MORRIS, 77 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TOP-BUGGY IN GOOD ORDER; have no use for it and will sell cheap. 1245 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE BAY MARE, PERFECTLY sound and good, gentle driver, 9 years old. Also top delivery-wagon, been used one month; will sell both at a bargain. Apply on Monday, between 9 and 12 a. m., at 357 West Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE MACHINERY OR STONE wagon; capacity, ten or more tons. McMurtry Teaming & Transfer Company.

FOR SALE—DIRT CHEAP—TWO LARGE PLATform spring trucks, nearly new; carry six tons; and two second-hand baker wagons. No. 538 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—20 HORSES AND MARES, FIT FOR all purposes, in teams and single workers and drivers; one platform wagon, and one 3-spring wagon; trial given with every horse. 165 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—WE WILL RECEIVE A CAR-LOAD of horses and mules Sunday morning, some fine drivers and heavy draft; also general business horses; will give a trial before you pay your money. 243 and 245 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—LIVERY STOCK—I HAVE TWENTY horses and mares; some of the largest mares a little sore and fit for farm use; must be sold this week. Call in saloon 419 Blue Island-av., corner Fifteenth-st. Take Blue Island-av. cars.

FOR SALE—TWO CAR-LOADS OF HORSES AND mares, weighing from 900 to 1,500 pounds; fit for all purposes; trial given and satisfaction guaranteed; must sell. 587 West Eighteenth-st., near Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FINE NEW END-SPRING, square-box top buggy, just finished; will sell cheap. Call at 315 West Taylor-st.

FOR SALE—BAY MARE, 15¼ HANDS HIGH, weighs 1,050 pounds; kind and gentle; 8 years old; extra roadster. Can be seen at HOWLAND'S stable, 188 and 190 Twenty-second-st.

FINE, LARGE, BAY, RANGEY HORSE, SOUND, young, weight 1,350, worth $250, for $150, if taken to-day or to-morrow, before returning to the country. 11 South Ada-st.

FOR SALE—TEN CHEAP HORSES. ONE EXPRESS wagon, three express harnesses, and one fresh milk cow, two weeks calved; to be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD RELIABLE SADDLE horse, suitable for a lady or gentleman; a safe buggy horse. Apply at 383 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME AND NOVEL advertising and delivery wagon; cost $600, will sell for $200; nearly new. Suitable for clothing, dry-goods, cigars, and many other kinds of business. Apply at 383 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK COUPE HORSE, 16 hands high; sound and gentle; 8 years old. Inquire at HARVEY'S, 84 State-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL THE BALANCE OF MY almost new furniture at 50 cents on the dollar, including two very fine fox-hunting plates. Call any day after 1 this week at 1 Twenty-second-st.

I WILL SELL CHEAP FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS several new and second-hand buggies, jump-seats, phaetons, two-seated carriages, sulkies, and road wagons. E. C. HAYDE, 731 and 733 State-st.

I WISH TO BUY A FIRST-CLASS BUGGY-horse for business; must be young, kind, and good action, no faults. C. C. THOMPSON, Tribune.

I WILL SELL TOP BUGGY, NEW 1ST OF JUNE last, for half price; first-class maker; made to order. Also set of harness and Portland cutter. Must sell this week. No. 1 Twenty-second-st.

NICE HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS FOR sale; horse gentle and speedy. Can be seen at CON'S livery stable, Twenty-fifth and State-sts.

PENNOYER & CO.,
390 TO 396 WABASH-AV.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES.
Coupe Rockaways,
Six-Seat Rockaways,
Paris Victorias,
CABRIOLETS, BAROUCHES,
ABBOT DOWNING CO. LANDAUS, LANDAULETTS,
Express-Wagons and Trucks.
Also our unequaled Side-Spring and Elliptic Spring Buggies in variety of weights and finish.
PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE TIMES.

A large number of first-class second-hand buggies, in perfect order, that we are determined to close out, and will make prices accordingly. Canopy-Top Phaetons at cost to close.

SIX HORSES FOR SALE BY A GENTLEMAN REtiring from business: two fine saddlers; one Hambletonian trotter, very fast; two good delivery horses; one young mare of good promise; no fair offer refused. Stock can be seen by addressing O 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A SET OF FINE, LIGHT double harness, rubber trimmed, and not much worn. Address, stating price, J. M. LOW, 216 Monroe-st.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH, A COVERED grocery wagon, in good condition, by MENGE BROS., 1 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SINGLE DRIVING HORSE for a new fire-proof safe and cash. Address L 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—PLATFORM TRUCK FOR CASH. State price, etc. Address K 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD LIGHT EXPRESS wagon, horse, and harness. Good care taken; reliable firm who will probably purchase. Address K 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, ABOUT 1,150 pounds. Apply at barn rear of 195 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A NEW OR SECOND-HAND LIGHT platform truck; must be good. Will pay cash. 170 Madison-st. STEUBEN COUNTY WINE CO.

WANTED—A HORSE IN EXCHANGE FOR A two-seated buggy worth $65; or light wagon. Call Sunday or Monday at 114 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SOUND HORSE, GOOD traveler, 1,200 or 1,300, in exchange for a good two-seated buggy, or for a fire-proof safe. Call at 93 Third-av.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY HORSE FOR DAILY city use; a free mover. Give color, size, age, and price. Would buy a buggy. Address M 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HORSE AND BUGGY FOR LIGHT use for six to eight weeks. Address M 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A SOUND, KIND, SPEEDY road horse for cash. No dealers wanted. No. 722 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A LARGE, SOUND HORSE FOR DElivery wagon in exchange for new furniture, carpets, etc. Apply at 383 West Madison-st.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN THAT HAVE good cast-off clothing for sale, will do well to send for S. MYERS, at Hogan's loan office, 225 East Randolph-st., who is the only person in this city that pays the highest cash price for the same.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call or address E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at J. GELDER'S, 584 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

292 SOUTH STATE-ST.,
H. COHN & CO.

If the ladies or gents want to dispose of their cast-off garments this is your time. We must have them, and we will pay the highest cash prices, more than any other dealer in the business.

Address or call at the above number.

PRICE-LIST.

Overcoats……$10.00 to $20.00
Coats and vests……8.00 to 15.00
Pants……2.00 to 6.00

391 STATE-ST. PAYS THE HIGHEST CASH price for ladies' and gentlemen's cast off carpets, etc. Address Mr. or Mrs. Andrews.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A NEW HOME
FOR YOUNG MARRIED FOLKS.

Wanted, 5,000 young married folks, going to housekeeping, to visit the Empire Parlor Bedstead Company's mammoth stores and select their furniture, carpets, crockery, stoves, and household goods. The largest stock and lowest prices west of New York. Houses furnished throughout at a day's notice.

$30 will furnish a room.
$40 will furnish a room well.
$50 will furnish a room handsomely.
$60 will furnish a room elegantly.
$80 will furnish a room magnificently.
$100 will start you in housekeeping.
$150 will furnish a cottage.
$200 will furnish a house well.
$300 will furnish a house handsomely.
$500 will furnish a house elegantly,
when purchased from
THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO.

All goods sold on installments or for cash, to suit buyer. Easy terms and square dealing. No time so favorable as now to begin housekeeping; no time so favorable to buy your goods. The near future augurs higher prices and better times. Be wise, and organize your new homes at the outset of your new married life.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO.,
381 and 383 West Madison-st.

AT 503 WEST MADISON-ST. THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY sell all kinds of
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
on monthly payments.

This allows one to use his furniture while paying for it.

Their stock contains about everything needed for housekeeping.

Parlor Suits in raw silk, fine plush or hair, plain or puffed, for $40, $50, $65, $75, $85.

Chamber Suits from $20 upwards, embracing elegant marble-top dressing-case sets, all reasonable in price.

Easy Chairs—Patent rockers, camp-chairs, and lounges, including the "Champion," with woven-wire bed.

Carpets—Matting, Ingrain, and Brussels.

Ranges and stoves, and wooden-ware.

Silver-plated ware, cutlery, and glassware.

Besides innumerable common articles necessary to the housekeeper.

All sold on their
"TIME PAYMENT" PLAN,
with low prices and easy terms.
UNION FURNITURE COMPANY,
503 West Madison-st.
Open Monday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.

ATTENTION—THE ENTERPRISE FURNITURE Co., 455 West Madison-st., in spite of the "advance," are offering special bargains in every line of housefurnishing goods. Such prices as these give us the "banner" for bargains:

Handsome pier-glass, 18x40, only $7.
Elegant cylinder bookcase (new design), $38.
Queen Anne bedstead (walnut), $5; a gem.
Best woven-wire mattress, only $5.
A pretty marble top table, $8.
Dressing-case suit in marble, $40.
Six-hole range, No. 8, fully warranted, $12.50.
Our new "West End" easy chair, $4.50.

All other goods to furnish houses complete at proportionately low prices. Our designs are all new and desirable, and quality of highest standard. We invite an inspection from buyers, as we believe our stock will please the most fastidious with prices far below our competitors. Open evenings. POOLEY & MITCHELL, 455 West Madison-st.

N. B.—Out of town people visiting the Exposition should make their purchases here and save 50 per cent. Goods packed and delivered to depots free.

AT 272 EAST MADISON-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—May be found a full stock of parlor and chamber suits, bedsteads, bureaus, tables, lounges, chairs, mattresses, springs, bedding, carpets, ranges, cook and heating stoves, crockery, etc. Houses furnished as desired, and satisfaction guaranteed. Special bargains for cash or on easy payments. HIRAM BRUSH.

AN ELEGANT WALNUT CHAMBER SET FOR $45; good as new. An empire parlor bed with mattress and all complete for $18. New range, elevated oven, $22, worth $40, and other bargains in stoves and furniture at MUNZY'S, 197 and 199 West Madison.

BALTIMORE HEATER, LITTLE USED, AS GOOD as new, at half price. SEAVEY & CO., 49 State-st.

FURNITURE—ON EASY TERMS—FURNITURE, carpets, stoves, and crockery, on terms to suit the purchaser. We carry the largest, most reliable, best-finished and selected stock of goods to be found in any house-furnishing establishment in the city. Our goods being largely of our own manufacture, we can make our customers a lower figure on better goods than most other dealers. We have a large line of the latest designs in Brussels and ingrain carpets, that we offer at the lowest cash prices, on easy payments. In our furniture department we have everything, from the finest-finished marble-top dressing-case suit to the lowest-priced bureau; also parlor suits and lounges in every style and color in an endless variety. Our stock of stoves contains some of the best and most favorably known cooking stoves and kitchen ranges ever offered in this city. We sell all our goods on easy terms, and are the only house in the city that sells exclusively in that way. We invite all buyers to post themselves by learning our prices and examining our goods before completing purchases elsewhere.

JOHN M. SMYTH, 134 West Madison-st.

FURNITURE OF ALL STYLES AND DESCRIPtion, Brussels and ingrain carpets, cook stoves, ranges, parlor stoves of the latest designs, parlor suites, marble-top chamber sets, oil-cloths, crockery, and cutlery,—in fact, everything to furnish a house complete, on easy payments at cash prices. ULICK BOURKE, 92 West Madison-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, ETC., ON easy payments; no interest; compare prices; no trouble to show goods, at 498 Wabash-av.; repairing, packing, and shipping done; open evenings.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND LEASE OF an 18-room boarding-house on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., full of paying boarders. A. D. HYDE, Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE CONTENTS OF A VERY FINE house; furniture for a private boarding-house, and with a very elegant set of saloon fixtures connected with it; a business that pays very large profits, and has been established for seven years. Inquire at the Illinois Mutual Furniture Co., 83 and 85 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE ICE-BOX, CHEAP. 122 and 124 East Washington-st.

GASOLINE STOVES, ALL SIZES. SEAVEY & CO., 49 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS WANTED FOR CASH; WILL pay good prices; furniture of private residences purchased. Address A F W, 78 and 80 East Van Buren.

McHENRY, FORMERLY AT ULICK BOURKE'S, is now at 74 West Madison-st., where he would feel pleased to meet his many old acquaintances and others who may desire anything in the line of parlor furniture, chamber furniture, kitchen furniture, carpets, oil cloths, stoves, crockery, etc., etc.; in fact everything desirable for housekeeping purposes. Call and convince yourself that you can obtain from us more goods for less money than elsewhere. Goods sold for cash or on our easy-payment plan. Don't forget the place. McHENRY, formerly at Ulick Bourke's, now ROBISON & McHENRY, 74 West Madison-st.

ON EASY PAYMENTS—TERMS TO SUIT EVERYbody—Furniture of all kinds; also stoves, carpets, crockery, plated ware, etc., etc. Will furnish your house complete on one day's notice. A payment down, balance monthly, at lowest prices. Goods warranted. At COGSWELL'S, the West End Furnishing House, 298 West Madison-st., opposite Carpenter.

PERSONS HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF every description, in large or small lots, can find a cash customer by addressing H. MICHAELS, 102 Sixteenth-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.

REPAIRS FOR STOVES MANUFACTURED AT Troy, Albany, Rochester, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and elsewhere, at W. C. METZNER'S, 127 West Randolph-st.

REPAIRS FOR STOVES MADE IN ALL PARTS of the United States. Old stoves repaired equal to new at 208 West Twelfth-st.

TWO SECOND-HAND COOK-STOVES CHEAP. SEAVEY & CO., 49 State-st.

WANTED—$1,000 WORTH OF SECOND-HAND furniture, in large or small lots, for cash, at GORDON'S, 204 and 206 Randolph-st.

WANTED TO BUY—EITHER THE ENTIRE FURniture of a house, for the highest price for cash, or any kind of office furniture, or any room furniture, at the Illinois Mutual Furniture Co. E. GOLDSTEIN & CO., 83 and 85 Fifth-av.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—COMPLETE first-class housekeeping furniture for four rooms. Address N 58, Tribune office.

WE SELL ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AND manufacture all goods at our own factory, and, therefore, are enabled to sell goods lower for cash, or on easy payments, than any other house in the city. Splendid chamber and parlor suits always on hand. 136 Michigan-st., near Clark. D. COSTELLO.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION IS CALLED
TO OUR FINE STOCK OF
UPRIGHT PIANOS,
ORGANS,
SQUARE PIANOS,

From the plainest cases to the richest variegated wood or ebony and gold. For sale on easy payments. Every instrument warranted five years. Piano covers and stools of every description.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

A FEW BIG BARGAINS—MARTIN'S—
Elegant $575 pianoforte, 7⅓ oct., carved legs, $120.
Splendid rosewood upright piano, $90.
Fine tone $200 parlor organ, only $50.
$150 parlor organ with stops and swells, $35.
Other big bargains this week.
MARTIN'S. Cheapest and best. MARTIN'S,
The Mammoth Bargain Establishment,
265 and 267 State-st.

A FEW BIG BARGAINS—AT MARTIN'S—
An elegant rosewood $575 piano for $120.
Splendid upright pianofortes only $90.
Fine tone $200 parlor organ, stops, etc., $50.
A $150 parlor organ, stops and swell, $35.
All warranted. MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State-st.

AS MY FAMILY IS BROKEN UP, I OFFER FOR sale my good upright piano of well-known make, in use fourteen months, for $185. M 10, Tribune.

ALL STYLES OF SQUARE AND UPRIGHT Steck pianos can be found at 213 State-st. H. BRANCH.

A FOUR-TUNE MUSIC-BOX FOR SALE FOR $25; worth $35. Address N 66, Tribune office.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR AN ELEGANT HALLET & Davis Grand Upright piano? If so, "I am your man." Cost $1,000 three months ago; $400 cash takes it. I need money. Address H 30, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID NEW 5-OCTAVE, 8-STOP ORGAN, only $50; warranted five years. 63 East Indiana-st.

BEST IN THE WORLD IS THE B. F. BAKER'S patent upright piano. It stands in tune permanently; has taken the place of the square grand; every instrument warranted for eighteen years. At the New York Music Company, 250 State-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—VERY FINE PIANO, LITTLE used; monthly payments taken, or will rent with privilege of buying. 148 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, IN USE only a short time; a bargain for cash, or can be bought on time by a responsible party; held warrantee for same for five years. Apply 335 Wabash-av. (first door at head of stairs).

FOR SALE—SQUARE GRAND PIANO, CARVED legs, in perfect order, cash or time. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE, NEARLY NEW STANDARD piano, to reliable party. I will sell at low figures, on monthly payments. Address L 54, Tribune office.

GOOLD & SCHAFF PIANO MANUFACTORY, CLINton-st., near Randolph, having first-class facilities, and using only the best materials, they turn out instruments of very superior quality. Selling for cash or on time at very low manufacturers' prices. Warerooms, 248 State-st.

IF YOU WANT TO RENT A PIANO, GO TO PROSSER'S. Renting a specialty. 215 State-st.

I AM ABOUT TO LEAVE THE CITY, AND WILL sell my upright piano, standard make, used less than a year, for $175 cash. M 11, Tribune office.

PIANO-TUNING, $1.50; REBUFFING, REPAIRing, etc.; first-class work only; 15 years' experience; 2,000 references. GEO. BLOOMFIELD, 634 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO IN EXchange for ladies' first-class boots and shoes; also ladies' furs taken in exchange. Address M 26, Tribune.

SPORTING GOODS.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH, A GOOD DOUble-barreled breech-loading shot-gun. State price. Address M 65, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A QUIET PLACE WITH HOME COMFORTS and good nursing for ladies during confinement. Physicians in constant attendance. Address P. O. Box 284.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES PRIVATE INSTRUCtion in waltzing by a young lady; North Side preferred. M 23, Tribune office.

AS THE FALL WORK IS COMMENCING WE find there is more call for the Parisian knife plaiting made at 843 Wabash-av. than ever.

AT 457 EAST DIVISION-ST. YOU CAN GET THE fine Parisian pleating, made on the Silsby Pleater. Nothing approaches it. E. W. SILSBY.

BEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATED by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY, 107 Clark-st., Room 8.

CONTENTMENT IS INCONSISTENT WITH BADly-fitting shirts. To enjoy life wear the celebrated "Lone Star" white dress-shirts, cut on entirely new principles, and from actual measurement. We guarantee every shirt we sell to give entire satisfaction. We use only reliable goods, and employ none but the best artists in our line of business. Give us a trial and we will convince you that what we say is true. We make a good shirt to measure for $1.50, a better one for $1.75 and $2, and the very best the world produces for $2.25 each, or 6 for $13. We are the only exclusive white dress shirt-house in the world. Lone Star Shirt Company, 193 Dearborn-st., opposite Honore Block.

COCKROACHES, ETC., WILL BE EXTERMINAted and exterminator for sale. The best satisfaction given by S. BLUMENTHAL, 77 LaSalle-st., corner of Illinois.

COCKROACHES AND BUGS ARE ENTIRELY cleaned out by COMAN, 1470 South Dearborn-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth.

CALCIMINING DONE FOR $2 PER ROOM; SIGN-writing, painting, and graining at bottom figures; work first-class, by a reliable firm. M 12, Tribune.

FRECKLES, MOTH, TAN, AND BLACKHEADS removed with De La Banta's compound. One bottle required. 50 cents. DE LA BANTA & CO., 18 Jackson-st.

GET YOUR CARPETS CLEANED BY THE London Carpet-Cleaning Company. Works, 50 and 52 South Canal-st. We guarantee all our work. GEO. W. SOULE & CO.

LADIES' FORMS DEVELOPED; SUPERFLUOUS hair permanently removed; freckles, moth-patches, flesh-worms, eruptions, successfully treated. MME. KETCHAM, 75 Madison-st., Room 56.

MRS. BALKAM'S OFFICE, 51 VAN BUREN-ST., between State and Wabash-av., has been established many years, and I have always found it conducted on the most strict and upright principles; also most reliable place to get good help. A CITIZEN.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment in doctor's family; disease peculiar to the sex skillfully treated; examination free; strictly private and confidential. Box 363, Chicago.

SPANG'S SYSTEM OF LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS will effect absolute protection. It is recommended by all prominent electricians, and pronounced the only one based on correct scientific principles. Any intelligent mechanic can apply it to buildings. Parties in Chicago and vicinity wishing the protection applied, call on or write to the agent. City and county rights for sale on reasonable terms. Circulars free. Lightning-protection and electrical science is fully treated in Mr. Spang's work, which will be sent by mail on receipt of $1. P. H. GRANT, Agent for the Western States, Room 48, 116 Washington-st.

TO DRESSMAKERS AND LADIES IN GENERAL—We wish to call your attention to the new T. & L. Taylor's System for 1879, for cutting ladies' and children's dresses, basques, cloaks, etc. It is the best improvement in dress cutting, and the only system where the under-arm gore is perfect; never fails to make a good fit to any form; it is invaluable to dressmakers, seamstresses, and ladies in general. Come, examine, and convince yourselves that in one or two hours' time you can become a practical cutter. 770 Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.

TAPE-WORM CURED WITH ONLY ONE DOSE OF medicine; no charge till the head is brought. M 44, Tribune office.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment; best of care; professionals in attendance. 245 South Sangamon st., corner of Harrison.

WANTED—BUILDERS' BIDS FOR TAKING down building Jackson and Loomis-sts. Call at 464 Jackson-st. Monday and after.

WANTED—ONE SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TAble, in good order; also price. Address L 81, Tribune.

WANTED—BIDS FOR CALCIMINING, PAINTing, and building 126 feet of picket-fence, at 845 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st. GEO. SCOVILLE, 18 Tribune building.

WANTED—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP. Address K 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO INVEST FROM $8,000 TO $12,000 in cash and choice land for a regular business. Address K 92, Tribune office.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH stocks of merchandise of every description, and household furniture, in large lots. N 38, Tribune.

WANTED—TO BUY—A DRUG STORE CHEAP for cash; must have good fixtures. Address N 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, A situation as outside man for some responsible house; lumber or iron trade preferred. References. Address N 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—STOCK OF MERCHANDISE WORTH $3,000 to $12,000, for which I will give part cash and balance clear improved real estate. L 26, Tribune.

WANTED—EVERY SERVANT GIRL TO KNOW that we can collect their wages. JOHN P. HORR & CO., 151 South Clark-st., Room 5.

WASHING AND IRONING 75 CENTS A DOZEN, and work first-class. Good Samaritan Society, 173 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A TYPE-WRITER. SEND STYLE, lowest cash price, and all other particulars to X 107, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A GIFTED AND ACCOMPLISHED lady reader, an opportunity to join a concert troupe as reader. References given. Address M 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO KNOW WHERE THERE IS A good select school near the address below. MRS. HOUGH, 202 West North-av., city.

160 ACRES OF GOVERNMENT LAND FOR nothing; as good land as the sun shines on; pure air, good water; country rapidly being settled. Send 25 cents for full particulars. THOMAS & CO., Lake Kampeska, Dakota.

INSTRUCTION.

A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL PROFESSOR OF phonography would give evening lessons to one or two pupils. Address by letter R. WILSON, 278 Michigan-av.

A LADY MUSICIAN OF FINE ATTAINMENTS wishes board in exchange for instruction, or position in Seminary. Address K 14, Tribune office.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—THE NUMBER limited to six. For information and reference address K D F, Room 46, 92 LaSalle-st.

AN EASTERN LADY TAKES PUPILS IN MUSIC, elocution, and language. Address Z 7, Tribune.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE—493 WABASH-av. and 44 Loomis-st. Classes in Elocution are formed this week under the direction of Mrs. Cowell-Hoskirk, the celebrated teacher. Terms, for a term of ten weeks, $5.

$2 A MONTH EACH—PIANO AND VOCAL LESsons by competent lady teachers. Rooms 9 and 10 Farwell, 148 East Madison-st. Terms in advance.

DRESS CUTTING AND DESIGNING TAUGHT; also agents wanted, at No. 241 South State-st., Room 18, third floor.

ELOCUTION AND DRAMATIC ART—SAMUEL KAYZER, teacher of elocution, private and in classes, at Hershey Music-Hall, Room 9, 83 Madison-st., opposite McVicker's Theatre.

LETTERS, LECTURES, ORATIONS, BIOGraphies, and sketches written. History taught conversationally. Evening classes. Bureau of Literature, 275 West Monroe-st.

LESSONS GIVEN IN OIL, CHINA, AND WATER colors; also French china transfer taught in one lesson. Hours from 9 a. m. to 12 m. 140 Ashland-av.

MUSIC MADE EASY—BY OUR NEW METHOD. Young or old may acquire in one term of instruction on piano, organ, or guitar, what would require years by the old method. MISSES GREER, 288 West Madison-st.

MISS SARGEANT'S SCHOOL, 335 AND 337 WAbash-av., re-opens to-morrow for the reception of pupils. Applicants please call between 9 and 1 o'clock.

MECHANICS AND OTHERS DESIRING TO REceive a course of instructions in mechanical engineering and drawing will receive full information by sending their name and address to L 1, Tribune office.

MISS H. M. WHEELER'S BOARDING AND DAY-School, 324 West Randolph-st. Fall term opens Sept. 8. Method and books same as used in public schools.

N. DYE, TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING. Thirty-one years in Chicago. Special attention to those who wish to teach. Address 388 Park-av. Will call.

PROF. CLARKE'S COLLEGIATE CLASSES REopen Monday, Sept. 15. Terms, $60 per term of ten weeks. At 604 West Adams-st.

PROF. DELOULME TEACHES AT 809 MICHIGAN-av. or at pupil's home. Room for four pupils more. Piano, singing for parlor, church, or stage.

PHONOGRAPHY—INSTRUCTION THOROUGH and practical. Lessons by mail a specialty. Send for circular. N. L. LITTEN, 684 West Monroe-st.

TEACHERS AND EVERYBODY SHOULD SEE Black's New Chromotype music for piano and organ. Tunes can be played at once. Exposition Gallery, near band-stand.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT LADY teacher desires morning engagement in a school or private family; teaches English, French, German, and music. Highest references. Address 9 Indiana-av.

SIGNOR ELIODORO DE CAMPI, ITALIAN SCHOOL of Voice-Culture, 76 Monroe-st., Room 40. Pupils prepared for church, concert, oratorio, or opera.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED teacher, in a school or office. Address L 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED teacher, in a school or office. References. Address L 49, Tribune office.

VOICE BUILDING—MRS. L. M. DUNN HAS REturned from her summer vacation in the East, and has removed her residence from 509 West Adams-st. to 23 Bishop-court, where she is now ready to receive pupils in vocal culture. She is a teacher of many years' experience, having studied with the most eminent masters, and for two years was daily pupil of Mme. Cappiani, of Boston, unquestionably one of the ablest teachers living of the pure Italian school. By this method no voices are broken, but retain their freshness through life. If impaired by improper study, this method will rebuild. Any one desiring to substantiate the facts as stated above in regard to method can address Mme. Cappiani, 44 Winter-st., Boston. The best of references given, and for further particulars and terms please call on or address MRS. DUNN, residence 23 Bishop-court.

VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, PIANO, THOROUGH bass. F. HOLLANDS, teacher, 72 Granger-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS KINDERGARTENER; native German preferred. Address H 44, Tribune.

WANTED—ENGLISH LESSONS BY A GENTLEman who would give German lessons in exchange. M 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TAKE PRIVATE LESSONS IN the French language from a gentleman teacher. Address L 99, Tribune office.

PATENTS.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, CAVEATS—MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, proprietors of the "Scientific American."

Thirty-four years' experience as solicitors of patents. Hand-book on patents, with full directions and advice, sent free.

PATENTS—L. B. COUPLAND & CO., SOLICITORS of patents and counselors in patent cases. 70 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill. Call or address for particulars.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ESTABLISHED 1864—H. A. ANDERSON, WHOLEsale scrap-iron, paper stock, and bones; pays highest cash price or sells on commission; will call for goods in any part of the city or at depots. 743, 745, and 747 State-st., Chicago. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN NOT OVER 18 YEARS of age for office work. Must be a good penman. Apply by letter to C. J. L. MEYER, North Pier.

WANTED—A GOOD CORRESPONDING CLERK for a printing house. One who has brains enough to get up circulars and do general office work. Address, stating salary wanted and references, K 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN TRUNK STORE, under Palmer House. Good references.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER AND PENMAN. Inquire at once at 65 East Jackson-st., third flat. H. E. BUCKLIN & CO.

WANTED—A PRESCRIPTION CLERK; MUST BE strictly temperate, and speak German. Address, with references and salary required, L 20, Tribune.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER IN CUTTING-ROOM of wholesale clothing house; one who has had experience in clothing house. Address L 30, Tribune.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LUMBERMAN TO take charge of a country lumber-yard in the West; one who can keep books, and is willing to work; wages moderate. Also bookkeeper for city. Address L 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDISH DRY-GOODS salesman or saleslady. 327 Division-st., corner Sedgwick. H. F. NUELSEN.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN FOR A DRY-GOODS house; state age, experience, and references, if single or married, and salary expected. Also, a youth residing with his parents, to learn the business. Address K 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND EXPERIENCED shipping clerk in a manufacturing establishment; must write a good hand and be quick and correct at figures; situation permanent. Address, with references and salary expected, N 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE STOCK CLERK AND TWO packers; must be temperate, steady young men, with some experience in the notion or novelty business. Come with good reference, and willing to work for small pay. Call at 45 East Jackson-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT BILL clerk in wholesale grocery. Address M 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK WHO WILL LOAN EMployer $1,000, money secured, and accept position on a fair salary. Address N 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY-GOODS clerk; Scandinavian preferred. Call Sunday and Monday forenoon at 273 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED entry-clerks, to commence work Monday, Sept. 8. No amateurs need apply. GAGE BROTHERS & CO.

WANTED—FIVE A 1 EXPERIENCED AND COMpetent dry-goods salesmen at BOSTON STORE, 118 and 120 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN DRUG CLERK. Address PRESCRIPTION, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK AND GENERAL MANAGER, with good references; guaranteed $7 per week, with board; salary according to returns. State age and experience in former situation. Address N 59, Tribune.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY house—A young man correct and rapid at figures, who can make himself generally useful in an office. State age, experience, salary expected, and references. Address N 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS RETAIL SHOE SALESmen; must understand and be well acquainted with the business, and with long experience in the retail shoe trade. Must come well recommended. To go West; salary $15 per week. Call Monday, between 8 and 11 a. m. Side-door 202 West Adams-st.

Trades.

WANTED—HEADLIGHT - REFLECTOR BURnisher. Address POST & CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—ONE EMBOSSING STAMPER, ONE case-maker, 6 cloth forwarders, 25 book folders and sewers; must be experienced. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 77 and 79 Madison-st.

WANTED—SADDLE AND HARNESS HANDS. Good wages paid. Address MEYER, BANNERMAN & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—A FOREMAN for a blankbook factory: must be a practical man, experienced in management of hands, and have brains and push. To a first-class man a liberal salary paid. K 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—CUTTERS ON BOY'S CLOTHING. A. L. SINGER, 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — A FIRST-CLASS show-case maker. C. WIDOLF & KNITTEL, 520 Hampshire-st., Quincy, Ill.

WANTED—ONE GOOD TINNER AND ONE GOOD, strong boy that has worked some at the tin business at KEENE BROS.', corner of Clark and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—SIX GOOD CARPENTERS. CALL Monday morning. Chicago Malleable Iron Company, Twenty-sixth-st. and Western-av.

WANTED—TAILORS TO GO TO THE COUNTRY. Good wages and steady employment given. Apply Monday. BELDING BROS. & CO., 147 and 149 Fifth-av.

WANTED—TWO CABINET-MAKERS AND TWO men to work on the saw by KLINGE & MEILAHN, 665 Carroll-av., near Wood-st.

WANTED—BOOKBINDER, GENERAL WORKman. 150 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MACHINE HAND to run a split-saw, at 337 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART BOY, WILLING TO learn a good trade. Must bring best of references. Call at Jewelry Case Factory, 82 State-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT LAKE VIEW school-house, corner of Dummy-road and School-st., Monday. J. WOOLLACOTT.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOILER-MAKER TO act as foreman. Apply at Springer's Iron Works, 52 to 68 South Clinton-st. Also several ordinary boiler-makers.

WANTED—TWENTY FIRST-CLASS BLACKsmiths. Apply at Springer's, 52 to 68 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE WOOD-WORKER, AT 731 State-st. E. C. HAYDE.

WANTED—CABINET-MAKERS FOR PIER MIRrors, at 35 East Ohio-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CLOAK PRESSERS; ALSO an errand boy from 14 to 16 years of age. References required. J. HERZOG & CO., 126 Fifth-av.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH AND helper to work on platform-spring trucks. Apply at W. P. REND & CO.'S Shop, 269 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FIVE CABINET-MAKERS AND A number of furniture finishers. 371 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—TO LEARN A GOOD TRADE BY A boy 17 years old. Address N 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD WOODWORKER MONDAY morning. 134 Michigan-av.

WANTED—1 FIRST-CLASS PLUMBER AND 1 galvanized ironworker. MATTHEWS & HOLT, 75 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CABINETMAKERS AND GLAZIERS. Apply to Eureka Show Case Mfg. 48 Lake-st.

WANTED—AT LA GRANGE—A GOOD BLACKsmith and wagonmaker; will give rent of shop and some tools until May 1, 1880. Also, a good tinner; one that can do plumbing and general repairs. Will give use of tools and rent of shop, 22x40 feet, until May 1, 1880. F. D. COSSITT, 71 Washington-st., or at stove store, La Grange.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED PICTUREframe joiner. None other need apply. H. S. BOWEN, 42 and 44 South Canal-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD CARPENTERS MONDAY morning at Forty-fifth-st and Emerald-av. $2.25 per day to good men.

WANTED—A GOOD COAT MAKER. APPLY AT JOHN STEVENSON & CO'S, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—2 CARPENTERS TO PUT UP PARtition. Bring along tools, Monday morning. 204 and 206 Randolph-st.

WANTED—SKILLFUL SIGN PAINTER, LANDscape and figure painters. CHAS. MATTHAR, 339 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—JEWELER—GENERAL WORKMAN who can give best of references; none other need apply to A. LAUDERBACK, 70 Madison-st., second floor.

WANTED—MEN TAILORS ON COMMON COAT work. Work let out. Apply to COL. O. LIPPINCOTT, 79 East Randolph-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—THE SUBSCRIBERS DESIRE TO ENgage two first-class stylish cutters; also a thoroughly posted and wide awake merchant tailoring salesman, and one good solicitor. O 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS meat cook at the Windsor Hotel, 26 and 28 West Madison-st. Good wages if competent.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTer; single man preferred. Call between 8 and 9 o'clock on W. L. BAY, Windsor European Hotel, Tribune Block, Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN USED TO small sheet brass work. No. 7 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOODTURNER. APply at office of CLARK BROS. & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—MAN IN FURNITURE STORE AS finisher. A constant place to a man not afraid of work. 286 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWENTY FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERers. Apply to J. RASTHOLM, 226 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CORE MAKER AT Lake-Shore Foundry, 347 and 349 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A BOY. ARNHEIM THE TAILOR, 157 South Clark-st.

WANTED—BAND SAWYER AND TWO WOOD turners (first-class hands) to work in Exposition. Also boy to run printing-press. Address O 2, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE DELIVERY-WAGon and take care of horses. Apply to GEO. A. HYERS, 46 and 48 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COACHMAN—SWEDE OR GERMAN preferred. Apply at barn in rear of 1546 Prairie-av. None but a competent man need apply.

WANTED—A GERMAN BOY TO DRIVE A ONEhorse carriage and take care of cow. Address M 52, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 GOOD LABORERS FOR CITY work; wages, $1.50 to $1.75 per day; also, men for saw-mills, rolling-mills, lumber-yards, and various other occupations all through the country. Those in need of work apply to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st.

WANTED—20 MEN FOR SAWMILLS, GO TO-night; 50 railroad laborers, 20 for quarries and lumber-yards; free fare. 10 South Canal-st.

WANTED—200 SWEDE AND DANE LABORERS for iron mines, 50 tiemakers, 50 sawmill men, 100 for C. & N. W. Co., 100 for P. & Ft. W. Co., 100 for station work, 25 quarry laborers, free fare; 25 carpenters at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS, WAGES $1.25, free fare; 100 for saw-mills, wages $16 to $20 per month and board, steady work; 25 wood-choppers; 100 for farms, quarries, and other work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 50 GOOD HORSE teams for the C. & N. W. R. R. in Minnesota; wages $3 per day; steady work and free fare for teams and drivers. Apply to CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY—50 LABORERS FOR C., B. & Q. Co. in Iowa; free fare. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—25 MORE LABORERS FOR BURLINGton & Quincy Railroad Company at Clarinda, Ia. Free fare and ship to-morrow night. Apply to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A PORTER AT THE RIVER HOUSE, 27 West Lake-st.; only those that can do chamber work need apply.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL A SPECIALTY. Apply at Room 1, 90 Madison-st.

WANTED—SALESMAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN traveling. F. P. KAISER, 155 Washington-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR IN EVERY TOWNship in the United States for "An Empire of Information," a beautiful book of 700 pages, on Communism, Darwinism, Astronomy, and Quotations (2,000). Six fine portraits on steel, including Darwin and Karl Marx. Costly paper, heavy covers, clear type. No such book ever before printed in the West. Call on or address R. M. VAN ARSDALE & CO., 14 Major Block, Chicago.

WANTED—FIFTY RAILROAD LABORERS FOR company work on Chicago & Strawn Railroad, 7 miles west of Blue Island (at the Sag). Apply on the line. L. B. MORGAN, Foreman.

WANTED—YARD MAN AT ATLANTIC HOTEL. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN IN AN old-established first-class blank-book manufacturing, printing, and wholesale school book and stationery house. A first-class man of experience and practical knowledge can have a permanent situation. Address R E, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO TAKE EXCLUSIVE control of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, in a valuable invention, selling rapidly. Address until Monday, stating where an interview can be had, D. R. REYNOLDS, Palmer House.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN, UNCONnected with other houses. Address M 53, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART YOUNG MAN (18 OR 20) to work in an organ factory; one of some experience preferred. Call at 209-213 Superior-st., third floor, Monday.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHOtograph gallery and learn the business. Apply at studio, 57 West Madison-st.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD MEN TO sell a new and popular work just published; a salary and commission paid. Apply to W. D. DESMOND, 285 East Madison-st., Rooms 3 and 5.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN TO CLEAN WINdows and wash floor. 204 and 206 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY 16 OR 18 YEARS OLD to work in a furniture store; one used to the business preferred. 204 and 206 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A MAN OF ENERGY, PERSEVERance, and business tact desiring steady employment, address N 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO SELL baking-powder, with other specialties, West; also one for city trade; must be successful salesman, and give satisfactory references. Address M 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF PLEASING ADdress and thorough business qualifications to deliver books on a country route. Only those able to give security need apply. SMART BROS., 136 Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—YOUNG MAN WITH money to travel and take half interest in a first-class star and dramatic company. 288 East Erie-st.

WANTED—20 GOOD LABORERS AT GRACEland Cemetery Monday morning. Bring your shovels. D. H. FLAVIN.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED BOY TO WAIT ON table and assist in housework. References required. 395 West Adams-st.

WANTED—CATHOLIC IRISHMAN FOR OUR ORder department in Elgin; salary $18 a week. Call after 10 o'clock. MORRIS, 70 East Madison-st.

WANTED—NONE NEED BE IDLE—CANVASSers and agents on salary by Perpetual Wick Co., 142 Lake-st.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN BOY BETWEEN 17 and 20, to work in oyster and ice cream restaurant. Call Sunday. 710 State-st. Reference required.

WANTED—A BRIGHT BOY TO RUN OF errands and make himself generally useful about the store. One who is well acquainted down-town preferred. Apply after 8 a. m. Monday, to SPIEGEL & CO., No. 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES, notions, jewelry, chromos, etc. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A BOY TO WORK IN WHOLESALE white goods; German preferred. Address L 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS FOR CITY, TO such liberal inducements will be offered. Chicago Wringer Repairing Company, 541 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, WELL-EDUCATED young man, not under 25, willing to work; learn our business, work up in it; pay moderate, increased after experience. Address K 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS OF ABILITY ON OUR latest commercial work—the book of the times. ESTES & LAURIAT, Room 29, 155 Washington-st.

WANTED—10,000 GENTLEMEN TO PLAY TUNES on piano or organ by means of Black's New Chromotype Music. Exposition gallery, near band-stand.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS AND references to canvass in the city this fall and winter for an article of value that sells for $15 and upward, according to size. Address, with name, L 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN OF GOOD ADdress, one acquainted with the city preferred. Steady employment. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, 184 South Clark-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD BOYS FOR LIGHT work. Apply at 273 Ogden-av.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE—MAN TO TAKE care of horse and cow, and work in garden and house; woman to cook, wash, and iron. Apply Monday morning, with references, at corner of Thirty-seventh-st. and Portland-av.

WANTED—AGENTS—MEN WITH $10 TO $50 cash can clear $50 a week with our goods easier than $15 with any other article in America. Merrill Manufacturing Company, Room 1, 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A BOY CAPABLE OF HANDLING stoves and to drive a horse and wagon. Inquire of S. GOLDSTEIN, 314 State-st., in store.

WANTED—SALESMAN OR BOOKKEEPER WHO can loan advertiser $1,000. Ample security and good position; or will take partner, active or silent, with $5,000. Lots of hard work. Drones, don't answer. Investigate. Address N 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN SEEKING PROFitable employment to call and investigate my offer. Agents on the road are positively clearing $25 to $40 per week. We have the orders to show it. Territory open in all Northwestern States. W. L. COSSAR & CO., 189 Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT COLORED MAN for work about house; must bring reference. Apply at 1009 Wabash-av.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY IN LAW OFFICE. ADdress in own handwriting, O 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—1 HOTEL RUNNER AND 1 NIGHT-clerk at Clarence House, corner State and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—A DRAUGHTSMAN ACCUSTOMED TO drawing machinery. Apply to Marinette Iron-Works Co., 121 Lake-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—TO GO TO ST. JOSEPH, MICH., A good, steady, experienced Swedish or Norwegian girl to do general housework. For particulars address, with reference, T C H, Tribune office.

WANTED — A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 604 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OF FOUR, a good Irish or English girl; must be first-class washer and ironer, and understand good cooking. Call at 25 Park-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for general housework at 52 South Park-av., corner Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family, German or Swede. 1120 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 166 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, GERMAN, Swede, or Scandinavian preferred. 384 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GERMAN GIRL to do the entire work of a family of four. Call Sunday and Monday at 774 Jackson-st.

WANTED—WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork and a boy to do chores for his board and go to school. Both from the country preferred. Address Box 132, Ravenswood.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COLORED WOMAN for general housework. Apply for five days at 21 North Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family, German or Scandinavian preferred; good wages. 189 Rhodes-av., corner Thirty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, who is willing to go to Colorado. Call on Monday at 427 West Washington-st. Fare paid.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE WORK FOR A family of five, one baby included. 282 Groveland Park-av., near Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at 243 Erie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework, at 1676 Wabash-av. Call Monday.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. Good wages. Apply at 248 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A neat and trusty girl to do general housework and plain cooking; a good washer and ironer. 262 Park-av.

WANTED—AT 79 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A GIRL for general housework. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, SISTERS OR FRIENDS, as cook and second girl in small family. City references. 514 Calumet-av., Tuesday.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 383 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE PROTESTANT GIRL to do second-work in private family on South Side; good home and good wages. Vacancy because of marriage of former occupant of place after five years' service. Address L 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMALL GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework and care of children, who will take music lessons in part pay. 156 South Robey-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German preferred. 163 Centre-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 1663 Arnold-st., near Thirty-third.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 233 West Congress-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework and care of children. 99 Winchester-av.

WANTED — A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Inquire 1165 Prairie-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED — A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR kitchen work. Inquire at No. 52 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED — AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL to do second work and care for children 2 years old. Apply Monday, 208 South Leavitt-st., corner of Jackson.

WANTED — A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl fresh from the old country, for general housework, at No. 139 Lake-av.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A YOUNG girl to work for her board, with privilege of attending school. Apply at 230 South Lincoln-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO GO TO INDIANA. Inquire at Massasoit House.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. References required. Call Monday at 280 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL THAT UNDERstands cooking, washing, and ironing. Good wages. 1132 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work for three adults. Sixth house east of Grand boulevard on Forty-second-st.

WANTED—SIX TABLE GIRLS. GOOD WAGES, steady work. Windsor Hotel, 26 and 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL; MUST BE A good cook and laundress; liberal wages and small family. Only one qualified need apply. Call at 1179 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—AT 1438 MICHIGAN-AV., A GIRL for general housework in small family; German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—TWO COLORED GIRLS—ONE FOR housework, one to take care of child, by small family. 339 Ellis-av.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR general housework; also young girl to take care of child, by small family. 339 Ellis-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. Apply at 749 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL IN A small family. 297 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS BY A GERMAN family, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other for second work. Inquire No. 914 Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT KITCHEN GIRL; and a good strong nurse girl. Apply at once at 969 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR PROTESTANT CANAdian girl for general housework. Must be a good cook and laundress. Apply on Monday at 127 Park-av., near Lincoln-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Reference required. Apply at 339 Centre-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR SMALL FAMILY. CALL Monday. 584 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework in a small family. Call Monday morning at 297 Walnut-st., West Side.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL. REFERences required. Call at 21 South Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON at 649 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of four. Apply at 684 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO LIGHT WORK IN SMALL family for moderate wages. 131 Park-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework; permanent place; wages $4. MRS. BARBER, corner North Halsted-st. and Wrightwood-av. Take Lincoln-av. car.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, COOK AND SECOND girl. Call Monday, before noon, at 754 Gordon-st., Stock-Yards.

WANTED—AT 368 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A good girl, of 18 years or older, to do chamberwork and waiting. Call Monday.

WANTED—TO GO TO RIVERSIDE, A GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron; must be perfectly competent and have good references. Address M 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY FOR GENeral housework; German preferred. 152 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS at 317 North LaSalle-st. Apply Monday morning.

WANTED—AT THE BREVOORT-HOUSE REStaurant, six girls to work. Call to-day.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A SECOND girl who is a good seamstress. References required. Apply Monday morning at 533 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. References. Immediately. 649 Fulton-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 675 Madison-st.

WANTED A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 866 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework. Call with references at 19 Ada-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL AT 314 Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Call at 585 West Jackson-st., west of Ashland-av.

WANTED—STEADY EMPLOYMENT AT GOOD wages for girls of all nationalities. Strangers furnished with work. Board $2 and $2.50 a week. Good Samaritan Society, 173 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT 406 NORTH LA SALLE-ST., A competent girl for second work. References required.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family of three. Apply at once. 305 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL; ONE WHO thoroughly understands waiting on table. 127 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO CAN COOK, WASH, and iron for a small family. Apply immediately at 163 South Clark-st., Room E.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT MAN with $100 will be taken as partner. I have restaurant with every convenience for seating 100 people. Best location in the city. Address M 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; also a nurse girl; Scandinavian or Swede. Call at 52 Pearce-st., near Halsted (West Side).

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO HELP WITH THE general housework. No Irish wanted. 985 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GENTEEL WOMAN (MIDDLEaged preferred) wishing a good home to do general work in small family. Apply at 615 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS KITCHEN GIRLS at MELSTED'S, 34 North Clark-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERALHOUSE WORK. German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. 11 South Ada-st. Wages, $3.50.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 426 South Park-av.

WANTED—2 SUPERIOR GERMAN OR SWEDE girls for cooking and second work. Bring reference. Call Monday. 142 Twentieth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be neat and capable. 336 Flournoy-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, SWEDISH OR GERMAN, AT 976 Wabash-av. Must be a good cook and fully competent.

WANTED—A NEAT, CAPABLE IRISH GIRL for general housework at 11 Park-av.

WANTED—AT 967 INDIANA-AV., COMPETENT girl for general housework. Call Monday noon.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK and a good cook; good wages paid. 159 North Wells-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY; MUST be a first-class cook, washer, and ironer. None without good reference need apply. 52 Newberry-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Good reference required. 10 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work; Swedish preferred. 121 Fremont-st., North Side.

WANTED—A GOOD, ACTIVE YOUNG GERMAN girl to do second work. Call or address 434 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 1312 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT BENNETT HOUSE, 71 MONROE-st., dining-room, laundry, and chamber girls.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS; Scandinavian or German. Apply at 424 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN OR BOHEMIAN scrub-girl at the Briggs House.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL OR WOMAN FOR small family at Englewood; wages $4. Apply at 70 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdress in a small private family. Apply at 279 Ontario-st.

WANEED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 828 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; German or Swede preferred. 38 Oak-av., South Side.

WANTED—AT EVANSTON—GIRL FOR HOUSEwork. Apply at corner Greenwood and Chicago-avs., Evanston, or at 158 Clark-st., second floor, city.

WANTAD—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call from 9 to 10 a. m. or 3 to 5 p. m. at 1187 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COOK AND LAUNDRESS, ALSO A second girl; none but first-class girls need apply; good wages. 1143 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, GERMAN, SWEDE, or Norwegian girl for general housework. Must have references. Call Monday at 1245 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL for general housework. Must have good reference. Apply at 194 Michigan-av., Suite No. 6.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. APPLY AT 287 West Adams-st., between 9 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, and one who can do plain cooking, to go in the country; wages, $3, and fare paid. References required. Call at 153 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK and plain cooking at 153 South Peoria-st. References required.

WANTED—A WILLING, EXPERIENCED GIRL to cook and do general housework. Must have good reference. Call at once. 28 Indiana-av., opposite the lake.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, MEAT AND pastry, in a boarding-house. 340 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, GERMAN PREFERRED. No Irish need apply. 16 East Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—AT 397 WEST TAYLOR-ST., A GOOD girl for general housework.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK for a family of two. Inquire at 43 Egan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good laundress and understand cooking. Swede, German, or Norwegian preferred. Family consists of four adults. Call Sunday evening or Monday morning, with reference, at 254 Ashland-av.

WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY, NEAR north city limits, a neat girl who is a good washer; cooking not particular; wages $2 per week. Apply at 362 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Good wages. Call at 569 West Adams-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL TO COOK AND do laundry work in private family. Good wages. Apply for three days at 1677 Wabash-av., near Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good pay. 264 Vernon-av., corner Thirty-second-st.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT cook, two experienced lady waitresses, and one good dish washer. Apply to-day at 12 East Adams-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; also a girl to take care of children and do second work. Apply at 148 Calumet-av. Reference required.

WANTED—AT 738 WABASH-AV., A GOOD COOK. None other need apply.

WANTED—HUNDREDS OF GIRLS AND WOMEN can obtain work at my office this week; my orders are first-class; I wish fifty girls for the suburbs, country, and far West; come early, prepared for work; country girls welcome. NETTA G. HOOD, 51 and 53 LaSalle-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—MILLINERS AND SALESLADIES AT Hall's Bon Marche, 222 West Madison-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED VELVET-HAT SEWers; also lace-bonnet frame-makers, at TURKINGTON'S, 138 and 140 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED — HOUSEKEEPER FOR WIDOWER with children. To a good-tempered and agreeable woman a permanent situation is offered where the work is not hard. Write particulars to Box 52, Ionia, Mich.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GIRLS OF ALL NAtionalities can find employment Monday if they come prepared to work. 791 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MACHINE GIRLS ON coats, pants, vests, overalls, and shirts. Highest wages paid; steady work; steam machines. Apply at clothing factory of CLEMENT & SAYER, 416 to 424 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—SHIRTMAKERS BY HURSSELL & WHEAT, 364 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SHIRTMAKERS OR THOSE WISHING to learn; Wheeler & Wilson machines for rent or for sale on weekly payments to such as work in our house. Work may be done at your home, we sending it to you and calling for it. WILSON BROS., 115 State.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — SHIRTMAKERS and finishers at HYMAN'S, 148 State-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO UNDERstands making children's clothes thoroughly. 418 North State-st.

WANTED—GOOD OPERATORS ON COATS ON Singer's machine; also, tailors. 243 West Polk.

WANTED—50 CLOAK AND 30 PANTSMAKERS; also, 10 finishers; machines and steam power furnished free. 259 Randolph-st., fifth floor, Room 32.

WANTED—100 EXPERIENCED HANDS FOR CROcheting ladies' and children's sacques and hoods. Work to be taken home. 525 North Wells-st.

WANTED—CLOAK AND DRESSMAKERS. ALSO good hands for children's goods. Apply at factory, corner State and Washington-sts., sixth floor. FIELD, LEITER & CO.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD OVERALL HANDS. WE are paying $1 per dozen, with only three pockets. Call Monday in store. 205 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—100 EXPERIENCED CLOAK-MAKERS to work in the shop, and 100 to take work home. We have increased our prices, and pay twice a week to outside hands. BEIFELD BROS., 240 and 242 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A SEWING-GIRL TO HELP TAKE care of children in a private family. Apply Monday at 428 West Washington-st.

WANTED—6 GOOD DRESSMAKERS, 6 ON LAdies' underwear; steady work all winter, prompt wages. Unfurnished rooms to get on premises. No. 281 Third-av.

WANTED—100 OVERALL AND SHIRT MAKERS to take work home, steady work, highest prices. Can get your money any time. Receive work from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Apply immediately at clothing factory of CLEMENT & SAYER, 416 to 420 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—200 EXPERIENCED CLOAK MAKERS with machines to work in the shop; also work given home to good hands. Apply to LOUIS ADLER, 273 East Madison-st., corner of Market, up-stairs.

WANTED—100 GOOD CLOAK FINISHERS BY the week or by piece, at good pay. Work given out to experienced hands. BEIFELD BROS., 242 Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD DRESS CLOAK MAKERS. 110 West Van Buren-st. Apply to Z. WIENBERG, in store.

WANTED—200 GOOD CLOAK FINISHERS AT 244 and 246 Monroe-st. J. W. GRISWOLD & CO.

WANTED—TEN GOOD DRESSMAKERS, ONE apprentice. 733 Wabash-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED VELVET-HAT SEWers; also hood and bonnet frame makers at TURNER'S, Monroe-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON THE Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, one used to fine work. Inquire to-day at 497 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A TAILORESS OR TAILOR TO WORK on custom pants at 156 East Ohio-st. Steady work, and the highest wages paid.

WANTED—SIX GIRLS TO WORK AT DRESSmaking; those acquainted with the business. 47 East Monroe-st., Room 14.

WANTED—LADY TO WORK ON BULLION EMbroidery, military work. Apply to Col. O. LIPPINCOTT, 79 Randolph-st., second floor.

WANTED—THREE DRESSMAKERS AT 451 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AT 202 EAST MADISON-ST.—EXPErienced cloakmakers; also tailors and women to take work home. Highest prices paid in the city. H. ZIMMERMAN.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO IS FULLY COMPETENT to work on first-class custom-made pants. Inquire at 932 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SEWERS IN DRESSmaking department. None but first-class need apply, between 8 and 9 a. m. only, Monday, fifth floor. MANDEL BROS., State-st.

WANTED—300 FIRST-CLASS CLOAK AND CIRcular makers; 200 tailor's-hands to learn the same; 100 responsible cloak-makers to take work home. Our hands are making from $8 to $12 a week. J. HERZOG & CO., 126 Fifth-av.

WANTED—GIRLS FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS TO DO handsewing on cloaks. SIEGEL, HARZFELD & CO., 115 Fifth-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS; also, apprentice girls to learn first-class dressmaking, at 209 State-st., Room 17.

WANTED—25 THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED dressmakers, none others need apply. Parisian Suit Co., corner State and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—LADIES TO LEARN THE TAYLOR method of cutting dresses. Bought for $5 this month. Two good girls wanted to learn the trade. Will teach them to cut and fit. 654 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SIX APPRENTICES WHO ARE anxious to learn dressmaking in all its branches. Mrs. WILCOX, 964 Wabash-av.

WANTED — 25 EXPERIENCED FUR SEWERS; good prices and steady work. Inquire of H. JACKSON, 884 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE. APPLY to Dr. MITCHELL, 889 Michigan-av., between 2 and 4 p. m.

WANTED—A TRUSTY NURSE-GIRL, BETWEEN 15 and 20 years of age, to take care of child. 32 Langley-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN TO TAKE charge of an infant. Apply at 400 Superior-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE, ABLE TO wean and take entire charge of baby 1 year old. Apply Monday between 9 and 3 o'clock at 67 Maple-st., North Side.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a baby during the day. Inquire at 808 Wabash-av. on Monday.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL. APPLY AT 1005 WAbash-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO help with baby and around the house; will find good home; wages, $1. 690 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, SOUTH EVANSTON, for two children, oldest 2 years. A pleasant and permanent home. Wages moderate. Call Monday at 232 South Water-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A NURSE OR SECOND GIRL, 18 TO 20 years old, by a private family who will pay $2 per week. Address M 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NEAT AND TIDY NURSE-GIRL, 14 or 15 years old, at 1863 Wabash-av. German preferred.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE-GIRL TO take charge of a baby. Good references required. Apply Monday morning at 533 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG, COMPETENT nurse-girl at 645½ Michigan-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE NURSE GIRL. APply at 417 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—HEALTHY WET NURSE, GERMAN or Swede preferred. Apply or send address to 43 East Kinzie-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CARE of one child. Good references required. Apply at 1656 Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—GOOD NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children. Apply at 290 Vernon-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—AT ONCE—ONE COLLAR IRONER; also, first-class ironers; good wages. O K Laundry. 420 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS TO GO INTO A country town on the Northwestern Road. Call at 332 Ohio-st., Sunday afternoon at 8 o'clock.

WANTED—HOUSE CLOTHES-WASHER AT ATlantic Hotel.

WANTED—TWO LAUNDRY GIRLS (WASHER and ironer) at the Matteson House.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS IRONERS, STARCHers, and washers at 129 North Clark-st.

WANTED — AT BALTIMORE LAUNDRY, 10 South Clinton-st., good shirt ironers.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS IRONERS AT laundry 152 East Chicago-av. Call to-day.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HAND ON CUSTOM shirts; best prices paid. A. WALDMAN, 108 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHERWOMAN AT LAUNdry, 198 North Clark-st., Monday morning.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS VARIETY SPECIALTY artists, twelve ballet girls, two premire danseuses for Thompson's Theatre, Dallas, Texas. For particulars see J. W. THOMPSON at Atlantic Hotel, city.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, COMPETENT LADY OF business habits, for somewhat arduous, but paying, position. Address, for two days, L 66, Tribune.

WANTED—SMART GIRLS TO WORK ON JEWELry-cases. Call at Jewelry-Case Factory, 82 State-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—SHOE FITTER. WHITE, POLAND & CO., 131 Lake-st.

WANTED—10,000 LADIES TO PLAY TUNES ON piano or organ by means of Black's new chromotype music. Exposition gallery, near band stand.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES TO SELL AN ATtractive article for a lady's toilet. N 1, Tribune.

WANTED—A LADY SOLICITOR FOR A CHARItable work; liberal wages to a competent person. Address N 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A WELL-FORMED YOUNG LADY TO try on cloaks. SIEGEL, HARZFELD & CO., 115 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A LADY BOOKKEEPER AT THE Worsted Goods Factory, 56 South Franklin-st.; must be neat, accurate, and attentive to business; also, a few ladies to trim hoods and cloaks.

WANTED—GOOD WORKING GIRLS AT THE husking glove factory, 145 South Clinton-st., second floor.

WANTED—SIX SALESLADIES TO SELL AND fit kid gloves; must have practical business experience. Paris Kid Glove Depot, 94 State-st.

WANTED—LADIES TO STUDY FOR THE STAGE. The only teacher in Chicago that can show successful pupils. Prof. LINK, 167 Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO MORE LADIES TO SOLICIT orders for a handsome corset. Call on or address Mrs. Z. B. SINCLAIR, corset manufacturer, 188 Blackhawk-st.

WANTED—A LADY CAPABLE OF PREPARING copy for printer. Address N 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG WOMAN WILLING TO MAKE herself useful can find a good, permanent home and be treated as one of the family. Address N 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADIES ON SOUTH side for crocheting and netting at home. Address Z 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES ACCUSTOMED TO LACE work, also first-class bowmaker, at 922 Michigan-av. Call before 9 a. m. or after 4 p. m.

WANTED—APPRENTICES, FOR HAIR WORK. 513 West Madison-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

ANOTHER LOT OF DIAMONDS AT A BARGAIN in earrings, studs, and rings; must be sold immediately, at my workrooms. A. LAUDERBACK, diamond jewelry manufacturer, 70 Madison-st., corner of State, second floor.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FINE STEM-WINDING gold watch (American) in pawn for $33; will sell for $40. Address M 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE BEST GENT'S GOLD WATCH for about $40. 428 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY kind in wholesale house, fire-insurance or newspaper office, or collector, by an experienced, reliable man, well acquainted in the city, and can furnish A1 references. Permanency more of an object than salary. Address H 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS AND reliable bookkeeper. A 1 references. Address K 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 22 in grain commission or wholesale house as assistant bookkeeper, or in any capacity; 5 years' experience. Address K 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK WHO has had more than 10 years' experience. Can give good references, and speaks different languages. Address K 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 BOOT AND shoe man as salesman; has had 10 years' experience in New York and 2 years' in Chicago, and is competent to take full charge of shoe store or shoe department. Best of references furnished. K 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, GOOD writer, in some place to learn the business; wholesale or commission house preferred; wages no object at present. Best of references. K 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper; have had ten years' experience on the Board of Trade; willing to do anything. Address N 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent and experienced business man as bookkeeper or corresponding clerk in some wholesale house, or would purchase an interest in some good business. Address L 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT bookkeeper, correspondent, and general manager. Bonds given if required; interview solicited. Best of references. Address L 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 3 years' experience in a retail grocery. L 77, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKS WRITTEN UP BY a thorough accountant; regular or special work; by day or contract. Address N 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper and short-hand correspondent can be secured. References: Gilbert, Hubbard & Co., Mead & Coe, and others. Address N 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good address; fine penman and good double-entry bookkeeper. Address N 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; 7 years' experience; speaks German; city or country. Address M 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED AND experienced correspondent, quick penman, and skillful accountant. References past and present employers. Address M 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 18 years old, in a wholesale store, office, or commission house. Is living with his parents, and can give the best of reference. Address K 48, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LICENSED ENGIneer, to run stationary engine or heat a building; is a good steam-fitter; can give good reference. Address H 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COPper and tinsmith, steady and reliable, for railroad work; no objection to country. K 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL CUStom shirt and clothing cutter. Address K 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cutter in a merchant tailoring establishment. Address L 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A WATCHMAKER, MEdium workman, wants a steady job. Address K 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL CUStom cutter. First-class city references. Address N 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE ENgineer; would take charge of machinery in factory or heating and hoisting apparatus in building. Address L 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS—A first-class cutter would like to make a change. Address N 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUStom shirt-cutter in a first-class retail store. Can give unexceptional references. Address N 40, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had four and a half years' experience in repairing watches, clocks, and jewelry. N 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD TAILOR, CUTter, and fitter. City or country. E. R. NELSON, 122 West Indiana-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, IN a first-class family, as coachman and cook. Good references. Apply at Employment-Office for Women, 51 and 53 LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN OF 18 years as coachman, or will make himself useful at anything else. K 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman, one who understands his business. Reference if required. Address K 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS coachman, etc., can milk, or garden if required. Best city references. Address K 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE AS COACHman in a private family. Can give the best references to any one wanting my services. Address M 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEAMSTER OR TO drive delivery wagon. Acquainted with city and depots. First-class references. Address M 4, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; ten years' experience. Good references. Address N 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF temperate habits to take care of horses and make himself generally useful around the house. Reference from last employer. Address N 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE AS COACHman in a private family; understands the business thoroughly, and willing to be generally useful. Address L 93, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A GERMAN COUPLE having no children, he as coachman and she as cook. Can give best of city reference. Address M 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANE AS COACHman; understands the care of fine horses and carriages, and willing to make himself useful. Can give first-class city references. N 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN OR GARDENer; married; no family; town or country. F T, 156 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, IN A private family, by a young man, Swede. Best of references. N 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; 7 years' reference from two last employers. Address Tuesday N 50, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG ARCHITECT (German), who thoroughly understands plain and architectural drawing, desires some occupation. Address K 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MAN as collector, office clerk, or to do outside work with a light delivery wagon; well acquainted with the city, and can furnish A1 references. Address K 54, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF seven years' experience in the surveying business. Good reference. Address K 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS draughtsman. Address, within three days, K 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY BUSINESS CApacity that will pay living wages; young married man; good business experience; three years a druggist, and acquainted with drug trade through Western Illinois and Northern Missouri. Wages not so much an object as permanent position, with chance to work up. Address K 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN of good education, and some knowledge of the English language, to work in house for his board, city or country; American family preferred. Address K 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 30 to take charge of a barn or a number of horses; is competent to buy or sell. References A No. 1. Address H 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN trained to wait on the sick desires to wait on an invalid gentleman; present work not suitable; city or country. Address PHILIP GRANERY, 122 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO IS WILLing to do any kind of light work for small wages. Address L 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—RUBBER GOODS SALESman—A young man of experience as traveling salesman in the line of rubber goods in all branches desires a Chicago engagement. A No. 1 references. Address L 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER AND PACKer in a drug or grocery house; understands marking and shipping. References from present employer. Address K 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AMANUENSIS, BY A short-hand writer, good penman. References A 1. Address L 5, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR A GERMAN MAN and wife; speak English, can take charge of boarding-house, act as foreman etc., or take hold of most anything. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF fair education, honest, and trustworthy, who is willing to do any kind of work. Undeniable references. Address L 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS A fair carpenter, and handy at anything; would make a good janitor. Has references. L 60, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A REspectable family to do second work and as seamstress. Good reference. Address 74 Artesian-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN to do general housework in a small family; city or country. Call for two days at 738 Wabash-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A FRENCH WOMAN as cook in restaurant or boarding-house; thoroughly understands her business. MRS. BALKAM'S office, 51 Van Buren-st. No postal-cards noticed.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DANISH girl for general housework in small American family. Call Monday at 162 West Harrison-st., in dry-goods store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook and the other as second or general house girl. Best of references. Address 279 North Ashland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress in a private family. Best references. Call on Monday at 503 South Canal-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SWEDISH girl to do general housework in a small family. Call at 77 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT German for any work in a family; city or country. 152 East Eighteenth-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL (American) in a private family; good cook and housekeeper. Best city references. Please call at 261 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GOOD GIRLS TO cook and do second work (Canadian and Swedish) or would do general housework in a private family. Call Monday at 911 Dearborn-st., near Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or general housework. Best of city reference. Call at 83 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE American girl to do second work in a private family. City references. Call at 1066 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework. Reference. Call at 90 White-st., near Franklin.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics—Continued.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE EMPLOYES for city or country; well recommended and competent to fill any position. Good Samaritan Society, 173 East Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, FOR kitchen and second work; two years' reference. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress in private family; good references. Call at 128 Forquer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN lady to do light housework and plain sewing in a private family; a good home more of an object than wages. Address L 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT woman in a small family; wages not so much an object as a good home; references if required. Address L 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, to do general housework in a small family. 51 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS woman meat cook in hotel or restaurant. Address 121 South Desplaines-st. or call Monday morning.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work in a respectable private family. Best of city reference. Call at 774 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or general housework in a small family. Apply Monday and Tuesday at 445 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF 14 years old to assist in light housework or to take care of children. Call at 116 Erie-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Swedish girl to do general housework in a private family. Best of city reference given. North Side preferred. Don't call. Address A J, 68 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL for general housework or kitchen work in a small private family. Good references if required. Call for three days at 132 Hubbard-st., up-stairs, third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL who has been in this country three months. 250 West Chicago-av., from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL TO do general housework in a small American family. Call Monday at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. at 629 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl to do general housework. References. Inquire at 710 West Lake-st., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework in a private family. Best of city references if required. Call at 279 South Jefferson-st. No postal cards answered.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Please call at 697 Milwaukee-av., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN to cook, wash, and iron in a private family on the West Side. Please call Monday or Tuesday at 463 West Washington-st., basement door.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN girls; one as cook and laundress, the other for second work. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Inquire for two days at 333 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH woman as cook in a first-class family. Address 497 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a private American family. Address 605 Union-st., corner of Seventeenth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cook in first-class boarding-house. Call at 346 West Randolph-st., corner of May, up-stairs front.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, as second girl or to do general housework. Call at 293 South May-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls, one as cook the other as second girl. References. Call at 226 North Clark-st., Room 7.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general work; private family. Call Sunday at 327 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork or second work. Call at 141 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SMALL FAMILY TO DO general housework. Apply at 88 Twenty-fourth-st., corner Prairie-av., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED — THREE GIRLS, COOK, kitchen, and chamber girl, in hotel or restaurant; stranger in the city. Apply to MRS. O'NEILL, No. 193 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL by the 15th of this month, in a first-class private family, to do second work; none other need answer this. Best of reference. Address M 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, washer, and ironer; will do general housework for small family. Reference. Call at 18 Ray-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT English and Canadian girls, to cook, wash, and iron in a private family, city or country. 230 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY first-class cook and laundress. Best city reference given. Call at 1026 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE CAnadian girl as second girl in a first-class family. Call at 306 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant girl as nurse. Best of reference can be given. Call for two days at 105 Kossuth-st.; not Sunday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TIDY, TRUSTWORTHY girl, capable of doing all work; will do general work or cooking; private family. References. 99 Sixteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL; dining-room or second work. None but first-class need address K 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL for general housework in private family. 77 East Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook or do second-work in a first-class private family. First-class references. Call at 750 Hinman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in private family. References if required. Call at 588 Wabash-av. Monday. No cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERson as cook in a first-class private family; none but those wishing to pay the highest wages need apply. Can furnish best city reference. Address N 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework. Please call Monday at 556 West Lake-st. Reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron; fully competent to take entire charge. No postals. 1065 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress. Apply at 500 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO cook, wash, and iron. Call at 942 Butterfield-st., near Eighteenth. Reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, washer, and ironer; also, second-work; will work separate. Call at 314 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK or to do general housework in a small private family. Best of references; no postals. Call Monday and Tuesday at 957 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PLEASANT, CAPAble girl to do second work. Good city reference. Call Monday at 142 Twentieth-st. No postals answered.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman from the country to do general housework in a private family; North Side preferred. No postals answered. Call at 693 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN private family. Call, for two days, at 1191 Arnold.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work. Good reference. Call Monday. 582 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do housework or second work in a private family. References if required. Please call Monday at 582 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GERman girl as cook and laundress in first-class family. 105 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do second work or dining-room work. Please call at 120 Selber-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress in city or country. Call at 162 North LaSalle.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO CHAMBER OR second work. References. 1046 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN WOMAN as A No. 1 cook in college or boarding-house. Call at No. 6 East Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL AS cook and laundress or do general housework in small family. Call at 362 Calumet-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY 30 YEARS OF age as housekeeper where a servant is kept. References given. Address K 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper in widower's family by a young lady. Call at 125 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS housekeeper in a small private family. Address N 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN ENERGETIC young lady (from the East) as housekeeper, or seamstress, or to attend confectionary store. Address with number L 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Danish young lady as housekeeper in a private family, either with or without a servant. Good references given. Call to-day and Monday at 402 West Chicago-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A widower's family, where there are children, by a widow under 30. Address EMMA E. NEWTON, City Post-Office, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY AS housekeeper, hotel, boarding-house, or widower's family, or in partnership with gentleman or lady with some means in renting furnished rooms. Address L 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN widower's family by a refined, competent American widow; would teach English branches, music, and painting. Pleasant home more desirable than salary. Address N 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper, by a nice Protestant woman, city or country, widower preferred. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN private family or first-class hotel or nurse in private family by a lady who has been matron of several public institutions; best of references. Address L 17, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A workingman's family or to do cooking. A reliable English woman. 645 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED widow lady as housekeeper for a widower or party of gentlemen. Address L 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A small family. Call for 2 days at 420 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN small private family. References given. 72 East Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LADY as housekeeper for a gentleman, or to take care of an invalid. Apply at 193 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED person as housekeeper in a first-class hotel, or to take care of club-rooms. Is worthy of a position of trust. Can give most satisfactory reference from reliable people. Address M 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, with child 7 years old, as housekeeper or as a first-class cook; speaks English, French, and German. Best of city reference. Call at 868 State-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent laundress in a private family. Can give first-class references. K 1, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED GERman lady in an American family; can do dressmaking and all kinds of fancy needlework. Address X 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN cut and fit by model or patterns desires work in families at 75 cents per day. H 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker; work taken home, or will go out. Best of references. Call or address 1119½ State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS AN apprentice to dressmaker. Address M 1, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FAMILY SEAMSTRESS by the day; good at white work; can furnish machine. South Side preferred. L 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER wants a few more good customers, to sew in families. Can give best of references. Terms very reasonable. Address for three or four days, L 33, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—PARISIAN DRESSMAKer, cutting, fitting, and draping, in private family. Address 19 North Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker will take old dresses and make them over as good as new. 318 State-st., second flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO do dressmaking and family sewing. References if required. Address X 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker. Can do all kinds of family sewing. Call or address 249 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY, AS forewoman or assistant forewoman in dressmaking. The best of references furnished. Address M 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, for general housework. Call at 28 Temple-st., any day this week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSmaker in families by the day or piece. Terms reasonable. 286 Wabash-av., Room 10.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker to work by the day. Address F, 3 Groveland-court.

SITUATION WANTED — DRESSMAKING BY THE day in a few first-class families; fitting and draping a specialty. Address M., 1035 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WORK ON DRESSES and children's clothes; $5 per week. Good references. Address K, 123 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER or family seamstress; wages, $5 per week. References given. Z 44, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO take care of a child and do sewing, or lady's maid. Call at 245 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE BY A FRENCH girl just from Europe, speaking French and German, as child's nurse in a good American family. Call Monday, between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., at 29 Wabash.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF LIMited means to take care of young children or make herself useful in a first-class family for her board. Best of references given. Address, for five days, L 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED motherly nurse. Address D, 789 Michigan av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHILD'S NURSE: IS competent to take entire charge of a young baby. Good references. Apply at 117 North May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to take care of a child and do up-stairs work. South Side preferred. M 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, Protestant, of kind disposition, to care for children or an invalid; perfectly reliable. Best of references. Apply at 204 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERson to take care of children or do second work. Speaks French. M A, 32 Hanover-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THE WOMAN'S CHRIStian Association Employment Bureau furnishes on application of employers—free of charge, and with the best of references, seamstresses, copyists, clerks, governesses, housekeepers, nurses, etc., etc. Attention is earnestly solicited to this most deserving branch of charitable effort. Apply by letter or in person at Room 8 Farwell Hall.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES AND HOTELS suited with good help, all nationalities. Fee, 50 cents. Mrs. O'NEILL, 193 West Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. DEARIEN, 416 WAbash-av., will furnish families and hotels with first-class help, German, Swede, and other nationalities.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady as business correspondent, or to do any kind of writing. Address K 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, stranger in the city, aged 30, in office as bookkeeper, cashier, clerk, telegraph operator, or saleslady; or in private family as seamstress or dressmaker. Good reference. 789 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FORELADY IN A millinery and dressmaking establishment by a person of long business experience; is a first-class trimmer and dress-fitter. M 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS OR lady's companion by a young lady who speaks French and English. References. L 79, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS copyist or cashier. Best of reference given. Address X 930, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR MY DAUGHTER, aged 18, as companion for elderly lady; good musician, reader, of quiet and industrious habits; country preferred; a good home more of an object than wages. Address, for three days, M 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS cashier or copyist. Reference given. Address X 300, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

A GOOD BASEMENT COTTAGE AND LOT, WELL located, to exchange for house and lot or store and lot on West Madison or West Lake-st.; must be cheap. Will pay difference in cash. Address, stating location and price, L 81, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID LITTLE FARM, clear, worth $2,500 cash, all ready to work; depot and post-office on the place; will soon make town lots. Will trade for house and lot on North Side, and assume, if necessary, small incumbrance. Address N 11, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE—BY L. F. HOLLANDS, 109 Dearborn-st., city, suburban, and country property.

FOR EXCHANGE—50X180 FEET ON PRAIRIE-AV., 300 feet south of city limits, for improved property. F. W. SPRINGER, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE HOTELS OF THIRTY, thirty-five, and forty rooms; each completely furnished, and first country towns; all clear and doing nice business; prices, $6,000, $8,000, and $10,000; want clear farms in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, or Nebraska.

100-acre farm, well improved, near Sloan, Woodbury County, Ia.; this is one of the best little farms in the county.

800-acre farm near Mexico, Mo., all under fence and cultivation, clear, for city or town property; $16,000.

$60,000—The finest brick hotel out of Chicago, in Illinois; completely furnished; pays $5,000 per year; in city of 20,000 people; wants large stock farm.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—I WANT TO EXCHANGE 15-room, 2-story and basement, modern brick dwelling; barn and lot; 50x125; house is one of the finest in the city; cost to build five years ago, $20,000. $4,000 mortgage at 7 per cent due in four years; no back interest or taxes; price $10,000; just half what it cost to build; want cottage and lot, a lot, or clear farm for equity.

$7,000—Two clear houses and lots on Leavitt-st., near Park-av., for a good water-mill in Southern Illinois, Missouri, or Kentucky.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A RARE CHANCE TO COMmence business—Choice stock of standard sheet-music, pianos, organs, etc., ready for business. What do you offer (with a little money) in exchange? A great bargain will be offered. Address fully, K 21, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOT OF HIGH-CLASS OIL-paintings, bearing valuable well-known signatures, in gilt frames, for real estate or suitable personal property; want a good upright piano, household furniture, carriage, and horses. V. O. X., Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO EQUITIES—WE have a tract of over 6,000 acres of fine timber land in West Virginia for that purpose. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT ON COTTAGE Grove-av., rented for $35 per month; will take a vacant lot or cottage and lot in part payment. Two lots on Dearborn-st. and Thirty-eighth-st. at a cash price; will take a good rig as part pay. Can be seen on Sunday. PETER SHIMP, 1508 State-st., corner Thirty-third.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS AT PARK RIDGE, COOK County, for pony and phaeton, builders' hardware, marble mantels, or furniture. R. VALENTINE, Janesville, Wis.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, either new or second-hand, an unincumbered lot in Rockford, Ill. Address M 54, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$25,000 PURCHASE-MONEY mortgages and 500 acres near city. Want block. State price and location. Address L 46, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES OF LAND IN LAWrence County, Arkansas, 1¼ miles from depot, for suburban property. L 95, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES UNIMPROVED LAND in the southeastern part of this State; price, $10 per acre. L 27, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEW BLACK WALNUT PARlor suit for a cow. Apply at 4449 Lake-av.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW SEWING MACHINE (ANY kind) for papering and calcimining. GEO. P. BENT, 81 Jackson-st.

TO EXCHANGE—STAPLE STOCK OF HARDware for Western real estate; must have part cash. O. D. ORVIS, 85 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $1,000 IN SOUTHeast corner, 100 feet on Monroe-st. by 40 on Paulina; want clear suburban or other lots. Address or call on OWNER, 618 Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WANT SMALL BUSINESS-property on or near one of the principal business streets. Will pay good business-paper, Iowa lands, and other property near railroad, and some cash if suited. Would consider residence if near to business. Address N 23, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—MERCHANT TAILORING, board, or restaurant tickets. Strictly cash prices for anything. What have you got? Groceries or carpets preferred. Address N 51, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FIVE ACRES WITH HOUSE, AND city lot, all clear, for merchandise or good equity. K 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RESTAURANT BROILER IN EXchange for shirts or underwear, or cheap for cash. Economy Restaurant, 189 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—75 FEET OF NICE high property just south of Central Park for house and lot nearer to down town. Am willing to pay some difference. Address W H S, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SINGERS AND OTHER first-class machines at one-third value. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 2.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY TO BUY a sewing machine of any kind, new or second-hand. Repairs of all kinds. 412 West Madison-st., J. C. SPENCER. Open evenings.

WANTED—25 LADIES TO BUY THE GENUINE Singer machine; take home $6 worth sewing every week to pay for it. 255 West Madison-st.

175 GOOD SECOND-HAND SEWING MACHINES at $5, $10, and $15 each; all warranted, have all kinds, at THOMPSON'S, 267 South Halsted-st.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—AN ALERTE ROTARY PRINTING-press, with fixtures. Can be seen at 138 Michigan-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 MADISON-ST.:

One of the finest stone-front dwellings, barn, and lot on Adams-st., between Ashland-av. and Laflin-st.; south front, lot 25x190. If you want an elegant home look at this; it will be sold $3,000 less than house cost.

$6,000—2 good dwellings and lot 32x190, half block east of Jefferson Park on Monroe-st.

$5,500—Frame dwelling—has water, bath, gas, and lot 83x116 feet—on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-seventh-st. This property is cheap at $8,000; ought to sell for $6,500.

$3,500—10-room modern brick dwelling and lot on Vincennes-av. at Aldine Square; rents $37.50 per month.

$1,200—A good 7-room cottage and lot 25x125 on Huron-st., near Robey; terms cash.

$2,500—House and lot corner Ogden-av. and Jackson-st.

$2,500—Good cottage and lot 46x125, east front, on Forrest-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.; terms, $600 down, balance to suit.

$3,000—100x125 foot lot corner Madison-st. and Kedzie-av.

$5,000—First-class dock lot, 100x400, with all the buildings, on North Branch; nicely docked, etc.

$6,[illegible]—Easy terms; fine 12-room brick dwelling, barn, and lot 26x125, south front, on Monroe-st., near Paulina.

$3,000—10-room frame dwelling and lot 25x125 on Green-st., right at Van Buren.

$1,200—6-room brick cottage and lot 25x125 on Twenty-eighth-st., near Hanover. This house cost over $1,200; it is cheap.

$600—Lot 24x160, south front, on Taylor-st., between Wood and Lincoln; $100 down.

$100 per foot, lot 228x204, corner Lake-av. and Thirtieth-st., front Cottage Grove-av.

$50 per foot, lot 75x105, south front, on Prospect-av., Ellis Park, near Cottage Grove-av. We want an offer on this lot; look at it.

$800—Lot 50x109, southeast corner School and Sixty-second-sts., Englewood.

$4,000—Lot 50x135, east front, on South Park-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-second-sts.

$5,200 each—3 two-story and basement stone-front 10-room modern dwellings and lots on Randolph-st., half block east of Union Park. These houses cost $6,500 each to build.

$3,200 each—2 two-story and basement 10-room brick dwellings and lots 20x125 on Fulton-st., near Lincoln.

Cheap fine cottage—8 rooms—and lot 33x125 on Orchard-st. This house and lot will be sold low.

$1,600—7-room cottage and lot on Gurley-st., near Blue Island-av.

$4,300—Nice 10-room brick basement dwelling and lot 25x125 on Peoria-st., near Jackson; a bargain.

$3,500—Good 9-room dwelling and lot 25x125 on Morgan-st., near Jackson. Good neighborhood, close to street-cars.

$5,300—New octagon-front 10-room modern brick dwelling and lot 25x125 on Adams-st., near Lincoln.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHINGTON-ST.

No. 17 Egan-av., 2-story frame with brick basement, ten rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, etc., in splendid condition; 30-foot lot, south front, near steam and street-cars; $3,750; terms easy.

No. 203 Ellis-av., the handsomest lot at Oakland, 60 feet, east front, by 230 feet deep. 2-story Gothic frame house; an elegant home; only $6,500.

19 feet, west front, on Vernon-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., for $800.

50 feet fronting south on Thirty-seventh-st., near Stanton-av., very low.

50 feet on Wabash-av., near Forty-first-st., east front, $1,500.

130 feet, east front, on Lake-av., southwest corner of Thirty-seventh-st., at $55 per front foot; street paved with Nicolson; gas, water, and sewer.

Also other property in desirable localities.

FOR SALE—BY L. F. HOLLANDS, NO. 109 DEARBORN-ST.:

$350—Lot at Lawndale, near C., B. & Q. Railroad, on Twenty-second-st.

$800 each—2 lots on Lill-av., near Lincoln-av.

$1,600—Lot fronting on Centre and Lincoln-avs.

$8,000—150 feet front on Fullerton-av., with large house; very cheap.

$350 each—2 lots on Laurel-av., near Diversey-st.

$2,500—5 lots on Burnside-st., corner Forty-seventh.

$4,000—House and lot on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.

$800 each—2 lots, west front, on Evans-av., near Forty-fifth-st.

$1,800—Cottage and lot on Lincoln-av., near Fullerton-av.

$75 to $150 each—Lots near Forty-ninth and Halsted.

$11,000—3-story stone-front house on Rush-st., near Indiana; well rented.

FOR SALE—

VACANT LOTS—WEST SIDE.

50x200, West Adams-st., east of Halsted, south front.

5 lots on Ashland-av., south of Twelfth-st., east front.

41x125, Adams-st., east of Honore, north front.

75x150, West Monroe-st., near Hoyne, south front.

25x125, corner Lincoln and Monroe-sts.

32x184, West Monroe-st., east of Jefferson Park, north front.

33x125, West Madison-st., east of Lincoln, south front.

12x100, West Madison-st., east of Aberdeen.

45x100, South Halsted-st., near Adams.

All of the above are well located and splendid building lots, and, as vacant houses are in great demand, no better time to build. Call and get our prices.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 163 CLARK-ST.:

Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., large two-story house and barn, lot 25x190.

Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st., small two-story brick house and lot, $3,000.

Portland-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., cottage and lot, $1,400.

Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st., two-story house, and lot 50x170.

West Taylor-st., near Centre-av., extra good brick house, and lot 25x125, at a sacrifice.

North State-st., good corner brick house.

Near Adams-st. and Hamilton-av., good two-story house, and lot 48x128, $3,500.

Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 33x125, $40 per foot.

Polk-st., near State, 50 or 100x100.

Butterfield-st., south of Twenty-ninth, 25x100, $800.

Wood and Taylor-sts., lots, $350 each.

FOR SALE—76x164, northwest corner Rhodes-av. and Thirty-fourth-st., $60 per foot.

100x180, northeast corner Ellis-av. and Brook-st., $90 per foot.

50x200 on Lake-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., fronting the lake, $80 per foot.

75x125 on Indiana-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., $60 per foot.

25x181 on State-st., near Thirty-fourth, $90 per foot.

48x113, with large frame house, east front, on Elizabeth-st., near Lake, $3,000.

No. 22 Newberry-av., with large house and barn, $3,000. REES, PEIRCE & CO., 99 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—72x173 FEET ON THIRTY-FIRST-ST., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., fronting south, on the corner of the alley, with a large two-story frame house. Price $7,200, cash.

200 feet on Michigan-av., east front, and 200 feet on Wabash-av., west front, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth-sts. $20 per foot.

50 feet on Dearborn-av., near Chestnut-st., east front, 150 feet deep. $165 per foot.

I have some of the best central improved business property on retail and wholesale streets for sale at prices so low it will net purchaser 8 per cent interest. I also have for sale fine residences on Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, and Calumet-avs. Inquire of

JACOB WEIL, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 95 CLARK-ST., first-class houses renting for 10 per cent, viz.: Stone-front house near corner Washington and Throop-sts., $6,000, rents $600; stone-front Loomis-st., near Jefferson Park, $4,800, rents $480; stone-front, corner lot, one block from Jefferson Park, $4,500, rents $480; stone-front Loomis-st., near Adams, rents $420, $3,500; first-class brick house and barn, Monroe-st., near Wood, $6,000; 3-story brick and brick barn, lot 25x180, Adams-st., near Wood, $6,500.

FOR SALE—VACANT PROPERTY—BARGAINS—

A fine corner on Ashland-av.

Deep lot, 25 feet front, Jackson-st., near Ashland-av.

50 feet, Jackson-st., near Robey.

50 feet, a fine corner on Monroe-st.

50 feet Congress-st., near Throop.

50 feet Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st.

A lot on Ashland-av., near Fourteenth-st.; must be sold. HENRY WALLER, JR., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—33 FT., EAST FRONT, ON PRAIRIE-AV., near Eighteenth-st. Very cheap. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WANT OFFER—SANGAMON-ST., near Adams, a well-built 2-story and basement brick house of 11 rooms; all improvements, barn, etc. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV., 25 OR 50 FEET, east front, near Chestnut-st., very cheap. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500, EASY TERMS, THE 2-STORY and basement brick residence No. 242 Laflin-st. ADOLPH HEILE, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WEST CHICAGO-AV. AND Superior-st., on very easy terms. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000 IF SOLD WITHIN 2 WEEKS, 150 feet on West Madison-st., running through and fronting 150 feet on Warren-av., near Albany-st. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF Twenty-third-st., 50 feet, west front, very cheap. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—132X200 FEET ON THE SOUTHEAST corner of Vincennes-av. and Forty-third-st. F. C. GIBBS, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—1248 PRAIRIE-AV.—FRAME COTTAGE, 10 rooms, lot 26x178 feet, $3,600, on very easy terms; possession at once. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—LOT 125X150 on LaSalle-st., near Schiller, $100 per foot. Apply immediately to PIERCE & WARE, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—4½ ACRES CORNER OF ASHLAND-av. and Thirty-ninth-st., river front. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 2-STORY COTTAGE and barn, lot 25x150, 262 Cottage Grove-av., between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-sts., and one lot 25x168 on State-st., near Fortieth. For terms inquire of L. F. SENFF, 202 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRTY-first-st., 25 or 50 feet, 182 deep, clear, at $80; Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., at $60 per foot; and other equally great bargains. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—LOT 25X200 ON OGDEN-AV. AT YOUR own price; also house and lot at a sacrifice. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 94 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—LAST LOTS AT THAT price—50 feet, west front, on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts., $750, $300 cash, balance 2 years at 7 per cent. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM COTTAGE AND BARN, 251 Forquer-st.

FOR SALE—44 FEET ON CANAL-ST., 44 FEET north of Adams-st.; want offer. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD, BETWEEN Vincennes-av. and Grand boulevard, south front, 200x150 feet; South Park and other special assessments paid. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE STORE ON WABASH-AV., north of Madison-st., on terms that will net 8 per cent to purchaser. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—EQUITY OF $40,000 IN $65,000 worth of first-class rental property on the North Side. D. L. BOONE, 20 Marine Bank Building, corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCES and lots in either division of the city. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—150X500 FT., North Branch, $75 per foot, full depth; was purchased four years ago for $35,000. D. L. BOONE, 20 Marine Bank Building, corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF COTTAGES AND lots on monthly payments. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—LOT 48X180, FRONTING west, 150 feet north of Thirty-first-st. JOHN W. MARSH, 152 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—55X130 FEET, NORTHWEST CORNER Halsted and Thirty-fourth-sts., $2,250. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—40X157 FEET ON North State-st., just north of Division, $100 per foot. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR A CLIENT—10 ACRES ON GRAND boulevard; a bargain. RUFUS C. HALL, attorney, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 1472 PORTLAND-av., $1,400. House and two lots, 5[illegible] Thirtieth-st., corner Garibaldi, very cheap. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 78 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT DOUBLE BRICK RESIDENCE, with corner lot, 50 feet front on avenue, near Twenty-second-st.; a bargain.

Elegant octagon stone-front residence, with side-yard, on Michigan-av., $25,000.

Fine stone-front, three stories and basement, on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.; a bargain.

Excellent stone-front, two stories and basement, on Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st.; $8,500.

Octagon stone-front, two stories and basement, Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st.; $4,800.

Stone-front, three stories and cellar; very deep; fine location on the South Side; $6,000; a bargain.

Fine double brick house, with large corner lot, on Ashland-av.; a great bargain.

Excellent octagon stone-front two stories and basement, on Ashland-av.; a bargain.

Good octagon-front brick, two stories and basement, on West Adams-st., $4,500, a bargain.

Fine octagon stone-front, very deep, corner lot, excellent location; very cheap.

Good stone-front, two stories and cellar, 22 feet wide; only $3,800. West Side.

Good brick residence, two stories, wide lot, fine location, Park-av.; $3,600.

Good frame house, two stories, deep lot; well located on West Side, $1,900; a bargain.

Fine brick residence, with lot 50 feet front, most desirable part of Dearborn-av.; cheap.

Excellent octagon stone-front, with corner lot, on North LaSalle-st.; cheap.

Octagon-front brick, two stories and basement, and high attic, near Lincoln Park; great bargain.

Good frame cottage, fine location, North Side; cheap.

Good frame building store and residence, southeast corner Curtis and Hubbard-sts.; rents for $30 per month; at a bargain.

HENRY WALLER, Jr., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—YOU CAN BUY DESIRABLE LOTS now less than ever again.

BARGAINS.

$80—Washington-st., near Leavitt.

$115—Adams-st., corner of Wood.

$110—Ontario-st., near Pine, in the neighborhood of the finest houses in Chicago; worth $150.

The above all would have south and east light in the D.-R. and K. of a two-story house.

$50—South front on Ellis Park (cost owner $125).

$125—Ashland-av., an elegant east-front lot.

$90—Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., east front, 50 feet; very desirable.

$10—Central Park lot (east of southern wing), faces east, near Madison-st.; worth now $400 each.

$10—South Park, two fine lots; worth $350 each.

HOUSES.

$4,600—Two-story marble-front near Jefferson Park (no basement).

$2,800—Two-story brick house, Monroe-st. (no basement), 8 rooms.

$2,250—A beautiful cottage on a corner, east light, bath and water closet; monthly payments.

$4,250—Park-av., near Union Park, a complete house; superb order.

$2,500—Ogden-av., a very desirable corner, near Adams-st.; good house. Terms unusually easy. Is making good business property.

Bargains in houses and lots in all parts of the city.

SPECIAL.

$80—Douglas-av. (Thirty-fifth-st.), near the monument, an elegant lot, facing south down Ellis-av., close to Drexel boulevard, the I. C. R. R., and horse cars. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST. PROPERTY.

Elegant stone-front building on fine corner at a bargain; rents for more than $4,000 per annum.

Good frame building, store, and residence above; will pay over 10 per cent income. $8,500.

Frame store and residence building, fine location, great bargain. $3,200.

42 feet near Leavitt-st., cheap.

Fine vacant lot east of Ashland-av. A large, vacant piece, fine location; the best bargain on the street.

HENRY WALLER, JR., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ERIE AND STATE-STS., 50X100 FT., corner, first-class location.

Superior and Cass-sts., 50x75 feet, corner.

Lincoln-av., near Sedgwick-st., 25x100 feet, cheap.

Several residences on North and South Sides, from $4,500 to $25,000.

West Madison-st., near Aberdeen, 25x120 feet, with buildings; well rented.

West Van Buren-st., corner Lincoln, 50x110 feet.

Jackson-st., corner Honore, 48x125 feet.

Twenty-second-st., between Wood and Lincoln, lots 25x125 feet each.

803 West Twenty-second-st., building two stories, and barn lot 25x125 feet.

F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY, CHOICE and cheaper by 10 to 25 per cent than it will be in spring. Madison-st., 30x125, with house, $3,000; 30x125 and store, $4,000; 25x200, with two houses, cheap. Elegant corner, 125 feet on Madison-st.; a fine investment. Adams-st., very fine, 50x183. Monroe-st., corner and inside lots, decided bargains. Warren-av., very choice 30-foot lots near Union Park. Ogden-av., corner Jackson-st., 57 feet; a sacrifice, only $50 per foot. Plans for fine set flats, etc., at office. Druggists want store here. I also have some very cheap houses and lots. H. A. OSBORN, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, MODERN improvements, No. 1022 West Adams-st., $2,400; 3-story marble-front house, modern improvements, No. 1455 Prairie-av., nice location, $4,500; No. 1143 Michigan-av., marble front, with all modern improvements, very cheap; several 2-story and basement brick houses opposite Congress Park, lots 25x156, at $2,500 each; a few lots on West Monroe-st., fronting north, near California-av., at hard-pan prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 WASHINGTON-ST.

100x200 on southwest corner of Lincoln Park and Diversy-st.; only $80 per foot.

23x150 on LaSalle-st., near Schiller.

30x150 on LaSalle-st., near Oak.

20x150 on Dearborn-av., near Maple.

25x80 on Dearborn-av., near Chicago.

106x150 on Dearborn-av., near Goethe-st.

50x100 on Huron-st., near Dearborn-av., south front.

Cottage and lot on Sedgwick-st., near Chicago-av.

Five lots near Lincoln Park entrance, $1,000 each.

Two-story and basement brick house with lot, one block from Lincoln Park entrance, $3,600.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHINGTON-ST.

No. 306 Orchard-st., 2-story brick, near Centre-st. cars, $3,000.

No. 497 Hurlbut-st., near Lincoln Park, lot 50x124, an elegant home at a bargain, $3,750.

100 feet, south front, on Wellington-av., near the lake, very choice neighborhood, paved street, near the park, $50 per foot, and other choice properties.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, HARRISON-ST., near Peoria, $3,000; brick house and lot 168 feet deep, Congress, near Morgan, $3,500; cottage and lot Jackson-st., near Throop, $2,500; one lot Harrison-st., near Robey, $800; 25 or 50 feet Jackson-st., near Laflin, $75 per foot; two lots Paulina-st., near Harrison, $900 each; 100x50 corner Monroe and Green-sts., $5,000. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—50 FEET ON Jackson-st., east of Ashland-av. Also some very desirable property on Ashland-av., Monroe and Adams-sts. EDWARD C. WALLER, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY CHOICE PIECES OF West Madison-st. property, improved and unimproved, at decided bargains; also the cheapest pieces of central business property now offered. EDWARD C. WALLER, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A TWO-STORY AND basement brick house on West Van Buren-st., for Ravenswood, Austin, or Oak Park residence. Address L 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WEBSTER AND RACINE-avs. and Jay-st. H. J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY J. GOODRICH, 51 MAJOR Block and 928 Cottage Grove-av.: Two brick dwellings on Cottage Grove-av., north of Forty-first-st., east front, 10 rooms each; deep lots; will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE NOT over 15 miles distant from the city—House of five rooms and lot 75x125 on Sheffield-av., near Lincoln-av. cars; a very desirable home. H. J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block.

FOR SALE—MODERN 3-STORY BRICK HOUSES—$3,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,800; 2-story, $1,500. Also suburban acres. JOHN F. EBERHART, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BY THE OWNER, A TWO-story frame house, barn, and 25-foot lot, 397 Dayton-st., within half a block of street cars. Address C. E. SIMMONS, Land Department of Chicago & Northwestern Railway, city.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS SEEKING INVESTMENT—40 feet on Halsted-st., nearly opposite Academy; cheap, on easy terms; must be sold. S. A. FRENCH, 92 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000—29 WISCONSIN-ST., NEAR Lincoln Park, 3-story and basement (swell-front) brick building, 21x52. PETERSON & BAY, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FINE COTTAGE AND LOT 26X180 feet on Calumet-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth-sts. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME OF THE BEST BARGAINS in houses and lots, from desirable little homes to elegant residences, in each division of the city, Hyde Park, and Lake View. Some very fine brick and stone-front residences on the avenues, South Side, from $3,500 up. Give me a call before purchasing. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO LARGE UNIMPROVED corner lots in neighborhood of Franklin and Adams st., very cheap. J. S. WHITE, 110 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—$4,500—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT octagon brick house, Adams-st., near Robey. $9,500, Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., 2-story stone front, 35 feet, 13 rooms. SLOSSON & CO., 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID COTTAGE ON WEST Side; all modern improvements. Northeast corner of Thirty-ninth-st. and Wentworth-av., 54x122, with two buildings. Cottage and lot at Lombard, Ill. Cottage and half-acre lot at Wheaton, Ill. 10 acres near Northwestern car-shops. 80 acres near Hinsdale. SCHUMACHER & LAUER, 236 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—PARTIES DESIRING TO BUY REAL estate on a rising market, for use or speculation, can find several choice bargains in either division of city with us. CHANDLER & CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500 WILL PURCHASE FIFTY FEET of land, with house, on South Halstead-st., near Thirty-third-st. L 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone 1384 Prairie-av. The two-story and basement stone 1463 Prairie-av. The two-story and basement brick 252 West Congress-st. The two-story and attic frame, with brick basement, 1468 Indiana-av., and other desirable residence property, cheap. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 78 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—3-STORY MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE on Forest-av., with all modern improvements, near Thirty-fourth-st.; a bargain. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—$35 PER FOOT—LOT 50X160 ON INDIANA-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.; cars in front; water, gas, etc. Only lot left. There are twenty new houses going to be built on this block in the next six months. It is the prettiest residence property, and the cheapest, offered now in the city, and you will miss it if you do not buy one of these lots. Three on Prairie-av. at the same price. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, No. 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—40X143 FEET, PARTLY IMPROVED, on State-st., near Hubbard court; this property can be had at a bargain. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—40X100 ON FOURTH-AV., WITH large brick stable. P. O'NEILL, 182 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 95 CLARK-ST., business block on East Chicago-av., $20,000; 40 feet on West Madison-st., with two stores, $12,000; store, Halsted-st., near Jackson, $6,000, rents $600; good improved property Wabash-av., north of Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHINGTON-ST.:

The southwest corner of Adams-st. and Centre-av., 97½x120, one of the choicest residence localities on the West Side, gas, sewer, water, street cars, good neighborhood, very cheap; would sell separate lots.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE that well-built story-and-a-half cottage 734 Congress-st.; 10 rooms in good order; large kitchen and closets; small amount of cash wanted if taken at once. If necessary, a tenant will be furnished until May 1 at $20 per month. Inquire at 50 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—NEW MODERN OCTAGON house, choice location, $4,000; $2,500 time. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT 340 WEST Congress-st.; a desirable location. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—TWO LOTS near Douglas Park. C. K. NICHOLS, 145 LaSalle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHINGTON-ST.

No. 1081 West Jackson-st., 2-story frame, choice neighborhood, near two lines of street-cars, only $1,600.

No. 38 Harvard-st., 2-story frame cottage.

No. 311 Ogden-av., near Harrison-st., very cheap, two-story frame, three rooms deep, $2,500.

No. 934 Milwaukee-av., 3-story brick store, well rented, at a great bargain, $6,000.

No. 11 Throop-st., 2-story and basement stone-front, very cheap.

No. 789 Adams-st., eight-room frame house, in good order; a bargain.

24 feet on Monroe-st., near Laflin, south front, at $125.

23 feet on Jackson-st., next to southwest corner of Honore, at $90.

Two lots on Taylor-st., near Lincoln, $500 each.

And other desirable property.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—100X161 ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Forty-seventh-st., east front, water, sewer, gas. Price, $25 a foot; easy terms. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT OCtagon front brick at Hyde Park, near depot, with furnace, carpets, and gas fixtures. Bargain. PIERCE & WARE, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR good farm lands, house and lot and two vacant lots at Oak Park. Box 83 Oak Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—21 22-100 ACRES NEAR THE LAKE shore, within 10 miles of the Court-House, at a bargain. L. KISTLER, Room 46, 92 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE WITH LARGE fruit, flower, and vegetable garden and 30 acres of fine land with every improvement necessary for a city family; locality most healthy; within one hour's ride of Chicago and frequent daily trains; might take house in city in part payment. Address L 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES AT EAST WASHINGTON Heights, only $225 per acre; cost $1,250 per acre. Also 6⅔ acres on Indiana-av., corner Seventy-first-st. Also several 5-acre tracts in and near Grand Crossing. H. J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK—GOOD 2-STORY house, large lot, will be sold cheap to parties wishing a home. CHANDLER & CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, EAST of the Union Stock-Yards, adjoining railroad track, fifteen acres or less. CHANDLER & CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCES AND LOTS IN Oakland on all the principal streets and drives. Also, some lots on Cottage Grove-av., Evans-av., Langley-av., Champlain-av., at prices from $15 to $30 per foot. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 928 Cottage Grove-av. and 51 Major Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—40 ACRES OF LAND FRONTING on Stony Island boulevard, at Seventy-ninth-st. Station within 200 feet; accessible by more than forty trains a day. Apply to ELLIOTT ANTHONY, No. 91 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND GROUNDS IN LAKE View, near the lake, at a bargain. Two lots one block east of South Park: want an offer. T. B. VAN WYCK, 144 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 95 CLARK-ST., 2 blocks containing 2,400 feet front on Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana-avs., corner of Seventy-fifth-st., $2 per foot; 100 feet on Michigan-av., north of Forty-seventh-st., $25 per foot; 200 feet corner Prairie-av. and Forty-seventh-st.; 200 feet on Forest-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., running through to Calumet-av.; want offer.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN PLACE 20 MILES FROM city, near depot; 1½ story house, 10 rooms, stone cellar, good barn and stable, cistern in house and barn, orchard and shade-trees; possession any time; only $2,000. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 163 CLARK-ST.:

160-acre extra fine farm, good improvements, 35 miles from city, on R. I. R. R.

80-acre finely-improved farm, 30 miles from city, on N. W. R. R.

80-acre improved farm, 90 miles from city, only $1,000.

320-acre improved farm, Madison County, Iowa, $25 per acre (clear); would exchange for good city property.

200-acre fine farm, 16 miles from city.

130-acre farm, 15 miles from city.

276-acre improved farm, Cedar County, Iowa; might exchange for good city property.

150 acres, the finest stock-farm in Kansas, near Topeka, extra fine stone house, stone barn 42x58, stone fence, and running water; would exchange for farm near Chicago, clear.

80-acre extra fine farm, McHenry County, Ill., $3,500.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$9,600—CHOICE farm—320 acres of land, within four miles of Omaha, Neb., a city of about 25,000 inhabitants, and within one mile of Fort Omaha, Military Headquarters Department of the Platte; one of the best stock farms in Nebraska, well watered, with abundance of timber Will sell for part cash and part dry goods or general merchandise. Apply at once to Box 490, Omaha, Neb., or to No. 19 Oak-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—$300—EIGHTY-ACRE FARM, 40 ACRES under cultivation, good log house of four rooms, barn for 12 horses, 20 acres timber, lasting water, etc., half-mile from depot, in Juneau Co., Wisconsin. Possession at once. This will sell, I know. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A 1,000-ACRE STOCK FARM, ONE OF the best in the State. The best of terms can be given. Apply to ELLIOTT ANTHONY.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN Walworth County, Wis., 2½ miles from Delavan, 240 acres; 180 acres under cultivation, 60 acres woodland and pasture; well watered; two houses and barns. REES, PEIRCE & CO., 99 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$2 PER ACRE—480 ACRES OF AS good farm land as there is in Wayne County, Neb.; will sell for $2 per acre if taken this week; after Thursday, $3 per acre; it is all prairie, and only three miles from county-seat; you cannot buy such land as this is of any one else for less than $5 per acre. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT GENEVA LAKE, WIS.—2 CORNER lots 60 feet front by 178 feet back, 20 rods east of the lake. All kinds of fruit; a sightly building spot. Address 429 West Lake-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR PROPERTY on the North and West Side, if sold at a bargain. Please leave me description. JOHN NELSON, No. 194½ Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—WE HAVE A CASH CUSTOMER FOR 50 feet on Michigan-av., between Jackson and Twelfth-sts. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT NORTH OF Twenty-fourth-st., between Stewart-av. and State-st., worth $1,200 to $1,400, for cash customer. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—I HAVE PURCHASERS FOR, AND can sell, houses from $2,000 to $7,000. Lots $40 to $100 per foot. Owners desiring to sell, please call. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH $1,600; will pay $400 in cash and 8 fine lots in Charles City, Ia., and $500 payable in 1, 2, and 3 years at 7 per cent interest. Located between South Park-av. and lake, Twenty-ninth-st. and city limits. Give number of house and street. D. CLARKE, No. 5 Groveland-court.

WANTED—TO BUY A LARGE LOT IN EITHER Englewood or Morgan Park; must be a bargain, and near the depot. Give full particulars. L 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A LOT ON INDIANA or Prairie-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st.; must be a bargain. L 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY WORTH FROM $10,000 to $25,000. Will assume, pay some money, and good clear property. J. L. LEE, 176 Washington-st., southwest corner Fifth-av.

WANTED—BY L. F. HOLLANDS, 109 DEARBORN-st.—Farm in Illinois. Send full particulars.

WANTED—PROPERTY IN HYDE PARK OR Lake, in exchange for a first-class saddle-horse. Address, giving location of property, L 59, Tribune.

WANTED—I WILL PAY CASH FOR A BARGAIN in a cottage and lot, on either Dearborn-st., Wentworth-av., or Butterfield-st., north of Thirty-fourth-st. F. C. GIBBS, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 30.

WANTED—200 FEET ON MICHIGAN, INDIANA, or Prairie-av., between Forty-seventh and Sixty-third-sts. F. W. SPRINGER, 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY—WE ARE HAVING a good many calls for it; owners wishing to sell leave description. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A PIECE OF PROPERTY for subdivision; also from 40 to 160 acres near the city. EDWARD C. WALLER, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON THE WEST Side, between Centre and Hoyne-avs., Randolph and Van Buren-sts.; not to exceed $3,500. We have a customer who will pay all cash. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED—320 OR 640 ACRES OF KANSAS OR Nebraska land for cash; give full description and lowest price. Address M 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A RESIDENCE LOT IN the North, South, or West Division, from $75 to $150 a foot. Address M 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOT 40 OR 50 FEET FRONT ON South Side, north of Harrison-st. preferred, to lease. H. P. CALDWELL, 3 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT AT OAKLAND, not over $2,500; it must be cheap; no fancy price; or will buy 25 or 50 feet well located, or 5 acres, in any portion of Hyde Park near depot or lake shore. Name location, price, and terms. Address M 63, Tribune office.

WANTND—WILL PAY CASH DOWN FOR HOUSE and lot on North Side. Address, with full particulars, N 57, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON MY PREMISES, 761 WEST SUPERIOR-st., a red cow, which owner can have by proving property and paying costs. CHARLES M'GHRE.

IF THE PARTY WHO TOOK SHOTGUN FROM Room 18, Otis Block, about 30 days since, will return same, I will pay more than gun is worth and ask no questions. H. WALLACE.

LOST—TO RECOVER RED POCKETBOOK, WITH inclosures, left on writing-desk at Palmer House yesterday noon, owner will divide money contents. T. H. CREGO, 12 East Adams-st.

LOST—FROM 747 WEST MADISON-ST., ON THE morning of Sept. 6, a light-red cow, with short horns, and a long rope around her head; $5 reward will be paid on her return.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, ON PRAIRIE-AV., near Twenty-ninth-st., a seal ring. A reward of $5 will be paid finder upon returning same to Room 13 Metropolitan Block.

LOST—SEPT. 4, POCKETBOOK, NAME INSIDE, on 12:20 Washington Heights dummy. Finder please leave it with conductor and receive reward.

LOST—A LOCKET CONTAINING PHOTOGRAPH of lady and baby. $5 reward will be paid on returning same to 262½ West Madison-st.

LOST—HALF-SPANIEL DOG NAMED JACK. Liberal reward if returned to 385 South Park-av.

LOST—SMALL SCOTCH-TERRIER DOG. LAST Sunday on North Side; name on collar, "A. Mackay." $10 reward on delivery of dog at stable 241 North LaSalle-st.

WILL THAT PERSON THAT TOOK THAT WATCH and other things out of the pocket of that young man on West Madison-st. or South Halsted-st., when he was out of his mind, four weeks ago, please return the watch, as it was a keepsake to him, and receive a reward, and no questions will be asked. WM. JACKSON, 145 Fifth-av.

$10 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF BLUE skye-terrier; weight 7 pounds; no questions asked. Cafe opposite McVicker's Theatre.

$50 REWARD—FOR WATCH TAKEN FROM Union Foundry, Sept. 1. No questions asked.

$50 REWARD—STOLEN, AUG. 30, FROM O'Callaghan Bros., 9 South Clark-st., a large brown mare, about 16 hands high, weighs about 1,200 pounds, in good condition, and carries her head straight out when driving; also a square-box top buggy, blue lining, patch on upper right corner of lining, leather cushion, buggy painted black, patent wheels, open blinds. No questions asked.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, CORNER Washington and Halsted-sts.:

740 West Lake-st., 11 rooms, house in good repair, with barn, only $25.

285 West Jackson-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, newly fitted up, $35.

773 West Jackson-st., a nice little cottage, $20.

77 Artesian-av., near Lake-st., 5-room cottage, $13.75.

75 Artesian-av., flat, 5 rooms, $10.50.

13 South Halsted-st., 4 rooms, $15.

5 new houses, 8 rooms each, corner of Jackson and Seely-av., will be ready by Oct. 1.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL, 86 WASHINGTON-st., several desirable houses, low to good tenants; also—furnished—one near Union Park, an elegant octagon marble-front; one in walking distance of the city; rental, the board of three persons.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH—FINE TWO-STORY frame dwelling-house, 7 North Page-st. Inquire at 5 North Page-st.

TO RENT—NO. 446 IRVING-PLACE, TWO-STORY and basement brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements. Very cheap to good tenant. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—AT NO. 719 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., corner of Hoyne, two-story and basement, octagon front, ten rooms. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front house, all modern improvements, fronting east on one of the finest parks in the city; West Side. Apply to W. D. HILLABRANT, 193 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—940 MONROE-ST., STONE SWELL-front, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, gas-fixtures, furnace, &c., in perfect condition. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—14-ROOM BRICK COTTAGE, TWO-story and basement, 18 South Green-st., near Washington, $40; 354 Lake-st., 7-room flat, $13.50. Apply at 381 Washington-st. L. R. HALL.

TO RENT—695 WEST ADAMS-ST., 2 STORY AND basement brick house, all modern improvements, ten rooms, $35. Key at 693.

TO RENT—285 WEST JACKSON-ST.—TWO-STORY and basement brick dwelling containing 10 rooms, in good order. E. C. COLE & CO., 140 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK, 8 ROOMS, WELL furnished, all improvements, to small family; adults preferred. Rent, $30. State size of family and references. Address L 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 865 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A TWO-story and basement brick octagon house, all modern improvements, 9 rooms. Apply at 859 West Jackson-st., or DUNSTAN & CO., 150 Dearborn, Room 16.

TO RENT—HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, in best part of West Side; also furnished rooms; extra nice flats on North Side. W. D. C. STREET & CO., 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE BRICK HOUSE NO. 832 WEST Monroe-st.; 10 rooms; in good repair; $25 per month. J. & J. M. GAMBLE, Room 5, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM BRICK HOUSE WITH MODern improvements, 150 Campbell-av.; $20 per month. J. T. DALE, Room 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS AND BARN. 884 West Madison-st. Rent, $20.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, PLEASantly situated on the West Side, to a small family of adults. Address N 35, Tribune office.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, LANGLEY-AV. and Forty-second-st. G. A. HOOK.

TO RENT—FURNISHED RESIDENCES ON AVEnues; also houses and flats. Call before renting, 10 to 1 p. m. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, TO RESPONSIble parties only. Call at 398 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, UNTIL MAY 1 OR LONGer, house, 837 Michigan-av., 10 rooms. Sound and gentle pony for sale cheap.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, FURNISHED HOUSE, 1596 Indiana-av.; line of street-cars. Apply at Room 4, 82 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1441 INDIANA-AV., TWO-STORY English basement brick house. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 13 JOHNSON-PLACE, TWO-STORY and basement brick house, $20. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house with ten rooms, 80 Thirty-second-st. Apply at 102 Washington-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, 3923 PRAIRIE av., near Thirty-ninth-st.; bath-room, hot and cold water, with barn, $25 per month. GEO. A. SPRINGER, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, 2-STORY and basement house. Board for rent if desirable. Call at 1737 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A NEW 2-STORY MARBLE FRONT house, all modern improvements, corner Twenty-sixth-st. and Calumet-av. A. W. CLARK, 290 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—NO. 5 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR Calumet-av., 3-story and basement marble front; also offices on first and third floors, northeast corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts. JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 151 Randolph-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.; sitting and bedroom on first floor. M 60, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A SIX-ROOM BRICK house, reasonable to responsible parties without children. 85 Stanton-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 426 AND 430 COTTAGE GROVE-av.; 8 rooms, water and gas, $15. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE ON MICHIGAN-AV., near Thirteenth-st., from Oct. 1; also furnished residence on Calumet-av. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED MARBLE FRONT, 15 rooms, to responsible tenants (564 Michigan-av.), or would rent part of house furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, GRAINED throughout; rent $30. 4202 Langley-av., corner Forty-second-st.

TO RENT—1046 MICHIGAN-AV., THREE-STORY and basement brick, with all modern conveniences, and large barn. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE TO SMALL family who will board owner; South Side. Address N 25, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—A VERY ELEGANT THREE-STORY-and-basement, octagon-front, brick residence, No. 255 East Indiana-st.; fourteen rooms, all modern improvements. T. J. KINSELLA, 152 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL NEIGHBORHOOD, ONLY half-mile from the river; handsome marble-front of 10 rooms, with every modern improvement and convenience, either furnished or unfurnished. Address K 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSES 498 HURLBUT-ST. and 503 Belden-av. M. PORTER, 14 Grant-place.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front house on Dearborn-av., between Oak and Maple-sts., possession Oct. 1. For particulars apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT — FURNISHED — PLEASANT BRICK dwelling, 2-story and basement, gas, hot and cold water, 10 rooms, besides pantry, bathroom, 2 water-closets, 2 store-rooms, and 3 closets; neighborhood and surroundings first-class. 495 North LaSalle-st. Rent, $60 per month.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 365 BELDEN-AV., with large lot attached, and one block west of Lincoln-av. cars.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 16, 90 LaSalle-st.:

SOUTH SIDE.

84 Vincennes-av., 3-story and basement stone front.

103 Vincennes-av., 2-story and basement stone front.

1812 and 1824 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement stone fronts.

1278 Indiana-av., second floor, five rooms.

Rooms for families, 112 and 114 Cottage Grove-av., $7 to $10.

No. 6 Groveland-court, two-story and basement brick, $15.

WEST SIDE.

Basement and first floor 519 South Robey-st., brick, $10.

530 and 532 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement stone fronts.

362 and 368 Park-av., 2-story and basement bricks.

742 West Lake-st., 2-story and basement frame.

668 West Madison-st., meat market.

300 Warren-av.—All modern improvements; low rent to right parties.

STORES.

187 and 189 Cottage Grove-av.

14 North Canal-st.

SUBURBAN.

Suburban property on the North Shore.

At Evanston—A 2-story frame dwelling at north end of University Grove, on bluff overlooking the lake; will be put in good order and rented very cheap.

At South Evanston—Two 2-story frame houses; will be put in good condition and rented at low rates.

At North Evanston, Glencoe, Highland Park, and Highwood—Pleasantly located residences at very low rates.

2-story frame, near depot, at Ravenswood, $15.

2-story frame, two blocks from Hyde Park depot, $15.

2-story frame, with lot 100x300, on Forty-seventh-st. (Kenwood Station) and Egandale-av.

Large brick and frame Gothic cottage, east front, on South Park, near Fifty-first-st., convenient to Indiana-av. and steam cars, with large lot and barn, in complete order.

2-story brick, cottage style, at Normal, Englewood, near the Normal School and depot.

TO RENT—A PARTIALLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, with boarders, in one of the best localities. N 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished. J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 171 LaSalle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON TWENTY-second-st., Lawndale, in perfect condition, $17. Now occupied by Mr. Jungi. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 78 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH ACRE OF ground, well improved, at Oak Park. S. DUNLOP, Room 28, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—GOOD BRICK SUBURBAN RESIdence, 12 rooms, 40 minutes' ride, until May or longer. J. W. MORSE, 57 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE IN LAKE VIEW; within 5 minutes' walk of two street-car lines, and most pleasantly situated; rent, $15; the furniture is for sale cheap. Address L 44, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMAN—SOUTH OCTAGON-front room, modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. 365 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—A NICE SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH ALcove, without board, on Washington-st., near Paulina. M 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND four closets, suitable for light housekeeping, in a brick block. Inquire at 328 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 91 ABERdeen-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR WITH BED-room to man and wife or gentlemen; first floor. 238 West Madison-st., Room 1, over Carson & Pirie's.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE family, with breakfast and supper if desired. Inquire at 325 Ogden-av., corner of Robey-st.

TO RENT—265 WEST MADISON-ST., WELL FURnished front room; two rooms if desired.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom, with use of bath and gas, without board. 61 South Elizabeth-st.

TO RENT—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, at 381 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT CORNER ROOM, WELL FURnished, private family; one or two gentlemen. 41 Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—442 ADAMS-ST.—AN ELEGANT-FURnished suite of two or three rooms, with private bath; also single room; all on parlor floor; one of the finest and best homes in all respects on West Side; directly opposite Jefferson Park.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side—Continued.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FURNISHED ROOMS IN THAT elegant marble-front terrace, facing Union Park, No. 20 Ogden-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP TO THE RIGHT PARTY, A SET of four nicely-furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Apply in store, 629 Lake-st.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH—FIRST FLOOR, CONtaining six elegant rooms, and $10 for second floor; fine two-story frame house, 24 Fillmore-st. Inquire at 505 Western-av.

TO RENT—SUITE OF SIX ROOMS, NO. 233 WEST Madison-st., suitable for housekeeping; rent low. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FURNISHED FRONT parlor to a couple of gents, one bath-room, one unfurnished front suite. Call at 730½ West Madison.

TO RENT—HANDSOME SECOND-STORY FRONT room, without board, to one or two gentlemen, near Jefferson Park. Address L 67, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM for one or two gents, in private family, at 43 South Elizabeth-st.

TO RENT—235 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—FINE furnished bed-rooms for gentlemen; strictly private family; modern improvements.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM ON West Side to a first-class transient party. L 62, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in a private family. 9 South May-st.

TO RENT—AT 28 ABERDEEN-ST., NICELY FURnished hall bed-rooms; price $1.50 per week.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, HANDSOMELY FURnished, gas, bath. 282 West Madison-st., first flat.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR, CONSISTING OF 3 or 4 rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in vicinity of Jefferson Park. Address M 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOUR NICE ROOMS AT 40 OGDEN-av., opposite Union Park; marble front; no children admitted. Apply in basement.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, CHEAP. 8 South Green-st.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF 10 NORTH CURTIS-st., 5 rooms, $13. Apply to J. B. HALL, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE, PRIVATE FAMILY, EXcellent locality, desirable rooms, with or without board; nice furniture in part payment. Address M 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—423 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., TWO furnished rooms, with board.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR A SINGLE gentleman. 335 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board. 177 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, HOT AND cold water, and bath-room, single or en suite; also barn to rent, cheap. Inquire at 312 West Washington.

TO RENT—AT 439 WEST MADISON-ST., A FURnished front parlor and two unfurnished rooms, with bath-room. First flat northeast corner of Throop-st.

TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSE-keeping; cheap to good parties. 186 Park-av.

TO RENT—2 HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, gas, bath, etc., to gentlemen only. 310 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—51 ASHLAND-AV., FRONTING PARK, alcove room and other rooms, with terms reasonable.

South Side.

TO RENT—A NICE, FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE room to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, without board, one door from Michigan-av. and north of Twenty-sixth-st. Address K 39, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM AT 94 DEARborn-st. Apply at Room 4.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT AND UNFURnished rooms, $6 and $7 a month. 744 State-st.

TO RENT—1171 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR THIRTY-first-st., a pleasantly-furnished front alcove room.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT board, to one or two gents; bath-room, home comforts, ten minutes' ride from Court-House; $8 per month. Address H, 151 South Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED for housekeeping; nice location. Call for five days at 240 Wabash-av., Room 15.

TO RENT—GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN PLEASant furnished rooms on reasonable terms at 310 State-st. Transients taken.

TO RENT—548 WABASH-AV.—SOME DESIRABLE rooms for light housekeeping. Changed hands Sept. 1.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN—ELEGANT ROOMS, newly furnished, front and back, double and small; private family. 469 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, at reasonable rates. Apply at Room 3, 47 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms on Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st., cheap to permanent parties. Address L 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS OF 4 TO 8 FOR light housekeeping, in good order, at 269 to 273 South Clark-st. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS AT 524 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVing a desirable modern brick house, furnished, would rent two floors to small family, or rent second floor with board. 41 Oak-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. and Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS in marble-front on Wabash-av., north of Thirteenth-st. Address M 67, Tribune office.

TO RENT—256 MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE FRONT, finest location in the city, large, cozy, furnished second-story front room; price reasonable.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN only. Apply at Room 6, northeast corner Lake and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, NICELY FURNISHED single rooms; private family. 472 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—[illegible] MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE PALMER House, furnished rooms, all front, for gentlemen. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, IN A FIRST-CLASS house, furnished and unfurnished rooms, for gentlemen and families. 564 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM FOR GENtlemen. 374 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms, second floor. 32 Indiana-av., near Thirteenth-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts. P. O'NEILL or janitor.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM on parlor floor. 473 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, hot and cold water; also unfurnished flat for housekeeping. 468 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT 10 PECK-COURT, WINDOWS fronting the lake, nicely-furnished rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS IN GOOD REPAIR; RENT $10 per month. 379 South Park-av.

TO RENT—922 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME FRONT and back rooms, suitable for gentleman, wife, or two gentlemen; house modern; family small.

TO RENT—FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS WITH hot and cold water, suitable for light housekeeping, at 843 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE CHAMBER; ALSO other rooms, 752 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR, 1105 PRAIRIE-AV., 5 rooms; modern improvements; pantries and closets.

TO RENT—302 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED rooms.

TO RENT—494 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS for light housekeeping on parlor floor.

TO RENT—THE PARLOR FLOOR OF 441 MICHIgan-av.

TO RENT (UNFURNISHED)—694 WABASH-AV.—Four nice rooms for light housekeeping; also, dining-room, kitchen, and bedroom, furnished; board of five persons permanent, and privilege of other boarders.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, in business centre. Rates moderate. Transients accommodated. 146 State-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED BEDROOM ON FIRST floor. 388 Calumet-av.; low to a good tenant. W. R. LORELAND.

TO RENT—HALF OF VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, very cheap, to responsible party only. Apply at 1 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS OR A FLOOR. 61 Twenty-second-st., corner Prairie-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT LARGE FRONT ROOM, unfurnished. 1030 Wabash-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—A NICE SOUTH-FRONT HALL BED-room; bath on same floor. 215 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—TWO VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH or without board. 217 North LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED ROOM for one or two gentlemen at 73 North State-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED FRONT rooms to gentlemen only. Call at 244 Superior-st., east of Clark.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT parlor, with or without board. 27 Pine-st.

TO RENT—CHICAGO-AV., NEAR DEARBORN-av., a large alcove room facing south, with all modern improvements, nicely furnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board. Reference required. L 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished, for two or three gentlemen. Apply in the store 423 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—85 LINCOLN-AV., NEAR Centre-st., one block from Lincoln Park, 2 front rooms en suite; also, 1 back room, furnished or unfurnished; hot and cold water, and bath.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, NEAR BUSINESS, TWO nice unfurnished floors, single or en suite, for light housekeeping; also a furnished basement. L 7, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT BED-room, private family. 163 North Clark-st., third floor, nearly opposite Clarendon House. References exchanged.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen. References exchanged. 78 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—10 RUSH-ST.—CLEAN, SUNNY, WELL-furnished rooms, single or en suite, for housekeeping to respectable parties, with references.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS AT No. 86 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE PARLOR floor, at 240 North LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED LIBRARY ROOM, with hot and cold water, for single gentleman. Inquire at No. 248 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—AN ALCOVE ROOM UNFURNISHED, except carpet, in a private family. 100 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM SUITable for one or two gentlemen, with or without board, at reasonable price. 184 North Clark-st., first flat.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, EAST AND south front, private family, location first-class. Address L 6, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING; marble front; centrally located. Address K 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN EXCHANGE FOR LATIN, French, or German teaching. Z 80, Tribune.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO quiet transients; $1 per day; location central. Address N 72, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE 6-ROOM FLAT, SOUTHwest corner Green and Washington-sts., with all modern improvements. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, 3 ROOMS, PANtry and closet. 82 Paulina-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FIRST FLAT, SIX ROOMS, five closets; new stone front, modern, pleasant surroundings. 543 Madison-st. Call to-day, or after 7 p. m. this week.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLATS CORNER OF MICHIGAN-AV. and Thirty-first-st. F. W. SPRINGER, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FRONT FLAT, MODERN IMPROVEments; one of the most desirable flats on South Side; 243 and 245 Wabash-av. F. A. STEVENS, 31 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TWO EXTRA FLATS, FIRST and second floors, four and five rooms each. D. D. GARLAND, 48 Thirty-seventh-st.

TO RENT—1486 MICHIGAN-AV.—FLAT OF SIX rooms, in good order. Also modern-furnished cottage of five rooms on Indiana-av. A. D. KYDE, Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—225 RUSH-ST., FIRST FLOOR, AND furniture for sale cheap—the flat of 5 rooms, with all modern improvements, situated in an excellent neighborhood; furniture in good order.

TO RENT—THREE-ROOM FLAT, MARBLE front, modern conveniences, strictly first-class building. JESSE HOLLADAY, Room 21 Ewing Block, North Clark-st.

TO RENT—579 EAST DIVISION-ST., FLAT FOUR rooms, closets, bath; brick house, modern conveniences.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BY J. C. SAMPSON & CO., REAL ESTate and Renting Agency, 171 LaSalle-st., Nixon Block:

STORES, LOFTS, ETC.

38 Randolph-st., three-story and basement building.

Five-story and basement building on Lake-st., near State.

Choice store and basement 144 and 146 Wabash-av.

Second, third, and fifth floors 118 and 120 Wabash-av., near Madison-st.

Five-story and basement building 56 and 58 and 60 and 62 Wabash-av., corner Randolph-st., from Jan. 1.

Second, third, and fourth floors 126 Franklin-st., 30x100.

Five-story and basement building corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

104 and 106 Madison-st., part of second and whole of third floor, 50x170.

23 Washington-st., three floors.

Choice store on Dearborn-st., near Madison.

Fine lofts on Dearborn-st., near Monroe, with steam power.

Store on South Water-st., near Fifth-av.

Three-story brick building on Fifth-av., near Jackson.

Store and basement on Lake-st., near Dearborn.

The five-story building on Wabash-av. formerly occupied by Field, Leiter & Co.

TO RENT—STORE AND RESIDENCE OF FIVE rooms, on reasonable terms. Corner of Gurley and Sholto-sts.

TO RENT—STORE ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Franklin; also three floors above the same; suitable for manufacturing, wholesale business, or hotel. Favorable terms. J. JOHNSTON, Jr., 110 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 631 AND 635 STATE-st. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—AT LOVELAND COLORADO, A NEW store building; new town on Colorado Central R. R.; old farming country; trade not overdone, country ahead of the town. Rent $25 per month. W. S. PHIPANY, Loveland, Col.

TO RENT—A FINE DOUBLE STORE, MARBLE front building, located at the corner of Archer-av. and Deering-st.; ready now. For further particulars inquire of JOHN STEPHAN, 663 Archer-av.

TO RENT—TWO BRICK STORES WITH ROOMS in the rear, at $15 per month, corner Twenty-fourth and State-sts. Inquire at 443 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—THAT WELL-KNOWN STORE NOS. 42, 44, and 46 Wabash-av., recently occupied by Durands & Co., 60x120 feet, 5 stories, with alleys all round, steam elevator, etc.; will be rented for term of years to responsible party. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE IN BRICK BLOCK southwest corner of Washington and Green-sts., cheap to good tenant. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A STORE IN GOOD LOCALITY—692½ State-st.

TO RENT—NOTICE TO COMMISSION MEN—A store in the best part of South Water-st., No. 182. Apply at 178 South Water-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE TO A FIRST-CLASS milliner. Location A No. 1, South Side. Address L 92, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE LITTLE STORES, NEWLY built, 91 and 93 Van Buren-st., corner of Fourth-av. Rent, $11.

TO RENT—STORES, LOFTS, ETC. J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 171 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE, 24X30, 1753 SOUTH Halsted-st., corner Thirty-eighth, terminus of street-cars. Apply on premises.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES FOR $10 AND UP—DESK-room, one high basement in fireproof block, corner LaSalle and Adams-sts. Inquire at 204 LaSalle, base't.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF FINE CORNER OFFICE—Fixtures and desk for sale. Inquire in office corner LaSall and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—CORNER BASEMENT OFFICE, NEAR the Board of Trade, $10 per month, steam, gas, and janitor included. WM. H. SAMPSON, 171 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY FINE OFFICE ROOMS very cheap. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 43, 116 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BUILDING 390 WASHINGTON-ST., corner Elizabeth, containing 25 rooms, also cellar, coal, and furnace rooms, specially designed for boarding-house; excellent location; reasonable to a good tenant. Call at 469 West Madison-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES a nicely furnished room on North Side; private family preferred. Address J H, 499 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes a well-furnished room in modern house on West Side, east of Ashland-av. and south of Randolph-st. Give terms and particulars. Address M 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED HOUSE. Location South Side east of State-st. Rent must be low; state rent or no attention will be paid to replies. K 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE ARE HAVING MORE calls for houses to rent than we can supply. Parties wanting good tenants can get them by leaving their houses in our charge. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN LITTLE HOUSE, neatly-furnished, for six months from Nov. 1; location must be South Side, between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fifth-sts., east of Wabash-av. Z 41, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF from twelve to sixteen rooms on North Side, or on avenue north of Twenty-second-st. Address N 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS suitable for housekeeping, in vicinity of Thirty-first-st. and Indiana-av., for gent and wife. Address N 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY FAMILY OF TWO, small cottage, or 4 or 5 rooms, for light housekeeping. Address, stating price, N 64, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FURNISHed room in a private family by two ladies employed during the day, situated south of Eighteenth-st. Address Z 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOTEL IN some good town by a practical hotel man, or would put experience against capital as partner. Address N 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON West Side to May 1. Address M 42, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—EIGHT TO TEN ROOM house, two floors, stone or brick, modern improvements, good location. May purchase furniture. Address M 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN A FURnished room with modern conveniences, meals served; or would rent private room near restaurant and pay for care and attention required. No boarding-house reply will give particulars. N 22, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping by a small family. Rent not to exceed $12 per month. Address M 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR small family from Oct. 1 to May 1. Will pay all the rent in advance; North Side preferred. Address L 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERATE SIZED house on South Side. Furnished or unfurnished. Address L 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 TO 6 UNFURNISHED rooms within 15 minutes' walk from Court-House. Address M 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF A FURNISHED house, by small responsible family of adults, or to keep for a family during the winter; South or West Side preferred. Address H 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house, good tenant, small family. Call at the Fidelity Safe Depository between 11 and 12. LEAHY.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON West Side; must be in good repair, well furnished and in first-class neighborhood. J. F. McAULEY, 183 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife an unfurnished first floor and basement on West Side. K 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife without children a suite of 3 to 5 furnished rooms with a private family, suitable for light housekeeping; must be in a good location on South or West Side. Address with particulars K 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 to 10 rooms; state terms and location. Address L 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SIX OR seven rooms, with barn. DR. DAY, Dentist, 133 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—IF YOU WISH TO FIND A 1 tenant for your houses, stores, lofts, etc., go to the oldest agency in the city. J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 171 LaSalle-st., established 1845.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN good neighborhood by A No. 1 tenant. Address M 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A TWO-STORY STONE front or frame house, 8 to 10 rooms. Rent from $30 to $50 a month. Address M 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, FLATS, AND stores. Have any quantity of calls that we cannot supply. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY PERSON HAVING A large room or two small ones and desirous of reducing rent can hear of an agreeable room-mate by addressing L 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE "A1" PROMPT-pay tenants waiting for houses on North Side, south of Division, suitable for two families; will pay $35 to $45. W. D. C. STREET & CO., 101 Washington.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR FURnished rooms for light housekeeping in good locality. Terms must be reasonable. Address N 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SMALL FAMILY, consisting of gentleman and wife only, a flat of 6 or seven rooms in desirable location. M 8, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE AND WELL furnished house for boarders; must be cheap; on the North or South Side. Address, stating terms, M 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping in vicinity of Ogden-av. and Van Buren-st. N 6, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 TRIBUNE BUILDING—

PRIVATE FAMILIES
HAVING ROOMS TO SPARE,
LEAVE DESCRIPTIONS WITH US.
NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS
CANNOT BE SUPPLIED
FROM PRESENT LIST.
ADDRESS GIVEN TO RELIABLE PEOPLE ONLY.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES LIVING IN VIcinity of Wood and Harrison-sts. wishing to take boarders, lodgers, rent rooms for light housekeeping or houses, please send in their names, with terms and description, to Rush Medical College. FRANK J. GOULD, College Clerk.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FARM OF 80 ACRES, more or less, within 30 miles of Chicago. Nationality Scotch. Address K 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURnished house on North or South Side for the winter or longer. L 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SEPT. 15, 3 OR MORE rooms, closets and water, for light housekeeping by gent and wife; prompt pay; permanent. References. State price and location. L 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 3 OR 5 rooms on West Side, completely furnished if possible; if not, partially so. Address, stating terms, location, etc., K 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY—A FLOOR of six or seven rooms, or cottage; rent not to exceed $23; north of Twenty-second-st., or same distance north or west. Address K 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED SUITE, 4 OR 5 rooms, for small private family, either division; also want furnished residence, $40 to $60. Address K 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARN ON SOUTH SIDE, north of Van Buren-st. J. M. W. JONES, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES to obtain, about Oct. 1, an unfurnished room without board in the vicinity of Rush and Ohio-sts.; reference unexceptionable. Address, with location and price, K 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife without children, three or four unfurnished rooms on West Side for light housekeeping; cooking done on an oil-stove. Address K 47, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT—THE CARE OF A NICELY furnished house for the winter at low rent, by a careful family of two. Address M 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF about 10 rooms, and board the owner; half mile of Union Park. Address M 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OR COTtage of about 8 rooms, on West Side, rent not over $25. Address L 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE ON North Side, within walking distance of Fullerton-av. bridge. Address N 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL TWO-STORY house or cottage on the West Side. Address L 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY—SMALL house; must have all modern improvements, and be in respectable neighborhood. If can find desirable house will be permanent; no children in family; pay in advance. Address L 10, Tribune office, giving location and price.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OR SMALL house on North Side. Address L 68, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIVE OR SIX ROOM house or flat, between Fullerton and North-avs.; vicinity of Lincoln Park preferred. Address L 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF FROM 4 to 8 rooms, in good order and pleasant neighborhood, for housekeeping, by a young married couple without children. Address L 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO GENtlemen, without board, two furnished front bedrooms, on Indiana-av., near Thirteenth-st., opposite Lake. Unexceptionable references required. Address M 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 OR 7 rooms, in Englewood. Please address, stating rent per month. M 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 6 or 8 rooms, on either Side. Address L 20, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS, ONE ALCOVE, MODERN improvements, for light housekeeping, in house with owner; South Side. L 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE ON WEST Side, or new flat, near Union Park. State terms and location. Address L 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE. Give full particulars and price. K 96, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, in private house in good locality, an entire floor comfortably furnished. Address L 18, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF A HOUSE OR flat of 4 or 5 rooms, unfurnished, in pleasant location on the West Side; private residence preferred. Call on or address JOHN R. MILLS, 220 East Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ON FURNIture without removal, pianos, or other valuables. Reduced rates, no commission. Describe security. Address L 82, Tribune office.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, machinery, etc., without removal, and other good collaterals. W. H. KING, 89 East Madison-st., Room 6.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos, and other securities, at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

ANY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FURniture, pianos, etc., without removal. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

A 1 COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COLlaterals, mortgages, and other securities bought and sold. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., 110 Fifth-av.

ACCOUNTS IN FIDELITY, STATE, AND GERMAN Savings Banks bought; highest price paid in cash for same. J. T. HUMAN, 170 Washington-st.

APPROVED LOCAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS for investment, city and county scrip bought, broken bank claims cashed, and money to loan, by E. S. HUNT, Broker, 110 Dearborn-st., near Washington.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ALL SAVINGS-BANK BOOKS, RECEIVERS' CERtificates, county orders, and city scrip bought and sold, and loans negotiated, by IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal, and other good securities. W. N. ALLEY, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

CALL ON E. S. HUNT, SECRETARY OF THE Chicago Enterprise Gold & Silver Mining Company, at 110 Dearborn-st., and see samples of ore direct from the mines.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE INSURance policies. D. W. SUTHERLAND, 85 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—25, 50 OR 75 SHARES of the Dyer Silver Mining stocks at Leadville, Col. Apply to J S Y, 407 West Madison-st.

I WILL PAY 10 PER CENT FOR $250 FOR SIX months. Address W 67, Tribune office.

LOAN WANTED—$6,000 FOR 5 OR 10 YEARS ON first-class farm, situated between and very near two large towns, 35 miles from Chicago. N. BARNES, Agent, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

LOANS, LARGE OR SMALL, MADE ON FURNIture, horses, carriages, machinery, etc., without removal or publicity, at lowest rates. 59 Reaper Block.

LARGE AND SMALL SUMS TO LOAN ON REAL estate at 7 per cent. Endowment insurance and mortgages wanted. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 78 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY in sums of $5,000 to $50,000, at lowest rates; applications promptly attended to. JOHN W. MARSH, Rooms 6 and 7, 152 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, machinery, and other good securities. 100 Dearborn-st. K. WINNE.

MONEY TO LOAN—$5,000 AND UPWARDS AT 7 and 8 per cent, on improved and unimproved real estate. J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 171 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 6, 7 AND 8 PER CENT INterest (according to amount and security) on improved city property. J. & J. M. GAMBLE, Rooms 5 and 8, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

THE PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIation, 90 Washington-st., loans money on long time and low rates of interest, with the privilege of repaying the loan and interest on it in small monthly payments. This institution has been doing business in Chicago for six years, and is similar to the large and very successful Building Associations of Philadelphia, which have had a prosperous existence of over thirty years. Has some $200,000 now loaned out on bond and mortgage. No commission charged on loans, and interest as low as the lowest. Refers to borrowers in all parts of the city.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $1,500 TO $3,500 CASH IN hand, at 7 per cent; no charges or commissions. JOHN MILTON OLIVER, Room 37, No. 97 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—$15,000 CASH IN HAND; WANT loans in small amounts of $2,000 and $3,000 on brick, inside property, 7 per cent; want $1,000 on 50 feet, with good two-story frame, 8 per cent; want $8,000 on one of the best farms in Illinois, 7 per cent. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, cor. Washington and Halsted.

TO LOAN—$8,000 ON FIRST-CLASS INSIDE IMproved at 7 per cent. B. A. ULRICH, basement 59 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—A SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY AT reasonable rates on furniture or other good collaterals. Address L 91, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—$75,000 ON FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED city real estate in sums of $10,000 and upwards at 6 per cent (to principals only); small sums at 8 per cent. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE, IN SUMS OF $500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, and upwards, at lowest possible rates. DUNSTAN & CO., Room 16, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000, $3,000, $5,000, 7 PER CENT; $1,000, $1,500, 8 per cent. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

WANTED—$2,000 ON PROPERTY WORTH FIVE times the amount of loan, to extend business now in active operation and making money; loan must be for two years, and at low rate of interest. Thorough investigation will be afforded. Address, giving real name, N 7, Tribune office, for five days.

WANTED—$3,300 ON 60X170 FEET, WITH IMprovements, on West Adams-st., three or five years, at 7 per cent. A No. 1 security. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—LOAN OF $30,000, LONG TIME, on South Side business property. Address N 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—$500 ON CHATTEL SECURITY FOR 3 months. Address L 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN OF $300 ON FOUR LOTS IN the city for two years. Address L 97, Tribune.

WANTED—$7,600 ON WEST MADISON-ST. BUSIness block. Also, $3,000 on choice brick residence, South Side. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

7 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on good city property and improved farms. W. M. WILLNER, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

$300, $700, AND $900 TO LEND AT 8 PER CENT and expenses, on Chicago real estate. No commissions. Mortgages bought. WILL H. MOORE, 150 Dearborn-st.

$1,500 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROPERTY in the city at 8 per cent. H. M. BACON, 38 Portland Block, 107 Dearborn-st.

$3,000 OR $2,500 WANTED UPON A FINE suburban residence worth $6,000. Apply to GEO. H. HESS, 50 Dearborn-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON CITY property, at 7 and 8 per cent. No commission. E. GRACE, southeast corner of Clark and Jackson-sts.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS IMproved business property at current rates. MANIERRE & PRENDERGAST, attorneys, etc., 81 Washington-st.

MILK.

The Week's Work of the Health Department.

A Raid on the Sophisticators Begun---Sawyer's Examinations.

Names of the Culprits, and the Extent of Their Shortage.

A Relentless Prosecution to Be Begun This Week.

Remarkable Improvement in the Quality of the Milk Within a Day or Two.

The past week has witnessed, and THE TRIBUNE has faithfully chronicled the news concerning, a revival of the Health Department's crusade against the swindling sophisticators of Chicago's milk supply. Dr. De Wolf, the Health-Commissioner, has had some important reforms on hand in his time, and has followed them up with an energy and a determination that presaged, deserved, and culminated in victory. But it is questionable whether he has ever tackled a more wide-spread evil, a more brazen fraud, a matter in which the entire community has, or ought to have, a more vital interest, than this subject of milk-adulteration. For it is a subject that appeals not only to the health but to the pocket of the consumer,—a question of sanitary as well as economic importance. In a word, the average milkman deals out an article which, as food for infants, is calculated to become absolutely injurious, and as an article of commerce is a cheat and a fraud, in that it is not what it purports to be,—real milk,—but a base substitute containing just enough milk to give it color and consistency, and the proper proportion of water to prevent detection, and to make the sale a source of profit to the vender.

As stated at the outset, the present move against the grand army of milk-sophisticators is a revival of the previous vigorous crusade against this class of adulterators. Like most wrong-doers, they need an occasional—it should be more frequent—shaking up and turning over, for it is only by a constant and an unrelenting inspection that their avarice, their indifference to the rights of their customers, their absolute and sublimely-lofty disregard for human life, can be kept in check. A year or so ago the adulterations of the milkmen were carried to such a pass, and the mortality among children became so high, that the matter was taken in hand by the authorities, who had a series of analyses made and

THE CULPRITS FOLLOWED UP SO SHARPLY

that they were for the time being scared out of their wickedness, and for a time consumers noticed a wonderful change in the quality of the milk furnished them. It actually, when left alone over night, had cream upon it. But latterly there has been a letting-up on the part of the city officers, and the greed of the milkmen again asserted itself. For months back there have been constant complaints by private citizens that the quality of the article furnished them was not what it should be. They have growled and grumbled to the milkmen who supplied them, and threatened to make a change, the result being that for a day or two the quality of the milk furnished them decidedly improved, and then it fell off again. Some three weeks ago, Dr. De Wolf determined to revive what the milkmen delight to call the "excitement," and to bring the evil-doers up with a sharp and sudden turn. The first step was to secure bone-fide samples of the milk actually furnished consumers, and to have it examined. Milk-Inspector Barr was instructed to look after the selection of the samples and to report to Dr. Edward Warren Sawyer, one of the Medical Inspectors of the South Division, and a most competent analyst, who was selected to make the examination.

THE SAMPLES WERE OBTAINED WITH GREAT CARE,

after the Milk Inspector got his eyes open to the familiar trick the milkmen have of carrying certain cans of honest milk, to be used only in serving the most particular and the most troublesome customers, and in cases of emergency, and certain other cans of alleged milk to be served out to the common run of milk-buyers, and when no suspicious eye rests on them. The dealers selected to commence on were twenty-eight out of the number who supply milk to the people on the South Side,—the dwellers on the avenues,—and the samples which the Milk Inspector very quietly had purchased were specimens of the very same milk that the drivers actually delivered. In other words, to make it even plainer, the identical can which supplied milk to customers supplied a sample for Dr. Sawyer's inspection. The last possible excuse of the milk-dealer—that the samples were not properly selected, and that he was not given a fair show—was thus completely taken away. In order to

OBVIATE ALL POSSIBILITY OF COLLUSION,

however remote, between the Milk Inspector and the analyst, the former did not divulge to the latter the names of the dealers from whose wagons the samples were taken. What he did do was to enter up in each book the number of each sample bottle, and, opposit it, the name of the dealer from whom it came. The numbered bottles were passed over to Dr. Sawyer; the book was kept in the Milk Inspector's possession, and the Doctor received no hint or intimation concerning the source of the samples which he proceeded to examine. It was nearly two weeks ago when he commenced work on them. The method of examination which he followed, and which has received the unqualified indorsement of Prof. Haines, of Rush Medical College,—than whose testimony there is nothing higher,—will best be understood from

THE DOCTOR'S OWN DESCRIPTION,

as detailed to a TRIBUNE reporter in his own words:

"We set a portion of the milk," said Dr. Sawyer, in describing the way he went to work, "for cream. We do that early, because we are obliged to let the milk stand twelve hours. Now, here comes in an objection from the milkmen. 'Why,' they say, 'of course that milk will become sour. It will become sour before your cream comes to the top.' Well, I answer that in this way: I first make it a little alkaline, with bicarbonate of soda, and add a little common salt. Now, this portion of the milk which is to be set apart for cream is diluted with an equal volume of distilled water, and is then poured into a creamometer,—a glass tube or bottle graduated into a hundred parts. The creamometer is filled up to zero with this diluted milk and put into a room where the temperature is kept at as near 70 as possible, that being the most favorable for the setting of cream. Gradually the cream rises to the top. At the end of the twelve hours it can be read off from the carefully graduated scale, the result is multiplied by two,—since we have diluted the milk with an equal volume of water,—and this gives us the percentage of cream by volume in each sample of milk. Pure milk in this vicinity yields from 12 to 16 per cent, by volume, of cream. Now, the next step is

THE SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF THE SERUM

of the milk. So the second portion of the milk—that not set for cream—is heated over a sand-bath to the boiling point. Diluted mineral acid is added, drop by drop, to this heated portion until the caseine separates as a firm curd. Now, then, this is filtered, and what runs through the filter is the serum. The latter is put into a refrigerator and reduced to a temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, and its specific gravity taken while it is at that temperature. The specific gravity of the serum of pure milk should be 1029 or 1030, and the average of these samples which I have been examining is 1022. Now, from my experiments, we find that the specific gravity of the serum indicates in a truthful manner the amount of water that has been added to the milk. Thus, a sample showing a specific gravity of 1025 would indicate that at least 15 per cent in volume of water had been added."

"WHERE DO YOUR MICROSCOPIC TESTS COME IN, DOCTOR?"

"If there is any sediment at all in the bottom of the bottle, after standing for twenty-four hours, I examine that sediment with great care to judge of the cleanliness of the milk,—its freedom from cow-hair, dirt, etc., etc. Besides that, we get from the microscope an idea of the size and the number of the butter-globules, which, indeed, constitute the real richness of the milk."

Dr. Sawyer completed his examination of twenty out of the twenty-eight samples last Tuesday. Wednesday morning he put his notes in shape, and in the afternoon submitted to Dr. DeWolf the following decidedly interesting and highly important

REPORT OF HIS TWO-WEEKS' WORK:

CHICAGO, Sept. 3, 1879.—*Oscar C. DeWolf, M. D., Commissioner of Health*—SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have examined the samples of milk, twenty in number, submitted to me by Inspector Barr.

The following are the results of the examination:

The first seven samples were received and examined on the 25th ult.

For the purpose of comparison I may say that pure milk in this vicinity yields from 12 to 14 per cent, by volume, of cream. The serum of such milk has a specific gravity of 1029 or 1030 taken at 60 deg. F. A lower specific gravity shows conclusively that water has been added to the samples in question.

Sample 1—Cream, by volume, in twelve hours....7
Specific gravity of serum........1023
Deprived of one-half its cream and watered.
Sample 2—Cream........7
Specific gravity of serum........1022
Deprived of one-half its cream and watered.
Sample 3—Cream........11
Specific gravity of serum........1024

The volume of cream from this sample more nearly approximates the standard, but the specific gravity of the serum indicates that a little water has been added.

Sample 4—Cream........6
Specific gravity of serum........1025
Skimmed and watered.
Sample 5—Cream........7
Specific gravity of serum........1025
Skimmed and watered.
Sample 6—Cream........8
Specific gravity of serum........1023
Skimmed and watered.
Sample 7—Cream........8
Specific gravity of serum........1023
Skimmed and watered.

The seven following samples were received and examined on the 27th inst.:

Sample 8—Cream........8
Specific gravity of serum........1022
Skimmed and watered.
Sample 9—Cream........8
Specific gravity of serum........1022
Skimmed and watered.
Sample 10—Cream........6
Specific gravity of serum........1023
Skimmed and watered.
Sample 11—Cream........8
Specific gravity of serum........1025
Skimmed and watered.
Sample 12—Cream........6
Specific gravity of serum........1024
Skimmed and watered.
Sample 13—Cream........6
Specific gravity of serum........1025
Skimmed and watered.
Sample 14—Cream........7
Specific gravity of serum........1027
Skimmed and a little water added.

The following six samples were received and examined on the 29th ult. In explanation of the interruption in the series, I would say that the bottle marked 17 was broken by the Inspector accidentally; consequently this sample was not examined:

Sample 15—Cream........4
Specific gravity of serum........1023
Deprived of at least three-fourths of its cream, and water added.
Sample 16—Cream........6
Specific gravity of serum........1020
Skimmed and watered.
Sample 18—Cream........5
Specific gravity of serum........1022
Skimmed and watered.
Sample 19—Cream........5
Specific gravity of serum........1024
Skimmed and watered.
Sample 20—Cream........6
Specific gravity of serum........1022
Skimmed and watered.
Sample 21—Cream........6
Specific gravity of serum........1020
Skimmed and watered.

A review of these results shows that, without one exception, these specimens have been illegally tampered with.

If I may be permitted a single comment, it is that such universal depravity on the part of the milk purveyor as is shown by this examination must elicit at the same time the interest of the moralist, the sanitarian, and the economist. Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD WARREN SAWYER, M. D.,
Medical Inspector, South Division.

The next thing to ascertain was

THE NAMES OF THE MILK-DEALERS

who were responsible for such samples. This interesting bit of information was obtained from the Milk-Inspector, and the consuming public, by putting the report and the list together, will be edified, if not delighted, when it discovers what sort of milk it has been getting at the hands of dealers whom it universally supposed were above suspicion. The list, to which has been added the residences or places of business of the milk-venders, as revealed by the directory, shows up as follows:

Sample.	Name.	Place of business.
1	J. H. Wilson	1538 Wentworth av.
2	I. J. & W. J. Mix	342 Calumet av. and 46 Fourteenth st.
3	J. G. Clinnin	191 Twenty-ninth st.
4	G. C. Jackson	1029 Wabash av.
5	P. A. Newton	127 Third av.
6	C. D. Talcott	1344 State st.
7	D. Keleher	776 Wabash av.
8	F. W. Rackow	1544 Wentworth av.
9	James E. McGovern	399 Third av.
10	C. S. Wilcox	74 Twenty-second st.
11	H. F. Cupp	Wentworth av., near Forty-third st.
12	F. E. Sargent	1406 Butterfield st.
13	William Lange	1355 Dearborn st.
14	J. Soltow	196 Forest av.
15	J. H. Talcott	644 Wabash av.
16	William Brandeau	25 Barbour st.
18	J. H. Duffy	868 State st.
19	G. H. Fisher	Twenty-ninth and Wallace sts.
20	J. Zable	105 Archer av.
21	William Picker	1018 LaSalle st.

As has been stated above, the dealers whose names are included in the foregoing black list are of the better class,—the class whose patronage is mainly confined to the avenues on the South Side. Out of the twenty samples there was but one—No. 3, bought of J. G. Clinnin—which had anywhere near the proper percentage of cream. But, even in this case, the specific gravity of the serum indicates that a little water was used to prevent the milk, possibly, from becoming too rich for the delicate stomachic arrangements of the consumers. The showing presented by Dr. Sawyer's report is probably

A FAIR EXPOSITION

of the quality of the milk purveyed to Chicago consumers by the so-called better class of dealers; for, under the rule of the same price for the so-called best milk, viz.: seven cents a quart, it is not to be supposed that one of the better class is going to be rash and foolish enough to furnish a better quality of milk for the same money than his brother dealer. To settle all doubts on this head, however, it is not proposed to let the good work of inspection stop at the South Side. Samples will be selected indiscriminately from all sorts of dealers in the various parts of the city, and the inspection will be as general as it is searching. Assuming, however, that the milk which Dr. Sawyer has just examined is a fair average sample of that dealt out to the better class of people by the better dealers, what is to said of the stuff shoved off on the poorer classes at five cents a quart?

AND AS FOR THE EXTENT OF THE SWINDLE,

some commensurate idea may be gained on that point from the statistics—unfortunately incomplete—regarding our milk supply. In 1877 Chicago had a Milk Inspector who kept a careful record of the amount of milk brought into the city by the various railroads, the amount produced in the city, and the amount brought in by wagons from certain suburbs. In 1878 there was no Milk-Inspector. This year there is one, and the statistics will be forthcoming at the end of the twelvemonth. But the figures for 1877 are instructive. The Chicago & Northwestern brought in 15,949,296 quarts; the Chicago & Pacific, 4,997,472; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 3,483,072; the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, 1,589,536; the Chicago, Pittsburg & Cincinnati, 350,420; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 1,090,944; and the Illinois Central, 416,096. Then there were produced in Chicago, 2,980,592 quarts. Hyde Park, Lake, Jefferson, Lake View, and Cicero brought in 934,400 quarts. In all, there were received and used 31,783,178 quarts of milk in one year. At five cents a quart, $1,589,158 was paid for milk in that year. With the natural increase in population, the demand and the supply have of course kept pace. At a low estimate, 10 per cent of the so-called milk brought to this market is nothing but water. In addition to that there is the further separation of cream, by the skimming process, and the sale of that luxurious article at 25 cents a quart, when, in theory, the consumer who pays seven cents a quart for his milk is supposed to get, and is entitled to get, all the rich deposit in the shape of cream that would naturally be found on the top of it. With the opportunities for fraud which are found in this particular business the average milkman, unless checked in his mad career, would seem to have the softest kind of a thing of it, so to speak. Probably the annual swindle amounts to half a million dollars.

BUT THE CHECK IS ABOUT TO BE APPLIED,

and with uncompromising vigor, too. As stated at the outset, it can only come through constant, unrelenting inspection, followed up by sharp, active prosecutions. There is a certain city ordinance of the most cast-iron character whose usefulness in rewarding culpable milk-dealers according to their just deserts has previously been demonstrated. It provides, in brief, that any person found delivering or having in his possession milk that has been watered or tampered with in any way—and this means skimmed milk—shall be liable, upon conviction, to a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $50. This most stringent ordinance will be relied upon, as before, in the new crop of prosecutions to be commenced. It is quite likely that the new State law, which went into effect July 1, will also be brought into requisition, and that the coming Grand Jury in the Criminal Court will grind out a batch of indictments which will strike terror to the hearts of the evil-doers. The first section of

THE NEW LAW

provides, in brief, that if any one adulterates milk with water, or knowingly sells milk from which cream has been taken without the purchaser being told, or milk from which the strippings have been withheld, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, for which he shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $100, or be confined in the County Jail not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the Court. The practical difficulty to be met, at the outset, lies in the ability to prove that all these forbidden things were done "knowingly," and concerning the artful insertion of that qualifying phrase the milkmen are supposed to know rather more than it is discreet to give away. But the circumstances and conditions attending individual cases will of course be taken into consideration by the Grand Jury, and it is safe to assume that no indictments will be returned that cannot reasonably be relied upon to "stick." The next two sections, which relate respectively to keeping diseased cows and the necessity for marking cans, vehicles, etc., are well enough, and contain no such loop-hole as the first.

THE FOURTH SECTION

is likewise of the cast-iron character, and is apt to prove an additional terror to evil-doers. It provides, in brief, that any person who offers for sale any milk from which the cream, or any part of it, has been taken, must offer it for sale and sell it as "skimmed milk," and not otherwise, and must have each can in which the milk is carried or exposed for sale plainly and conspicuously marked with the words "skimmed milk." Any person violating this section is subject to a fine not exceeding $50 for each and every violation.

But the supposed hand of the milk-dealer—the dealer in country milk as distinguished from distillery milk—is seen in the sixth section, where, in one place, it thus rides over the opinions of many of the best chemists and microscopists in the land: "Any milk that is obtained from cows fed on distillery waste, usually called 'swill,' or upon any substance in a state of putrefaction, is hereby declared to be impure and unwholesome." The legal geniuses of the last Legislature apparently thought themselves "bigger than all science" when they allowed that to go on the statute-books. But there it is, in direct conflict with the opinions and discoveries of men who have tried for years to find anything in so-called distillery milk that isn't contained in country-fed milk. It is safe to say that this section will not be relied upon in the coming prosecutions, except by the defense, who, with expert testimony arrayed against it and them, will not be apt to make much out of it.

It was expected that

A NUMBER OF SUMMONSES

would be issued yesterday for the milk-sophisticators, but the day passed without it. They couldn't very well have been served anyway until Monday, so that the delay amounts to nothing. These summonses are returnable in not less than five days, so that the cases will not be reached before the end of the coming week at the earliest, and very probably not until the early part of next week. When they do come up, however, they will be prosecuted with more energy and vigor than the defendants will probably care to witness. It is the intention now, it appears, to let Clinnin go, so far as the showing of this latest examination is concerned. His sample, in fact, was the best of the lot, containing, as it did, 11 per cent of cream, while the standard is from 12 to 14. Dr. De Wolf and Dr. Sawyer are inclined to think that his milk came from "a possible cow," and, the percentage of cream being so unusually high as compared with the others, he will be let alone. This is the only exception, however, in the list.

Some of the milk-dealers, smarting under THE TRIBUNE's exposure, called on Dr. De Wolf yesterday morning and protested that, however bad others might be, they were milk-venders in whom there was no guile, and in whose milk there was no water. And it is noticeable that, all of a sudden,

THE QUALITY OF THE MILK FURNISHED CONSUMERS

has improved most wonderfully. Dr. Sawyer, who has completed his examination of the seven remaining samples out of the twenty-eight, and who is working on twenty-four new ones, with a prospect of reporting on the whole thirty-one next Thursday or Friday, states that, among the fresh sample submitted THE TRIBUNE's articles on this subject, he has already found two that contained 14 per cent of cream. But this same sudden improvement has been noticed on previous occasions,—after a wholesale stirring up,—and nobody need be deceived. Without some good wholesome prosecutions the evil will never be checked to any conceivable extent. Some of the dealers—the ones who are at present protesting rather too much—undertook yesterday to impress upon Dr. DeWolf the propriety of his investigating their milk as it arrived at the depots, for the purpose of showing the community that they were good, honest fellows. The Doctor rather plainly told them that it wasn't the duty of government to protect special dealers, but to protect the community against imposition, and that, if they desired to go into the vindicating business, the best thing for them to do was to organize an honest milk-dealers' association, or something of that sort, have their milk inspected by some competent, reliable chemist, whose word would mean something, and then see to it that no dishonest vender was countenanced by their body. As the Doctor further pithily remarked, he proposed to make it to their interest to protect themselves. Whether they will take this common-sense view of the situation or not remains to be seen.

Dr. De Wolf has received as much as

A BUSHEL OF LETTERS

from the North and West Sides from persons wanting to know why in heaven's name he don't investigate the dealers in those divisions. It is only necessary to state that the samples on which Dr. Sawyer is now working are samples selected by the Milk-Inspector from all parts of the city, and that the results of his examination will be made known during the week.

The next move will be made on such of the grocers as are suspected of carrying the watering process to even a greater extent than the dealers. It may seem incredible, but in some cases it is undoubted, that, as regards the science of sophisticating, they can give the dealers points and then beat them at their own game.

LAST LOVE IS BEST.

What care *I* if you have loved before,
So that you love *me*—love me *best* and *last*?
Nor would I ask you to forget the ties
That bound your heart to happy days now past.

'Tis the remembrance of the loves that were
By which your heart can gauge its love for me:
E'en as my own throbbed at another's touch,
Beats it more quickly now 'mid thoughts of thee.

I know that you have whispered oft before
The same sweet nothings you breathe to me *now*;
I know your lips have passionately pledged,
In other moments, Constancy's fond vow;

I know that there are tender mem'ries still
That speak to you of happiness gone by;
I know that, in its deepest depth, your soul
Hath hidden feelings that may never die:

Yet care I not if you have loved before,
So that those loves are but in mem'ry past;
Nor do I ask you to forget those dreams
Now that you love *me*—love me *best* and *last*.

"THE MAPLES." OWEN M. WILSON.

Another investigation has proven beyond doubt that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the best medicine for teething children. Price 25 cents a bottle.

TAILORING.

Geo. W. Mathews
Has just returned from
LONDON AND PARIS.
Fall importations of Woolens received.
161 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

P. & J. CASEY,
41 & 43 FIFTH-AV.,
Have for sale some fine Black Walnut Bank Counters, Store Counters, some fine Black Walnut Bank Partition, finished, without glass. Beer Coolers and Ice Boxes, Saloon Fixtures of every kind; several Fire-Proof Safes; Office Furniture of every description.

FOR SALE.

A Select Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at Kalamazoo, Mich. The building is a double mansion with fine grounds. Established 12 years. Address DR., 49, Kalamazoo, or 69 Langley-av., Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Mr. J. H. Haverly........Manager and Proprietor

THIS SUNDAY EVENING,
THE
LAST PERFORMANCE
OF NASBY'S
WIDOW BEDOTT.
NEIL BURGESS
The Great Eccentric Comedian, as
THE WIDOW.

WIDOW BEDOTT was presented for the first time last Monday evening. At each performance during the week the spacious Theatre has been crowded, and the audiences have greeted it with

ROARS OF LAUGHTER!
AND
VOCIFEROUS APPLAUSE.
It has gained a Chicago verdict as a
PURE PIECE OF HUMOR.
The Last Perfomance of the
WIDOW BEDOTT,
WITH
NEIL BURGESS
AS THE
WIDOW!
TO-NIGHT.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
SPECIAL and EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION
RETURN OF
TONY PASTOR
AND HIS DOUBLE TROUPE!
Who will appear for the week
Commencing Monday, Sept. 8,
IN A NEW PROGRAMME,
Introducing Thatcher's new sketch,
DODGING THE BOYS!

The Irish Chinaman, Music in a Pawnshop, Comedy Mixtures, Living Photographs, Every Day Occurrence, That's Business, Going to the Races, Mars and Cupid, Making a Match, New York Policemen, Stage Struck, Band Master, Tony Pastor's Poetic Pastimes, &c., &c.

All the Great Company!
That made such great success in San Francisco and the Pacific Slope.

George Thatcher, Sheehan & Jones, Bryant & Hoey, French Twin Sisters, Sheridan & Jordan, Kelly & Ryan, Niles & Evans, John Morris, Irwin Sisters, Georgie Kaine, Frank Girard, and

TONY PASTOR
In a new programme of Acts, Specialties, and Oddities
EVERY EVENING AND MATINEES
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Special performance, next Sunday evening.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, SEPT. 8,
To Saturday, Sept. 27, every Evening inclusive,
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday,
DENMAN THOMPSON
AS
JOSHUA WHITCOMB.
Reserved Seats on sale ten days in advance. Secure your seats.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES
IN
FRENCH,
AT THE
Chicago Athenæum,
50 Dearborn-st.,
BY
PROF. L. EDOUARD, (Paris.)

On Sept. 15, EIGHT CLASSES of different grades will be opened. In the higher classes only French will be spoken.

Prof. Edouard's system unites the ORAL and THEORETICAL methods, and the pupil is soon able to READ, TRANSLATE, WRITE, and SPEAK French correctly and fluently.

Terms—$3 to $5 for 20 Hours.
For circular address PROF. L. EDOUARD.

M'CORMICK HALL.
Announcement Extraordinary! Col. A. Y. HARPER, the famous editor of the
"OKOLONA STATES,"
will address the citizens of Chicago MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, on
States Rights, Reconstruction, Sambo, The Yazoo Affair, etc.
Tickets, with reserved seats, 50 cents. For sale on Saturday Morning at Chicago Music Co.'s, 152 State-st.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
51 South Clark-st., opp. Sherman House, formerly New Chicago. MITCHELL & SPRAGUE, Prop's.
STANDING-ROOM ONLY.
A First-Class Theatre. Chicago's Beautiful Ladies Crowding the Auditorium at each and every Performance. No such word as fail!
THIS (SUNDAY) Sept. 7,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
This day at 2:30 p. m. all the evening program given.
This evening at 8 o'clock our Brilliant Galaxy of Stars in Variety, Pantomime, Olio,—a mammoth entertainment. Popular Prices—75, 50, 35, 25, and 15c.

ELOCUTION AND DRAMATIC ART.
SAMUEL KAYZER,
Dramatic Reader and Teacher of Elocution.
Room 9, 83 Madison-st.,
(Hershey Music Hall), opposite McVicker's Theatre.

LOESCH
ORCHESTRA,
Office, 113 Randolph-st., Room 2.
GEO. LOESCH, Director. CHAS. BIERWIRTH, Manager.

ELOCUTIONIST.
WALTER C. LYMAN,
366½ WABASH-AV.
Original, practical, and thorough system of Voice Culture and Expression by voice and Action. New classes organized this month.

PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY
Now open, at 955 Wabash-av., second floor. Lessons by appointment.
FINE WALTZING A SPECIALTY
And taught rapidly. Address for circulars or or call from 10 a. m. to 12 m. M. D. DE LONG.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Formerly the Globe,) South Desplaines-st., near Madison. Lord & Engle Managers. Open for the season as a First-Class Family Resort. Miss
LOUIE LORD in "DIVORCED,"
Supported by a fine Dramatic Company. Admission 10, 15, and 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
R. M. HOOLEY....Sole Proprietor and Manager.
CARNIVAL SEASON OF FUN.
6 NIGHTS! 2 MATINEES!
COMMENCING
MONDAY, Sept. 8.
The World-Renowned
HIGH-CLASS MUSICAL ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS
SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS
In the Great Success of the Day,
THE BROOK!
BROOK!
The Reigning Novelty,
With Entire New Scenery,
BY BURCKY.
Previous to "The Brook" the satirical, blood thirsty, "No Quarter" Comedy,
The Sanguinary Chasm

UNION PARK CONG'L CH'CH.
THE NEW DEPARTURE A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8, 1879,
NIXON'S CHURCH and SCHOOL
Uncle Tom's Cabin
COMBINATION.
Grand Matinee WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock.
No Performance Wednesday Night, in consequence of the usual church service on that evening.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.
Clark-st., between Washington and Randolph.
Great Hit of the New Company!
In the Beautiful Drama of
MAGNOLIA!
MISS ELIZA O'CONNOR
IN THE LEADING ROLE.
Same bill this (Sunday) Afternoon and Evening, and all the week.
Prices—25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c.

SOMETHING NEW.
Wabash Avenue Pavillion
To-morrow night at this favorite resort, 542 and 544, will be inaugurated the "Open-Air Pinafore," the only performance of the kind that has ever been given in Chicago.

M'CORMICK HALL.
THE CONCERT
For the benefit of Yellow-Fever Sufferers, to take place Sept. 11 at McCormick Hall, is postponed until Sept. 25. Subscription list at Root & Sons', 156 State.

ATHENÆUM NIGHT SCHOOLS
No. 50 Dearborn-st.,
Begin Sept. 15.

AUCTION SALES.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.
NO. 76 THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.
MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock, Ice-Cream Saloon, Fixtures, such as Counters, Show-cases, Tables, Chairs, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc. Also Furniture of the family declining housekeeping. Sale peremptory.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

For Tuesday's Sale, Sept. 9, at 9:30 o'clock,
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE,
CARPETS, STOVES,
Blankets, Comforters, Mattresses, General Household Goods, Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

Pawnbroker's Goods
From Goldsmid's Loan Office,
AT AUCTION,
AT OUR STORES,
78 & 80 Randolph-st.,
Wednesday Morning, Sept. 10, at 10 o'clock,
AND 2:30 P. M.
The whole of his Forfeited Pledges to date, Gold and Silver Watches, Fine Diamonds, Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Guns and Revolvers, &c., &c.
The sale includes large stocks New and Fashionable Goods bought by Mr. G. for cash from various Assignees' stocks. Sale peremptory.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE,
Sept. 12, at 9:30 a. m.
ANOTHER IMMENSE SALE NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE
And General Household Goods,
Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Dining-Room Furniture, Marble-Top Tables, a full line of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Lounges, Sofas, Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, Blankets, Comforters, and General Merchandise. Also Furniture from Private Residence removed to our store for sale. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO.,
130 and 132 Wabash-av.
GREAT TWO DAYS' TRADE SALE OF
6,000 CASES
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT AUCTION,
Tuesday and Thursday Mornings, Sept. 9 and 11, at 9 o'clock each day.
First-class line of New Fall Goods to be closed out.
JAS. P. McNAMARA, Auct'r.

BY WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,
Room 69 Reaper Block.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 11, at 9:30 a. m., at storage warehouse of J. C. & G. PARRY.
160 West Monroe-st.,
To pay storage and advance charges on Lots 1,794, 1,942, 1,691, and 1,767, will be sold Elegant Household Furniture of every description, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, etc. Also one superior plated Show-case and Counter. Sale Positive.
W. MOOREHOUSE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
80 and 82 Wabash-av.
AUCTION.
REGULAR TRADE SALE,
TUESDAY, Sept. 9, 9:30 a. m.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Table Oil Cloths, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Cutlery, Hardware, Notions.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL.
TUESDAY, Sept. 9, we shall offer samples of DRESS SILKS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

A Large Line of Kip & Calf Boots.
A Large Line of Buff & Calf Shoes.
A Large Line of Goat & Kid Polish.
A Large Line of Grain & Serge Po'ish
A Large Line of Kid & Goat Button.
A Large Line of Grain & Buff Button.
A large line of Goat & Kid Side Lace.
A Very Large Line of Well Assorted
Boots, Shoes & Slippers
Of all grades will be sold at auction by catalogue WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, at 9:30 a. m., prompt, by
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av

Thursday, Sept. 11, at 9:30 a. m.,
TRADE SALE
Crockery & Glassware
60 Crates American and English Ware, in open lots.
25 Casks Rock. and Yellow Ware.
900 Brls. Glassware Assorted, Brackets and Chandeliers, Lamps, Burners, Chimneys, Shades, Illuminators, etc.
Goods packed for Country Merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.,
Auctioneers, 137 and 139 Wabash-av.
OUR 4 DAYS
TRADE SALE
Will be held as follows:
Tuesday, Sept. 9,
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.
Wednesday, Sept. 10,
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Cutlery, Underwear, &c.
Thursday, Sept. 11,
BOOTS & SHOES
Friday, Sept. 12,
Dry Goods and Notions.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

BANKRUPT
STOCK
BOOTS and SHOES
TUESDAY NEXT.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., General Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.
THE POPULAR AUCTION HOUSE
REGULAR SALES
Furniture and Household Goods,
CARPETS AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
Wednesdays and Saturdays.
NEXT REGULAR SALE,
Wednesday, Sept. 10,
When we will have a very attractive sale
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct'rs.

BY H. FRIEDMAN & SON,
Auctioneers, 199, 201 and 203 Randolph-st.
Grand Opening Fall Trade Sale
OF FIRST-CLASS
CHINA, CROCKERY, AND GLASSWARE,
On Wednesday, Sept. 10, at 9:30 sharp.
10 casks China.
40 crates White Granite Ware.
10 casks C. C. Granite Ware.
15 casks Rockingham and Yellow Ware.
500 brls. Table Glassware, assorted.
300 cases Candy Jars, assorted sizes.
400 cases Chimneys.
200 Chinese Tea Pots and Tete Sets.
Also a Large Lot of Imported Fancy Goods.
The best sale of the season. Country Buyers, attend this sale for Bargains.
GEO. W. BECKFORD, Salesman.

KID GLOVES.

PARIS
Kid Glove Depot!
94 State-st., Chicago.

Cheap Kid Gloves.

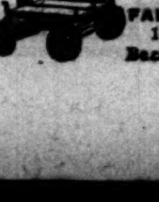
NOT warrant'd	2 Button.	3 Button.	4 Button.	6 Button.
3d Quality	35c	50c	60c	75c
2d Quality	50c	75c	1.00	1.25
1st Qual.	75c	1.00	1.25	1.50

Real Kid Gloves.
Fitted to the Hand Before Purchasing.

Warrant'd	2 Button.	3 Button.	4 Button.	6 Button.
3d Quality	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75
2d Quality	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.25
1st Qual.	1.65	1.90	2.20	2.70

Paris Kid Glove Depot, 94 State-st.
NO BRANCH STORES.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

TEAS.

TEAS.
THE NEW 50-CENT TEAS
Just arrived at the
HONG KONG TEA CO.'S,
110 & 112 Madison-st.,
Excel anything ever offered for that money. TRY.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Day Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bMarquette Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bLake Geneva Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:10 a m
bLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	* 9:30 a m	* 4:05 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 8:25 a m	* 1:35 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:35 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a m	* 7:05 p m
Omaha Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Leavenworth & Atchison Expr'ss	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st. and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	* 7:45 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha, Madison & Iowa Ex.		
Oconomowoc Friday & Saturday	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Mail (daily)	§10:10 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 89 South Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Kansas City Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk } Fast Expr's	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk } Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Tolono Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 9:30 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Tolono only.
bOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:30 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	† 9:10 p m	§ 6:30 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	* 6:20 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	*10:20 p m	‡ 5:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 8:15 a m	* 4:40 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m

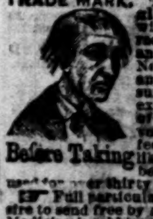
GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee....*9 a m
Saturday's boat don't leave until....8 p m
For Milwaukee, etc., evening boat, Tuesday and Friday....7 p m
Daily for Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon..*7 p m
For Green Bay & Bay ports, Tuesday and Friday..7 p m
For Escanaba and Lake Superior towns, Tuesday..7 p m
Daily for St. Joseph....*10 a m
Saturday's Boat (for St. Joe) leaves at....11:00 p m
Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sunday excepted.

GRAY'S REMEDIES.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK.



Before Taking.

The Great English Remedy, will promptly and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and nervous system; is perfectly harmless, acts like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.

TRADE MARK.

After Taking.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞ The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

VANSCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago, wholesale and retail agents who will supply druggists at proprietors' prices.